



~~Barrel C-13-25~~

SCS BC. 25





A:125. a,

Advocate's Library.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
TROUBLES AND MEMORABLE TRANSACTIONS
IN
SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND,
FROM MDC.XXIV. TO MDC.XLV.

BY JOHN SPALDING.

IN TWO VOLUMES.



VOL. II.

PRINTED AT EDINBURGH.
M.DCCC.XXIX.



AT a Meeting of the Committee of Management of the BANNATYNE CLUB,
held at Edinburgh, 26th November 1828,

RESOLVED, That the Second Volume of SPALDING'S HISTORY OF THE
TROUBLES IN SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND, now in the course of publication
by the Club, under the superintendence of JAMES SKENE of RUBISLAW,
Esq., be printed from the 4to. Manuscript, apparently the original, of that
Work, preserved in the SKENE LIBRARY, now, by inheritance, the property
of the EARL of FIFE.

DAVID LAING, Secretary.

MARGINAL NOTES.

VOLUME SECOND.

1642.

1 THE Marquis of Huntly and Lord Gordon go to Strathbogie, he convenes his friends, takes course for his debt, and provides his bairns. His estate is sore burdened. He renounces the same with reservation, but keeps still possession.

2 Thanksgiving through all Scotland. The Session sits down.

Bishops and Papists put at. Papists' letters intercepted.

Letter to Orlando Bridgeman. Letter to M. Andreton.

3 Their letters read in the House of Commons ; ordered to be printed. Their letters are of great importance.

The Parliament finds out a letter alleged written by the King to the Pope.

The Letter.

4 The finding of this letter strange. It spreads abroad. The King suspected.

100 lib. Sterling granted to the late Bishop of Aberdeen. The King's expenses while as he was in Scotland exorbitant.

The Committee would pay no pensions, till the King's debt was first payed.

Soldiers levying for France. Sir James Douglas, Captain Robert Keith, Captain Gordon.

5 Great business about the customs of Aberdeen and Banff. Aberdeen sends over a commissioner. Marshall rides over. Patrick Lesslie rides also. The matter is agitate. Sir William Dick craves the customs as due to him. Marshall's answer. He was not well heard. The nature of this Committee. Patrick Lesslie's place and moeyen. He sinks the Earl. Aberdeen crossed by Patrick Lesslie first and last. Marshall is crossed. Mr. Matthew Lumsden, commissioner.

6 Great tumults in London anent Episcopacy. The London apprentices rise in arms. Some of them are killed. This tumult pacifies. A new covenant for defence of the Bishops subscribed. The Marquis of Hamilton and his brother refuse

to subscribe. Reasoning thereupon. Hamilton's doings perceived, and suspected to be against the King. He leaves the King.

Diurnal occurrences. The Captain, Sir William Balfour, removed out of the Tower at the King's command. Colonell Biron put in his place. The apprentices again rise, crying out against the King's servants to be removed ; which is granted. Two or three like stirrs. The King is offended, and goes guarded for his own safety.

The Bishop's Doucat dung down. The reason why.

Twelve English Bishops come to Parliament. Their Declaration and Protestation. The Bishops are removed, and go to their lodgings. Thir twelve Bishops are taken, and brought into the House of Commons. Two committed to the Black Rod. Ten committed to the Tower. They are accused. They defend themselves. They are forfeited. Their estates melled with.

Great murder and bloodshed in Ireland. The Puritans and Protestants grievously oppressed. The Irish rage at our Covenant. Warrant against the natives to swear and subscribe our Covenant. The English intention. It breeds great sorrow.

Captain Forbes alias Kaird put to liberty.

The Lord Sinclair comes back to Aberdeen. Now, trials against the incendiaries and plotters. Traquhair his sentence referred to the King.

The Irish daily increase. The country overthrown.

The King sends to the House of Commons, desiring some to be imprisoned for treason ; but is refused. Some trunks sealed at the King's command. They are violently broken up, to the dishonour of the King. The names of thir traitors. The King quits the Parliament with great grief. Hammliton keeps the Parliament. 9

A high wind in Aberdeen. The Corps de Guard blown over. Some soldiers hurt. Perill of fire.

High winds. Aberdeen gets skaitih.

a

The Lord Aboyn comes out of England to Edinburgh.

Great fearful winds. The rivers of Dee and Ithan monstons great.

Touking of drums heard nightly by vision.

- 10 Mr. Robert Farquhar pays with myttie meal up his soldiers, and leaves Aberdeen. Farquhar's double dealing.

This regiment was less and less. No good done. Mekill evil. Their deboshed life. The poor women brought to great misery. They are extremely handled. Some banished shamefully. Sixty five of thir women tried and brought to great shame and misery. Wives and maids called in suspicion. The sins of sorrowfull Aberdeen augmented by thir ribald rascalls, and oppressed by all the burghs of Scotland.

Some question of the Duke of Lennox. It turns to nought.

The Lord Aboyn comes to Strathbogie.

- 11 Mr. William Blackhall is deprived of his reGENCY for not subscribing our Covenant. He lives simply. He is suspected of Popery. He is convened before the Presbytery. He is accused. He answers. He avows to be a Roman Catholic. He is excommunicate. He leaves the country. College Marschall visited.

Sir Edward Deering's Speech in the House of Commons.

—This Mr. Speaker is the mouth of the House of Commons, to whom, in their names, this speech is direct by this worthy knight, *See line 29.* This

- 12 independency is, that ilk minister within his parish shall rule but controlement of Presbity, Provincial or Generall Assemblies, *See line 29.*—

- 15 The House of Commons is offended. Orders for burning this paper. The gentleman warded. The change of the year.

The Queen goes for Holland, entered home.

Strait Proclamations against Papists.

80 lib. collected out of this parish for Ireland people.

- 16 Canterbury is now upon trial. The rest continued to a General Assembly.

Pamphlets against our King.

The King is evil used.

His Majesty's Declaration to the English Parliament.

- 20 *Petition of the English Parliament to his Majesty.*

- 22 *His Majesty's Answer to the Petition of the English Parliament.*

- 25 *His Majesty's Answer to a Message sent by the House of Commons, concerning licences to persons to go into Ireland.*

Letter by the Earl of Ormond to the Earl of Delvin.

The Pope's Bull unto the Irish Rebels. 26

Letters and messages betwix a king and his 27 people lamentable to see.

Proclamation for answering the customs to Sir William Dick.

The Laird of Cluny and his lady rode towards England.

Preparation against the Irish rebels. Scots Regiments. Munro's wife deceases.

The Lady Aboyn deceases. She left a daughter. Her provision.

The King goes to Newmarket. Messages and petitions.

Preparation betwixt Spain and France.

The Laird of Haddo's day of law for the slaughter of Mr. James Stalker. He was cruelly shot dead. He made a testament; declared the form of his death. Haddo, upon caution, comes home. His enemies.

Captain Keith and Captain Gordon ship for France.

Sundry petitions and messages.

His Majesty comes to York. The Parliament sends for the young Prince; but he is brought to the King, wherat they are offended. Their reasons. The King sends for his second son. What was past at York.

The minister at Skene robbed.

English and Scottish Papists sharply sought. 29 A Committee holden at St. Johnston, and adjourned.

Dr. Sandilands, commisser, gets good payment of his pensions out of the Bishoprick of Aberdeen.

Dr. Guild begins a weekly preaching in the College, contrair to the foundation; thought strangely of. He takes down the organ case. The reader took up the psalm. Bells rang.

No fleshes before Pasch durst be brought to Aberdeen. Lentron continued to the last of 30 April. No sermon on Good Fryday, nor Pasch day.

No market, no fowl nor flesh on Pasch even.

An Italian monster. The description of him. How he was fed. Many admired. The man walked without pain, yea unespied, with his burden. He had two servants. His portraiture. The office of his servants. The people flock about him. He leaves Aberdeen.

The King hides at York still. He might not go to the Parliament for fear. The Parliament mells with the Cinque Ports. They mell with his royall ships. Sir John Pennington removed, and Warwick put in his place. They remove 31 from the Tower Colonell Biron, and put another in his place. They crave the militia. The King denies the same.

The Communion given in Old Aberdeen. Dr. Forbes communicates.

The King intends to go to Ireland. The plotters of their rebellious. Their furniture taken by the way by Hollanders. They are combined with the Parliament. They are against the King's resolution.

Petition of the English Parliament to his Majesty.

- 33 This petition, in form of answer, is returned to the King.

His Majesty's Answer.

- 36 This petition is relative to a message sent by the King before.

Forces preparing for Ireland. Victual for

- 37 Ireland. Argyle agreed with Mr. Robert Farquhar. Dear victual in Scotland. Argyle went not on service, nor had patent.

The Parliament's letter intercepted. The Contents. The King sends to the Governor of Hull. His Majesty goes to horse. He comes to Hull, where entry is refused him. The King craves entry to some few persons. He is refused. The Governor is proclaimed traitor.

His Majesty's message to the Parliament concerning refusal of his entry into his town of Hull.

—His Majesty's second message to the Parliament, craving justice, strange to see in the person of a King! *See line 35.* A reasonable desire evil heard, *See line 1.* A sore regret, *See line 6.* A pityfull declaration, *See line 11.*

- 38 *The Parliament's answer and form thereof.*

—Ridiculous to hear, *See line 19.*

The King gets no content. The Parliament's petition and carriage very pridefull and undutiful. The King is offended. Description of

- 39 Hull. The Parliament's behaviour. Sir John Hotham and his son are both hanged.

The Provincial Assembly sits down in Aberdeen. Ruleing elders. Dr. Forbes sent for. Their communication. Their conclusion with him.

Mr. William Wedderburn deposed.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell accused. The bretheren their order.

Other faults suppress. They dissolve.

- 40 The Bishops of Aberdeen and Brechin, and Dr. Sibbald, placed.

The King of Denmark raises his customs. The reasons.

Patrick Lesslie gets the customs over Marschall's head.

Aberdeen's men pursued by the Marquis of Huntly for muskets. Aberdeen is stented for the ministers' stipends. Murmuring.

The Communion given.

Incendiaries, the Bishop of Ross, Mr. Walter Baccanachall, Traquhair, Sir Robert Spottswood, Sir John Hay.

Incendiaries, sic as Montrose, Keir, Blackhall continued.

Justice-Depute and Justice-Clerk-Depute come to Aberdeen.

Queries and Answers.—Dispytfull, *See line 41*

4.—The Parliament denies the Militia to the King.

The King is wronged. His resolution. He is under fear. The Parliament's fears. Their intention. The King's princely parts. Unnatural subjects. The King's distress. The clandestine Covenant, *See p. 52.* The King is ignorant of it. It past remeid.

42

The King's and Parliament's ways.

Fast kept. Reasons thereof. New order.

Soldiers for Ireland. Their number and pay. English and Scotts order. The Irish scant of arms.

Monro lands at Knockfergus. Few raised in the North. The officers murmur. The cause thereof. Lesslie will have qualified soldiers. Murmuring against Lesslie himself. The reasons thereof. Ilk one a sundry get. Who make preparation for this service.

43

Communion given again in Old Aberdeen.

Dr Guild preaches, and leaves off unworthily.

The Chancellor goes to the King, and returns.

Montrose, Airly and others ride to the King, but had no presence. The reason.

The Bishop of Murray's wife leaves Spynnie and goes to Angus. The Earl of Murray, constable of Spynnie. He satisfies John Innes.

44

The Laird of Innes dwells in Spynnie. Milnton burnt.

The Justice-Depute and Justice-Clerk-Depute hold a Committee in Elgin for suppressing the Clan Gregor. William Cooper hanged. The Committee dissolves.

Mr. John Ray becomes furious, and becomes well. Three visits this College gets.

45

The Marquis of Huntly takes possession of the Lady Wardes' liferent lands.

A great council day. His Majesty's letter is produced. The contents. His desire. *See his own letter more truly, See p. 48.* Commissioners from the English Parliament. Their desires upon the Clandestine Covenant. The Lords are put to their wits. The King is abused. The manner how, at length. A strange plot against a monarch. The clandestine Covenant, and beginners thereof, *See p. 52.* Many nobles know not the same. Their opinion. Distractions and divisions. Ireland keeps the King truly in some part. He is forced to quit his friends. They are evil intreated both in Scotland and England. The Archbishop of Canterbury warded, with twelve other Bishops. *See his Execution, p. 293.* The Deputy of Ireland execute. Scotland gets their wills. England will have as mekill. They will alter and change, and make the King consent.

His Scottish rents taken up. His followers spoiled of all. The Covenanters get all. The
47 King is bound up. Acts of Parliament. His friends born down.

Change of the Presbytery day in Aberdeen.
Dr. Scroggie's recantation.

48 Many marvel at this recantation. His resolution.

The King's Letter to the Lords of our Council.

49 This piece seemed to put his subjects in order. Banders convene in the Canongate, contrair to the Covenant. They send a Letter to the Council. The meaning. It gets no answer. Edinburgh and Leith straitly watched. Banders holden out of Edinburgh.

A Supplication given in by some Nobles and others, in name of the Nobles, Barons, Burgesses, Ministers, &c.

51 The Lords continue their answer.

The Lords' Answer to the Banders' Supplication.

The Council charges them to depart. The Council dissolves.—The Banders depart in peace from the Cannongate, at the Council's command, to Glasgow, where they had their meetings also, *See p. 59.*

52 His Majesty's Letter ordained to be printed, but not to be published out of pulpits.

Some Nobles grudge with the King. Their reasons; 1. His revocation, usual to all our Kings; 2. Commission of surrenders; 3. His Majesty refuses to confer honours. An infamous libel made up by thir discontented Nobles against the King. Balmerinock is convict, and forgiven. Grounds against the King. They essay England. They make up a clandestine Covenant unknown to the King. Their course in Scotland. The Service-Book is the ground, *See p. 46.* Our Covenantants made great perturbation

53 here. The Covenantants bear down the King, and get all their will. England seeks the like. They crave our assistance. A Parliament indicted in England. They get the Covenantants' turn done; thereafter seek their own. It breeds bloodshed, oppression and open war in England.

Mr. Thomas Mitchel's tryals.

The Session sits down.

The King draws up a meeting at York. His reasons declared. They avow to serve him. The Parliament sits still, albeit commanded to rise. The King is there born down. A strong guard appointed for the King. Many malicious passquills set out against the King. A remonstrance

54 set out. The meaning thereof. Intentions against the King by the Parliament. They mell with the King's rents, his ships; marvellous to see! His great seal brought to York.

Dr. Guild breaks down the rest of the Bishop's plenishing. He tired sundry houses. How he employed the same. Great desolation.

Scarcity of white fishes. The Sea Dog destroyed all. A judgment from God. Meal, malt and flesh dear. Grass and corns burnt up, which made scarcity of milkness. The Lord sends rain. Abundance of corns.

The twelve Bishops put to liberty, but Canterbury is holden fast. The Irish tyrannies.

Many fled the country.

Dr. Forbes goes to Edinburgh. He has privy conference. A Commissioner sent with the Doctor. They wished him to keep his place. Diverse meetings. Much reasoning. He would not yield. He, with the Commissioners, returns home. He is thought a stumbling block.

The Laird of Haddo comes, sets caution, comes home.

The Bishop of Rapho comes to Edinburgh, and therefrom rides to the King.

Mr. Andro Cant's novations.

Mr. Henry Rollock deceases. His confession. He is not yet conveyed to his grave. Mr. Alexander Henderson transplanted to his room.

The brotherly assistance.

Proclamation at London, promising pardon with exception. The Parliament is offended. The Mayor warded and deposed. Many love the King.

His Majesty falls to work. His good subjects called Incendiaries. He causes put a garrison in Newcastle. Diverse Lords resort to the King. A Committee of Parliament established at Westminster. Preparation for arms.

—This change of Session lasted not long, *See line 6.*—Ilk hail family to come in and be catechised. Naysome to the people.—No sic thing, as ye may hereafter see, *See line 14.*—Mr. William Strachan's pains. He causes big up a loaft. He causes skait the Kirk, and the toofalls the next year. An excellent preacher. Dr Guild and he break down the back of the high altar for helping up this loft.

The Marquis of Hamilton's foresight. His carriage in thir troubles. He leaves the King, 58 comes to Scotland. The King beholds him. He has some intelligence. Lanerk, the King's Secretar, bides with the King. Many marrel at Hamilton's procedure against so good a King. His manyfold favours, and benefits bestowed. They are evil acquit. He wronged a good master. Hamilton leaves the King in the beginning, 59 He leaves his brother at Court. He has intelligence. He comes to Hamilton. Argile, the Chancellor, and others come to him. He comes to Edinburgh, dwells in Holyroodhouse, had meetings daily. When he left the King.

55

56

57

59

Morton left the King and came to Dalkeith.

The Earl of Leven dwells in the Castle of Edinburgh.

Banders. Their number. Their desire to the Council. It is slighted. Sundry come also out of Fife.

The Irish are strong. They take advantage of our Covenant.

Some excommunicate for Popery.

60 Proclamation for levying soldiers to France.

The Laird of Haddo consigns money. His adversaries get it up. He goes to the King. He first gets caution.

The Parliament will come to York, and seek the King. His Majesty's resolution. His speech. His behaviour.

A Petition by the English Parliament to his Majesty.

61 *His Majesty's Answer.*

63 —This Commission of array appears to be our wapounshawing through shires.—

66 Who began their troubles, and first raised arms. What wrongs our Sovereign has suffered. Who makes this answer. The King's reasons good; but gets no redress. The Parliament's doings.

67 Showers of hailstones.

Mr. Andrew Cant, Mr. John Gregory, John Lesslie, Commissioners to the General Assembly.

When the Queen went to Holland, John Strachan past with her. His calling. His birth. He has charge to attend the Queen with his ship in Holland. He is summoned to return to the Parliament. His answer. The King commands him not to obey. He follows the King's command. He is again summoned, and again contramanded. Four ships sent out to take him as he came to England. Strachan gets intelligence. Resolves to take the sea. His company. Two of the King's ships have some fight. He spies the other two coming, takes flight,

68 goes fairly from them, runs ashore, takes and plants his cannon and muscats upon land. None durst come near him. He sends to the King. A guard comes from him and conveys them safely. They take order with their ammunition and let the ship ly still. Money and ammunition brought in this ship. Strachan knighted.

Northumberland quits his admiralty. Warwick takes his place. The King is offended.

The King is growing to a head. The Parliament is strong. Essex chosen general of the horse. The King's followers are called Incendiaries. The Parliament's resolution. The King

69 rejects their desires as unlawful. They go to arms. The King denounces war. Their generals. Hull besieged. The King leaves the siege.

The General Assembly sits down. Mr. Robert Douglas, moderator. The Earl of Dunfermline commissioner for the King. His four assessors. Many nobles, barons and ruling elders. *Nota* Argyle is Assessor and Commissioner both. He opposes still the King's commissioner. The King sends a letter. The English Parliament a letter. The London Puritanes a letter. Mr. Alexander Spang comes from Campbeir. The Scotts Commissioners send a letter. Matters 70 are agitate. How answers should be sent to thir Letters. The Commissioner for the King makes Protestation. Argyle's answer. Letters sent back with the form of our church to their great joy. Mr. John Guthrie minister at Duffus deposed. Mr. Alexander Symmer admitted. Mr. Archibald Johnston clerk stiled Lord, and the moderator Brother. Mr. Andrew Cant comes to Aberdeen since he could not get Edinburgh.

A fast. The causes.

A Committee for the Kirk appointed. Another Assembly indicted. They dissolve.

General Lesslie goes to Ireland. His company. His artillery. Colonel Hamilton follows. 71

The Marquis of Huntly with the Lord Drummond and others comes to Aberdeen. They are lodged in Skipper Anderson's house. They get the wine. They come over to the Old town. The Marquis takes leave of the Lord Drummond. He rides back to Strathbogy. Tug whiteings and other fishes are now gotten.

Queen Mother deceases.

Some variance betwixt Geicht and his mother. He pursues the place. She defends. William Gordon shot. The Marquis and Airly settle this business. John Lesk shot dead at a volley. This pursuit and siege dissolved. 72

Mr. John Gordon sells his plenishing and books, takes his wife and children to England.

The King is at York. He is sore displeased with our General Assembly's letters. The Parliaments rejoice and become more bold. The King draws to an head. His forces, ammunition and provision.

A Committee of Parliament sits still. The Lords go taking up men through the country at their own hand. A Committee of war. The Parliament powerfull.

Marquis of Hartford overthrown.

A Committee holden at Elgin by the Justice Depute anent broken men. Their business. 73

The receptors punished. The Lymmers go free. It dissolves. They go to Inverness. Marschall rides south.

Banff, Foveran, leave the kingdom, go to the King.

- The King begins to march.
His Majesty's speech to the Gentlemen of Yorkshire.
- 75 He raises his standard at Nottingham.
 Prince Robert comes to the King from the Emperor, ransom free. The Earl of Crawford comes in. His charge. Commission of array. He charges all men to come to his standard. The Parliamenters refuse. He discharges the Parliament. Essex, Bedford, Brook declared traitors.
 Essex draws to an head. Their simulat reason. Their resolution against the King's true subjects.
- 76 Crichton, brother german to Frendraught, killed. They flee the country.
His Majesty's Message to both houses of Parliament.
- 77 The goodness of our King.
Answer to his Message.
 The King had reason to raise his standard. A rebellious disobedience. The King's patience and wisdom. He studies to give content.
- 78 *His Majesty's Reply.*
 The Parliament can not be pleased.
- 79 *A Declaration of the English Parliament.*
 The King's goodness abused. He is daily provoked to wrath. Their unreasonable desires. The King will defend his own true subjects. They melt with his rents, his ships, his castles, his towers, the prelates' and papists' rents. The King is robbed of all, and nothing left him in England. The reason why. His rents in Scotland taken from him. He raises his standard with few men and as little pay. The Lord prospers him.
 Communion given in New Aberdeen, and manner how. Grudging.
- 80 Dr. Guild abuses the Bishop's house. He leaves off to preach in the College. None miscontent thereat.
 The Laird of Haddo comes home knighted.
 The Lady Marchioness of Huntly departs this life in France. The Marquis' estate bettered by the chalmers of the Bog.
 Marschall is forced to set Sir William Dick a tack of the customs. He sets in subtask the same to Patrick Lesslie. Marschall gets 1000 dollars.
 Mr. John Gregory preaches in Aberdeen. Mr.
- 81 Andrew Cant is offended. He accuses the said Mr. John. He bides by all. The brethren dissolve. Cant's railing. They are agreed.
 The Covenanters distressed in Ireland. The Irish Declaration.
 The Master of Lovat, Lord Elcho and some others banqueted in Aberdeen. They rode to Murray.
- Othro Ferrendaill trapt for preaching on the night.
 The Earl of Irving well entertained in Strathbogy. He is banqueted in Aberdeen.
 George Thomson suddenly deceases. 82
 Thomas Urquhart suddenly deceases.
 Fast and prayer. The motives. No Booth doors opened.
 Mr. Alexander Scroggie preferred to be minister. Baptism to be given on any day.
 Dr. Guild tirs the Bishop's house. He dings down the plenishing. He tirs the laterans. It 83 breeds abuse.
 The Earls of Dunfermline, Kynnoul, Airly, and others come home. Banff is made Lord. Frendraught is made Viscount.
 Bishops abolished. Their rents and houses uptaken by Act.
 Patrick Lesslie chosen provost.
 The Sheriffs chosen.
 Sir John Lesslie comes home. No rents left to him.
 Alaster Sandison subscribes the Covenant.
A Declaration of the English Parliament.
 The King's revenues and rents reft from him. 87
A continuation of certain special and remarkable passages from both Houses of Parliament, and diverse other parts of this kingdom.
 Many considerable points wrought by the 90 Parliament against the King. The Lord disappoints his enemies.
 Sundry news come to Aberdeen. Some sad, some blyth.
 Worcester taken in by Prince Robert. Many flock to the King. His army is in good posture. Ruthven and some commanders come to him.
 Commissioners sent to the English Parliament. 91
 The King begins to march. Essex' resolution. Both armies in other's sight. The King goes to council of war, resolves to fight.
His Majesty's speech to his commanders.—A noble resolution, See line 21.—
His speech to his soldiers.
 A third speech, which is not here written. 92
 The 7th Psalm sung. The people rejoice. His Majesty gives order. Prince Robert has the right wing. Ruthven the left. The Earl of Lindsay the battle. The English wings both routed. The King's standard taken, quickly regained by one Smith. He is knighted. Sundry slain about the standard to the King. The King comes with his reserve to recover his standard. Prince Robert and Ruthven return from the chase. The enemy routed and clean defeated. The King's valiancy. His exhortations. Essex fled; 5000 killed; colours, coronets, ordinance taken. 2000 killed to the King. His

93 behaviour. He escapes a cannon shot. Sundry noted of praise. The manner how the two armies came in sight. The King stands in battalion the hail night. The King goes to Bam-bury, and takes in the same, saves lives, and pil-lages the town. He goes to the Lord Sey's house. The Lord St. John killed.

The King goes to Oxford. He is joyfully re-ceived. He directs his horses to be settled. Proclamation to save all those who would leave Essex and come in to the King, some few ex-cepted. Ruthven made general of the foot army. Diverse daily coming to the King.

London sore affrayed after they get advertise-94 ment. They leave Westminster. They take the King's third sone and his sister. They are placed in Broad-street. Bridges casten down. Ditches drawn. England is all in uproar.

The Provincial Assembly sits down. Dr. Guild moderator. Dr. Scroggie preaches. His sermon found faulty. It dills down.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell produces testimonials. He is sworn and absolved.

Business about Brownism. Tilliefroskie com-95 plained upon. His answers. He is ordained to be excommunicate. A Committee appointed for tryal.

Mr. William Wedderburn makes his repent-ance. He is overseen to teach.

Dr. Forbes is dealt withall. They desire him to swear and subscribe the Covenant. His an-96 swer. They leave him, because he was against the reformation. His answer. They dine to-gether. They go back with his answers. Mr. John Oswall sent to Edinburgh. The Committee's answer. His place still vaiks.

Family exercise appointed. They dissolve.

Alexander Gordon married with Isobel Less-lie.

Our Chancellor convoys some captains to the Parliament.

Filthy pamphlets daily spreading. Answers thereto.

97 The Laird of Lesslie hurt of a shot. Bearing of pistols makes much sorrow.

Lecture lessons instead of prayers. None durst bide from them. Thraldome.

The Session sits down.

Drums, trumpets, and piffers heard in the night.

Viscount of Frendraught married with the Laird Drum's daughter.

A ship sent to the King.

A terrible tempest. A ship perished. Great skaith by sea.

98 The Earl of Newcastle is made Lieutenant General. He raises an army. Papists taken up. Some discourse touching Papists. The King

sends out Proclamations against them. The Parliament sent out Proclamations for them. The King's resolution. Papists are made wel-come. They flock in and do good service.

The Earl of Newcastle marches to Yorkshire.

The Marquis of Huntly and his two sons come to Aberdeen. The cause. He rode home. 99 No bon-accord drunken all this time.

An ambassador from Denmark. Accommo-dation of peace. Cabarrs sunk by the King.

This Ambassador and Cochran both evil used.

The King is at Southampton. The army quartered. The Red and Green Regiments over-100 thrown by Prince Robert.

Essex is on march, gets word, and returns back. Prince Robert defeats Warwick and Ho-tham.

No humiliation nor thanksgiving now, but daily wearied before.

General Lesslie returns from Ireland to Edin-burgh. Monro bides behind him.

The Marquis of Hamilton leaves the King, comes to Scotland. He comes to Edinburgh, keeps ilk council day. The intelligence. The 101 meetings.

The Lady Wardes deceased in England. Her parts.

The brotherly assistance. Others said, it was other money to pay victual. The merchants get no payment.

An union betwixt England and Holland. The Prince of Orange in disfavour.

Newcastle seeks Sir John Hotham. Hotham sets to cross his way. He is routed, flies to Hull. Newcastle returns victorious. 102

Hotham again takes the fields. Newcastle fol-lows him. He entrenches himself, safely wins away.

Letters from the Parliament to Scotland. Lindsay tells the King the 4 points of the con-troversy. Unreasonable Articles. A General Assembly.

His Majesty's Letter to the Lords of his Privy 103 Council of Scotland.

Who are the beginners of thir troubles. The 105 Earl of Lanerk brings down this Declaration.

The Parliament's desire. The King counter-checks the same.

The Council convenes, goes to, reads both the King's and Parliament's desires. Assistance or not assistance goes by voicing. No assistance by two votes. It is not found lawfull without voic-ing of the Estates. The King's Letter imprint-ed. The raising of men referred to a Com-mittee.

Lindsay, Parson of Balhelvy, his halleluiah.

The King quarters his men.

- 106 The Marquis of Huntly sends his son Charles to the College to learn grammar, but remained in the chalmers. He got Dr. Lesslie's chalmers, and his meat in the College only. Dr. Lesslie removes, and goes with the Marquis.
- The back of the High Altar taken down. The Kirk ladder broke in three pieces. A loft bigged. It is decorated. The Session gave no consent, nor yet the brethren. This back of the altar dayntie wark. Lime casten where it stood. The Kirk well drest, and how.
- 107 The death of Dame Elizabeth Gordon. Maxwell and Ferrendaill favoured of Cant. The bretheren offended at the receiving of Ferrendaill by Cant.
- The Prince of Orange in dislike. The Union sought.
- Dr. Guild begins a lecture lesson.
- Great dearth of victual. A dear winter. Great rain and storms in the sea in March, April, May. Fishes scarce. God sends in a notable season by expectation.
- Yule play taken perforce. The ministers preach against Yule day. Strait charges. The hand-bell taken. Good cheer made.
- 108 Mr. Andrew Cant makes a sudden stir, affrayed the people. His light behaviour.
- 1643.
- General King comes from Denmark with men and money. He is made welcome, and preferred to be Lieutenant-General. He goes up to the King in good order. He is graciously received, and put in service.
- London is distressed. Division among themselves.
- Fast and prayer.
- The Commissioners of Parliament sit down. The Council's interest in publishing or printing the King's letter, *See p. 134.*
- 109 *A Petition given in by the Nobles, Barons, Burgesses and others of Fife.*
- 110 *The Commissioners' Answer.*
The Commissioners' reference.
- 111 *Banders give in a Petition.*
Answer to the Banders' Petition.
A Petition from the Commission of the General Assembly. Subscribers.
- 112 *Answer.*
Another Petition by the Banders.
- 113 A Declaration, and a peaceable Warning.
- Multitudes of people at the Convention. The several places of their meetings. Fife ministers flock to Edinburgh. They cry out for printing of the Declaration. Three Commissioners sent to the King. Their Commission. The King's answer to part. The Fife ministers directed home. No conduct for Mr. Archibald Johnston. Taxation and other burdens. They dissolve.
- Mr. Alexander Middleton married.
- 114 John Lesslie, Baillie, departs this life.
- General Lesslie takes up house in Edinburgh. Order taken with Ferrendaill. He is referred to the next Assembly.
- The Lord's Prayer not oft used. Lecture lessons. Sabbath day watched. Who are found are punished. No craftsmen or merchants' booths found open. Bairs to be catechised on Sunday's afternoon. No reading nor singing at Likes. Tolling of Kirk bells forbidden.
- 115 The King gives way to the printing of the Parliament's Declaration.
- A peaceable Warning. The nature thereof. A fast commanded. It is ordered to be read out of all pulpits, with a Declaration. Some churches obeyed, others disobeyed. Their reasons. Fault found therewith. Eight articles.
- 116 Patrick Lesslie, provost, came home.
- Some gentlemen died suddenly in Cromarty. The manner how.
- Candlemas day. The Bairs have torches.
- Maxwell sought for. None to receipt him.
- Order for taxations and annuities of teinds published. The country's grudge and complaint. Montrose and Ogilvy went to the King to complain. He is not content. The country is free.
- Touking of drums heard; ominous for Drum.
- Kenton battle fought seven times. Armies of men.
- The King's victories at Plymouth. He reco- 118
vers some ships. He gets monies. Bendy Castle taken. Bever Castle taken. Sey defeated. Sir Hugh Schamley defeated. Newcastle and General King march. Chichester taken. Essex-shire. The Parliament petitions the King. His answer. Hard conditions.
- 119 A Speech to the town of Aberdeen. The Banders making up a Band.
- Visions and apparitions.
- The Peaceable Warning read out of pulpit. Declaration read. A fast appointed.
- The Queen sends home men, money and ammunition. She takes voyage home. Her convoy by her own ships, which she had with her. The convoy's command. The Hollanders advertise the Parliament. They send to attend her landing. She lands by their expectation. The Rebels advertised. Her house pursued hardly with cannon shot. She narrowly escapes. She rests in a Den. She offers rewards, but refused. She gifts chains of gold. The number of shots. The Rebels go to sea. This good Queen horribly abused; grievous to the King. She is conveyed to Newcastle safely. Her policy ament the jewels of the crown commendable; yet she is falsely traduced. She remains in Newcastle till the 18th of June, and then conveyed to York. She
- 120
- 121

- sent four ships with her maids of honour, Dutch horse, soldiers and money.
- The King victorious at Trenchford and in Derbyshire. Some imprisoned.
- Soldiers for France.
- Cluny returns from Durham.
- Colonell Hurry comes to the King, quits him, and comes to Scotland. Sir James Ramsay leaves the Parliament.
- 122 Fast and prayer. Precise fasting. No fast nor prayer for the King's victories. Crying out against Papists.
- Hamilton, Montrose, Traquhair, Ogilvie go to see the Queen. Some speeches. They return home.
- Great search for Papists. Captions or Commissions used on Sunday. A priest taken, brought to Aberdeen, had to Edinburgh, and dismissed. The Communion celebrated. The manner how. A woman drowns herself desperately.
- Monro lyes still in Ireland. Victual had to him. Great dearth.
- John Dugar's men come to the Gareoch, and 124 were beat. Shortly revenged. Mr. William Forbes killed and both his servants.
- News from York of the King's strength.
- 125 *The Lord Newcastle's Proclamation.*
- The Lord Aboyn goes to the Queen.
- Storms and frosts in March.
- Windsor taken in. The Queen is still at York. She is not idle.
- Our Commissioner's Commission.
- 126 *His Majesty's Answer.*
- Our Commissioners come home.
- Provincial Assembly, Mr. William Douglas, moderator. Order against Papists. Otho Ferrendaill found good. Dealing with Dr. Forbes.
- 127 He is wrongously deposed. He answers their queries. His place declared depending.
- A marvellous cold season. Meal, malt, fishes, fleshs scant. No fast ordained.—This Priest was had to the Committee of the Kirk at Edinburgh, who swear him to go to West Flanders, and never to return to Scotland; and so let him go, *See line 14*—The Assembly dissolves.
- A Convention at Edinburgh. Our Commissioners come down. The Earls of Roxburgh and Lindsay come down.
- Hamilton, Montrose, Traquhair, Ogilvy return home.
- Mr. Robert Farquhar's ship with victual near sunk. Victuallers great enemies to the common weal. They raise great dearth.
- 128 Pirates on the coast.
- The Earl of Antrim taken by Monro. Letters come to Scotland. [*A Declaration*.]—The discourse of his taking by this Declaration, and Monro's own letter. In this Declaration mention is made, that from the beginning of the war in Ireland, betwixt the 23d of October, in anno 1642, and the 1st of March thereafter, there was killed about one hundred and fifty four thousand English, Irish, Scots, men, women, and children, Protestants in that kingdom.—
- The Earl of Antrim's Pass.* 129
- Sergeant Major Rosse's Letter.* 130
- The Earl of Nithsdail his Letters.* 130
- The Lord Aboyn's Letters.* 131
- The Convention's resolution.
- A Declaration of the Lords of Council for information of his Majesty's subjects.* 132
- See line 11* Anent the printing of the King's letter, *See p. 108*.— 134
- This Declaration published. Nithsdail and Aboyn summoned. No obedience. Their reasons. A meeting at Edinburgh. The reasons false and feigned. False assertions against his Majesty.
- The King's purgation. 135
- His Majesty's letter.*
- His Majesty clears himself. The Marquis of Huntly comes to Old Aberdeen, sends the King's letter to the Provost. It is read publickly. 136
- The King sent sundry letters.
- The Earl of Montrose and Lord Ogilvy come to the Marquis. The Marquis as Chancellor visits the College. The Lords part. They ride to Fyvie, and the Marquis to Kelly, Haddo's house. They meet again at Kelly with Marschall and Banf. They part again.
- The Marquis reads the King's Letter before his friends.
- A meeting at London, Episcopacy and Book of Common Prayer lawful.
- Fasting and praying for success to a meeting to be held in Edinburgh. Commissioners to this meeting 137
- Commissioners to the Assembly.
- The Laird of Gight comes home.
- The Queen goes from York to the King. She is unbeset, but bravely defended. The Lord Gray is routed. She goes safely to the King.
- Brassmoir hurts his brother.
- A Convention in Edinburgh of the Estates, and a Council, and Conservators of the Treaty. The Earl of Carnwath is accused. He flies. 138
- He is charged to conpear. He disobeys. He is fined. He goes to the King. Commissioners from England. They come by sea. Their Commission. A new Covenant. We to join with the English rebels.
- The Laird of Haddo hurts the Jaffrays unhappily. His pridefull carriage, 139
- Sir John Hotham and his son go to London. News. Episcopacy and the Book of Common Prayer allowed. 140

Adam Abercrombie kills his own goodson.

- 141 Mr. Andrew Cant comes home. A Committee at Kintore. Mr. Andrew Logie is accused. He bides by what he had preached. He makes appellation. He is not heard. He is charged to compare before the General Assembly. He went not over, but sent over the reasons of his appellation. He is evil expounded.

The Lord Rae sails to Denmark.

- The General Assembly sits down. Sir Thomas Hope is Commissioner. Commissioners and laick elders. Mr. Alexander Henderson, moderator. The manner of this Assembly. Mr. Andrew Logie is deprived. Dr. Forbes' place declared vacant, and his place filled. He and Dr. Lesslie ordained to be warned. Mr. William Wedderburn gets liberty to preach.

A Supplication from Commissioners of England to the Assembly.

- 144 [The Assembly's advice upon the Supplication.]

A Solemn League and Covenant.

—See line 26, The King is offended at this work, See p. 155. The Covenant directly rebellious, See line 33; approved out of pulpit to be good, See p. 254.—

- 146 The Assembly ratifies this Covenant. Acts commanding this Covenant to be subscribed, See p. 162.

Nature of this Covenant.

- 147 *An Act for Loan and Tax of thirteen hundred thousand merks and six score thousand pounds.* Conveners. Persons appointed to convene with the heritors, &c. The day of their meeting. Intimation to be made. Their order. The certification.

- 148 Grievous burdens.

The King's Commissioner's carriage. An Assembly indicted at Edinburgh the last Wednesday of May, 1644; sine dissolves.

The Lord Maitland, Mr. Alexander Henderson and others sent to the Parliament of England with the Covenant.

Berwick is taken in by the English Parliament.

Sir John Gordon of Haddo is summoned by the Jaffrays. He seeks peace. He compares not. He is fined, denounced to the horn. The Jaffrays

- 149 repent. An unheard of fine, which brought on much sorrow.

The Marquis of Huntly is charged. He disobeys. He is charged under the pain of treason. He disobeys. He is denounced and registrate. He writes to the Council and Estates his excuse. It is rejected. He writes again, desiring leave to go out of the country; but is refused. He is driven to despair.

A Proclamation for all persons from sixteen to sixty years old to appear in arms.—The King's

Letters, showing his dislike of this Proclamation and our procedure, See p. 156, 157.—A mutual covenant with England. The reasons thereof. All fencible persons to be in arms with forty days' provision, and all other necessities, both for horse and foot. The charge.

The King's subjects oppress daily. The form 151 of this Proclamation.

The King's subjects more and more afflicted.

Witches taken and burnt.

Gairdin warded for Brounism.

Nithsdail and Aboyne are forfeited, and leave the land.

Whole families flee out of London.

Bristow taken in by the King. Great riches and ammunition. Sundry ships are taken. The 152 Lord Hoptoun is made Governor by the King. His Majesty returns to Oxford.

The Lady Strathbrain takes up house in Lesmore.

News.

Proclamation, but little obedience.

Communion given, and the said Proclamation read at the kirk door.

An army is to be raised to go into England. 153

The reasons. Strange to see an army raised in defence of the King without his own consent. What just reason had we to do so the Lord knows. Our fears, See p. 254. General Lesslie takes this war in hand. Proclamations and drums.

A meeting of fourteen nobles (of whom Hamilton is one) at Aberdour.

The ministers refuse to baptise till after lecture. The bairn dies but baptism. The minister's mone. Sundry are displeased. Another novelty in baptism. 154

Money stolen out of Mr. John Ray's kist. It is tried. The innocent was punished. The gear is payed and the thieves dilled down.

Proclamation for ingathering of the Taxation, &c.

The form how Berwick is taken in. The King 155 is offended.

Montrose and Ogilvie go to the King.

Mr. John Oswald transplanted to Edinburgh.

The King is offended and writes to the Scots council.

His Letter.

No obedience nor Proclamation.

A Letter sent by the King to the Chancellor.

No obedience.

The King's Letter to the Council.

No obedience, no proclamation nor publication.

The King writes a fourth Letter to the Con- 157

serators of the Treaty.

No obedience given to the King's Letter.

No coals to be transported except to London.

The Estates rise up. No coals come to Aberdeen. 158

The Communion given, and form thereof.

Preparation for the wars. Commanders sent for.—10,000 men, foot and horse, being 15 regiments of foot and horse; and 5 regiments hastily followed; See the reason of this army, p. 254.—

Taxation and Loan money. The Act thereof intimate.

A Committee holden in Aberdeen. Orders set out. It dissolves.

159 Provost and baillies chosen in Aberdeen.

Sheriffs of Aberdeen and Inverness.

A Committee in Aberdeen. Some question anent the division of the sheriffdoms.

News.

Ministers take up the names of the fencible persons within their parishes. The Rents of ilk parish given up. The heritor to give up his rental. Ilk minister to furnish a man.

160 Mr. Thomas Blackhall, and his wife, and Meingis excommunicate. The Earl of Lothian warned.

A French ambassador and a commissioner. Their commission. Policy. The ambassador returns. The commissioner comes to Scotland. His commission. He gets no good answer. Father Robertson gets liberty.

Warning to all heritors and freeholders to convene. A Fast appointed.

161 Dr. Forbes resolves to leave the land. He is dissuaded therefrom. He returns home.

Men fast gathering. Edinburgh watched.

The Provincial Assembly sits down in Aberdeen. Mr. David Lindsay, moderator. Ilk minister brings a roll of men and rents. Mr. Andrew Logie's reasonable petition not heard. Contestation about his kirk. Mr. John Middleton is preferred. Mr. William Douglas is made professor in Dr. Forbes' place. He gets also his house. This Assembly dissolves.

Our Commissioners stay still in England, and but send the Covenant.

162 *Ordinance of the Commissioners of the General Assembly for the solemn receiving, swearing and subscribing of the League and Covenant.* Our Covenant approved in England, sworn and subscribed. An Act set out hereupon by the Commissioners of the General Assembly. Ministers to subscribe this Covenant. The same to be printed. Order that the people should subscribe and swear the same. Order against non subscribers. How and whom by this is first subscribed.

The Commissioners of Estates their Order for subscribing this Covenant.

163 Great diligence.

Another paper imprinted. Approbation of our Covenant. The power of subjects. This paper left out.

Fast and prayer for our army. The Acts and 164 Covenant read out. The people persuaded. How this Covenant should be subscribed. Cessation of war in Ireland. The Marquis of Ormond made deputy.

The Tolbooth of Aberdeen broken. Alexander Lesslie escapes. He goes to his father's house. Tolquhone is offended, convenes his friends, pursues Mr. George Lesslie's house. He defends. Fire is set to the house. They come out. His bigging is burnt. Two horses are slain. He is 165 hurt and his wife both. He and his son are taken and had to the place of Tolquhone. They are sent to Edinburgh and presented before the justice. He gets a remission. They are warned till caution were set.

Our Covenant read and expounded at Old Aberdeen. How it is subscribed.—A fearful Covenant directly against the King.—The whole pa- 166 rish subscribe.

Form how it was subscribed in New Aberdeen.

Sir John Gordon of Haddo his Protestation against the Covenant. The people are under fear.

The Earl Marshall comes to Aberdeen. The Lord Gordon comes also. They go to a Committee. Some debate betwixt them for the division. The Lord Forbes is set aside. No agreement. Some ministers come with their rolls. This Committee is continued.

The Lord Forbes is miscontent. It breeds 167 some business of no worth. The Marquis is feared. He begins to look about him. He accuses Marshall. The Lord Gordon's carriage towards his father. His father's carriage towards him. He gives him his house in Old Aberdeen. The Session sits down. It is again raised. It sits down thereafter.

Sir William Abircrummy of Birkenbog brought in James Con to Aberdeen. He is had to Edin- 168 burgh for his papistry.

Commissioners for transplanting Mr. William Strachan to Edinburgh. He gets liberty to bide at home.

The Earl of Antrim escapes, and manner how.

News.

The Covenant is subscribed by the Banders 169 with limitation.

A meeting at Peebles among the Banders. The cause why. Reasoning betwixt Hamilton and Traquhair. This meeting dissolves. Traquhair goes to the King.

Hamilton is created Duke. He goes up to court.

Dr. Pont comes to Aberdeen.

The Lord Gordon comes to Aberdeen. He

holds a Committee. He and some others subscribe the Covenant. Drum and Fedderet refuse Mr. Andrew Cant to subscribe. The Committee sits still. It is continued. The Lord Gordon rides to Lesmore.

Act of the Committee of Estates for contriving the several troops appointed to come out of the shires into regiments.

171 An uncouth act. Little obedience is given here. The reasons why.

Duke Hamilton and Earl of Lanerk simlaltly refuse to subscribe the Covenant. Order to mell with the Duke's estate, and with the signet politically; arguments to show the King their abuse. A short cloak. The Duke's mother drilling up soldiers. The Duke and his brother's doings daily discovered. They take journey towards the King.

Letters of intercommoning against Sir John Gordon of Haddo. The Marquis is likewise charged. No peace for Haddo. He makes assignation of his goods.

The Lord Gordon lodges in Tullisoull, and returns to Aberdeen. The Marquis goes to the Bog. Preparation for young Drum's marriage, and furnishing of Auchindoun.

The marriage solemnized. The Lord Gordon was not at his sister's bridal.

173 Baptism refused. The bairn had home, and both it and the mother die. Great abuse.

Lecture Lessons, their beginning and manner. Ministers' stipends augmented.

The town was better served before.

Noblemen refusing to subscribe the Covenant are forfeited.

The Earl of Lauthian is taken and warded.

Women are sworn to the Covenant.

Letters of intercommoning against Sir John Gordon of Haddo.

General Lesslie his army. He begins to march 174 towards England. Nobles past with him.

The Earl Marshall and the Lord Gordon hold a Committee. Sir John Gordon of Haddo's assignation produced. Intimation made. The Sheriff of Aberdeen causes charge those of the Committee to assist him to take the said Sir John or then his estate. The Committee goes to consultation. They send to the Committee of Estates. Rolls of fencible men given in and not orderly. The ministers are ordained to give up a more perfect roll; and this Committee continued. Ilk minister to furnish a man.

The Estates found Sir John Gordon's assignation to be of no worth; whereupon new charges are raised.

175 A Committee of valuation. Commissioners charged to Edinburgh. Duke Hamilton with his brother goes to court

with store of money. His brother travels to get Newcastle rendered. It is discovered. A new governour put in. The Duke and his brother are conveyed to Oxford. They are both taken and warded. His brother escapes, comes to Scotland, and serves against the King. Our King evil used. Hamilton warded in Bristow.

The stones of the Bishop's springing wall dung down and ascler work about the turrets by Dr. Guild.

Pitfoddells happily leaves the country.

176

Mr. William Douglas gives in Thesis. He is ordained to come again to abide his last tryals. He is admitted professor in Dr. Forbes' place. He grudges not, but removes from his place.

Yule day, no work wrought. The colliginers get the play.

Communion given here to some people.

The Session again raised.

A fast, and reasons why.

177

Some ministers desire the Marquis to subscribe the late Covenant. His answer. They return. He cannot get rest.

Mr. Pyme deceases.

The King winters at Oxford. He indicts a Parliament. Proclamations made. Many nobles and peers come in to him.

—Men to follow the army under conduct of the Earl of Calander, *See line 31.*—

Edinburgh, Dundee, Brechin, Montrose and Aberdeen their men.

A paper for calling an Assembly to settle Religion. 178

1644.

Earl Marshall rides to Dunotter. The Lord Gordon stays in Aberdeen. He has a Committee, but Marshall was absent. The rolls of the fencible persons given up. This Committee dissolves.

The Lord Gordon takes up house in Old Aberdeen.

A Committee upon the valuations. The shire of Aberdeen valued to 100,000 merks. Aberdeen valued to 18,400 merks.

Fast and prayer. The form thereof. The 179 Covenant read out and expounded.

Some merchants subscribe upon their knees.

Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, sheriff, is charged with others to take Sir John Gordon of Haddo. He marches out of Aberdeen with a company, goes to Christ's green. Sundry barons meet him. They go to consultation. They send Mr. William Davidson sheriff-depute a herald and a messenger to the place of Kelly. Their commission. It is answered. The yetts are opened. They search and seek for Haddo, but had him not. They take instruments. They drank and parted friendly. Shots shot from Kelly. The people scatter and get away. 180

Sir John was not far off.

The Jaffrays payed all expenses for the towsmen.

The Sheriff writes to the Estates. The Marquis sends to the Jaffrays. His desire. He gets no good answer.

The Sheriff is charged to take the Marquis of Huntly; the Sheriff of Banf, Abircrummy of Birkenbog, is likewise charged. The Marquis is hardly put at. His unhappy desperate resolution.

The Lord Gordon holds Committees.

Two Parliaments in one kingdom.

[A letter sent from the Scottish army to the Governour of Newcastle.]

The Governor of Newcastle's Letter to the Committee of the Scottish army.

Our army would needs go forward. Soldiers pressed in Aberdeen.

A Letter from certain English Peers to our Scots army.

Our army will go forward.

An Act for uplifting of an Excise.

The country swallowed up. Great murmuring.

An Act for raising of^e men.

An Act for raising of money.

The substance of thir three Acts.

The Blind Band.

Dr. Forbes removes out of his house, causes deliver the keyes to Mr. William Douglas. He ships for Holland, and leaves the country, be-moaned by many.

Marschall miskenes our committees in Aberdeen. He goes south. Thomas Nicolson sends a rate of musketeers to poid Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny's tenants. A man is slain. Three soldiers are taken. They are warded. The soldiers are at the cross. Certain burgesses deposed of Old Aberdeen. The soldiers are put to liberty without any trial. The Laird of Cluny is summoned to Edinburgh, compears, and is warded. The manner how.

Our army, men and munition, with brave commanders. They march to Morpeth.

Our army has the worst.

The Sheriff of Banf goes to take the Marquis. His order. The Marquis' answer. The Sheriff writes south. The Marquis sore vexed. He commands his men not to give obedience.

Aberdeen's soldiers march out. [Their furniture.] The Lord Gordon sends out a company, whereof poor Old Aberdeen furnished twelve.

Burgh and Land sore oppressed. The manner how. Their arms and furniture.

Heritors and liferenters charged to present their soldiers. Captain Kuab.

A party of musketeers sent out to plunder Innes of Tibbertie, Dr. Dun, and some others. They are dung back and disarmed. They return. The Committee offended.

The Excise proclaimed at Aberdeen.

Aberdeen begins to watch and close their ports. They drill their men.

Marshall returns from Edinburgh, confers with the Lord Gordon, rides to Innerugie. Soldiers come out of Buchan without arms. They are directed to Dunnottar.

Patrick Lesslie returns home from the Estates. He gets a warrant to lift the Excise.

The Lord Fraser is under fear. He sows his corns, transports his victual, removes his children, changes his dwelling.

Marshall removes his plenishing out of Innerugie. Himself, his lady and children go to Dunnottar to dwell. The Lord Gordon meets with him. No more Committees.

The Earl of Murray rides home, leaves orders with the Laird of Grant, returns to Edinburgh. A great gathering in Murray.

The three Acts read at Machir kirk. A fast solemnly kept. The cause thereof. Five companies only out of Aberdeen and Banf.

A Committee for the eighth man. No more Committees.

Aberdeen straitly watched. Four iron pieces taken from John Anderson's ship.

Alexander Irving of Drum, Robert Irving his brother, Sir John Gordon of Haddo, Sir George Gordon of Geicht, William Innes of Tibbertie, Gordon of Ardlogie, Meldrum of Iden, they take Provost Lesslie, Mr. Robert Farquhar, Alexander and John Jaffray. Horses plundered. Their order. An uncouth thing. Haddo takes his bairns out from the schools. They ride to Strathbogie.

Mr. William Moir is sent to Edinburgh to complain. Covenanters flee. They hide their goods. Patrick Lesslie an evil statesman. He gets the uplifting of the Excise. His policy. The Lord Gordon beholds all.

A fight at Newcastle.

A Remonstrance given in by the Earls of Crawford, Montrose, Niddisdail, Traquhair, Kin-noul, Viscount of Aboyne and Lord Ogilvy, to the King and Parliament.

It is well received. Hope of aid and help. The Marquis of Huntly is deceived.

Aberdeen straitly watched. Drilling in the Links. Their cannons removed.

The Earl of Findlater pays for his arms.

Soldiers sent south.

The Lord Gordon sends to his father, gets no good answer. He rides to Knockhill and to Murray, leaves some servants in his house. He takes

money from William Gordon of Muiraick and George Geddes of taxation and loan silver. He is hard bested.

Our army in distress.

The Marquis of Argyle comes from the army home to Edinburgh.

The Marquis of Huntley comes to Aberdeen. His company, Alexander Irving younger of Drum, Robert Irving, Sir George Gordon of Geicht elder and younger, Sir John Gordon of Haddo, Sir John Turing of Foverane elder and younger, Gordon of Aberzeldie, Gordon of Newton elder and younger, Gordon of Innermarkie, William Innes of Tibbertie, William Seytoun of Shethin, Sir Walter Innes of Balveny, Gordon of Carnburrow, James Gordon of Letterfury, William Gordon of Aradoul, Gordon of Ardlogie and his brother, Meldrum of Iden, Leith of Harthill. He gets peaceable entrance. The Covenanters flee. He left the four captives at Strathbogie. They were had to Auchindoun. They sustain themselves and their keepers. Order that no wrong should be done.

A council of war. A flying army. How soldiers should be sustained.

He sends to Dunnottar.

A Council again. Arms plundered out of Aberdeen.

John Anderson's cart pieces taken again. The Marquis rides to Kintore.

The Marquis of Huntly's heavy Declaration.

Another Declaration of the Marquis of Huntly concerning Patrick Lesslie Provost, Mr. Robert Farquhar, Alexander and John Jaffrays.

The Marquis' reasons of his rising. A Band is made. The contents thereof. The Marquis and his friends subscribe and swear. The Marquis lights at Kintore, rides to Strathbogie. Patrick Dilgarnoch perishes, biding behind the Marquis all night in Kintore.

Committees kept in Mearns and Angus contrair the Marquis' expectation. Mr. William Moir is there. The Estates draw up an army.

Committees in Murray.

Lues Gordon apprehended in Edinburgh, confined, and relieved.

Soldiers taken on.

Plundering of arms and horse.

Baggage horse plundered.

A singular combat.

The Marquis returns to Aberdeen. Four commissioners come to him. The cause of their coming. They desire the Marquis to disband. His answer. The four commissioners return, with whom the Marquis sent two other commissioners to the Committees. Eight hundred men at Cowy with sundry nobles. The Commission-

ers declare the Marquis' mind, but did no good. It breeds delay. He is craftily holden under trying till an army is raised, to his utter disgrace.

Diverse opinions anent the Marquis' rising. Antent their incoming and returning, See p. 207 218.

Ye heard on the other leaf of the Marquis coming to Aberdeen. He then came from Aboyn. His numbers drilled in the Links. They are quartered. He makes safe guards at the Brig of Die.

Ten soldiers set into the place of Durris.

Plundering. The Lord Forbes and others flee to Kildrummie. Sir William Forbes, Forbes of Echt, Skene of that ilk, Sir William Forbes of Tolquhon, Forbes of Watterton, John Kennedy of Kermuks, Forbes tutor of Pitligo, Fraser of Philorth, Forbes of Monymusk take in their houses.

Arms taken out of Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny's house. Dr. Guild's horse.

A Bark taken out of the Road of Aberdeen by Nathaniel Gordon, first taken by an English pirate. The manner how. Some men are ward in the Tolbooth. The pirate sets ashore two men, who are also ward. See more truly, thir men pertained to a Parliamentary ship, who is offended. They leave the Road, come back, and take three fisher boats, chased other two. She takes two bolls of malt. The Marquis is offended. Shots, but did no skait. They are set ashore, and manner how. She goes to sea.

The English Pirate takes Skipper Walker's bark, sets himself on shore. He told the Marquis.

This pirate comes to our Road, sets two men ashore. Their declaration. Ilk ship gets her own men. She goes to sea, and keeps Walker's Bark. The Danes get back their own bark. Nathaniel Gordon is reproved. He quits the Marquis' service.

The Marquis hears devotion in Old Aberdeen. Old Town people muster. The Marquis goes 210 to the Brig of Die.

Plundering of Kemnay. Pittodrie and Muny plundered.

Powder cast in the loch.

A Battell.

Argyle comes to Edinburgh.

Banff plundered. Auchnagat plundered. Patrick Strachan plundered, and himself taken. Who went to Banf. They plunder all arms and moneys. Muirek rendered, and himself taken. Nothing plundered out of Marshall's ground.

The Marquis craves the Roll of the taxation. He rides to Strathbogie. He comes back to Innerurie. His army. He gives order against

some Strathbogie men. The Tutor of Struan comes in. The Marquis lodged in Innerurie. He returns to Aberdeen. He causes make some colours. The form and motto thereof. A black taffety.

The Marquis excommunicate and some others in Edinburgh.

- 212 This excommunication most summar, yet founded upon an Assembly Act in extraordinary causes. The Marquis beholds all.

Two cart-pieces had to Strathbogie. A Council in Aberdeen ament the taxation. The Bailies' answer. The Marquis agrees for quartering of soldiers. The number quartered. The Marquis sustained his own men. The Barons sustained their men so long as they might, syne took free quarters. The Marquis his great charges.

Aberdeen repents their taking of soldiers for the taxation.

- 213 The Marquis' necessity. The Laird of Lesslie's and Laird of Udney's girdels plundered.

The Marquis finds two brazen pieces.

The Provincial Assembly prorogate.

Great forces daily raising. Committees at Forfar and Fordun. The Marquis seemed to misregard the same, to his sorrow and shame. He goes to Innerurie, and uses warning to that effect. He leaves some troops in Aberdeen. Young Drum follows him. The Marquis causes

- 214 quarter his men at Innerurie. He directs out some footmen to Angus. And returns to Aberdeen.

He drills his men. Their number. Young Drum and his complices ride out of Aberdeen. They ride up Die side. Their intention is for the cartows. A desperate course. They come to Montrose. Great skirmishing. Montrose taken in. Alexander Pearson, bailie, is slain. They mind to ship thir cartows, but are deceived. The manner how. A desperate danger, with little loss. They break the carriages of the cartows.

- 215 Violent plundering and oppression. They drank hardly. Patrick Lighton and Andrew Grey taken prisoners. They leave Montrose, go to Cartquhy, get no entres. They return to Aberdeen. Some of thir Highlandmen taken. Major Gordon brings the prisoners to Aberdeen. His declaration of Argyle's coming to Dunnotter.

Little slaughter in Montrose. The tutor of Struan did good service. Fire raised, but quenched. Drum disorderly goes to Aberdeen, where the Marquis was.

- 216 The Marquis of Argyle's coming to Dunnotter. The Forbeses, Frasers and their friends now leave their holds, and stoutly come to the fields.

The Marquis of Huntly hears devotion in Old Aberdeen.

The Laird of Kermuck evil handled. The Laird of Haddo's carriage.

Patrick Strachan taken, and wan away.

The Marquis sends to Marschall, and gets answer.

Plundering of horses.

Brassmoir quits the Marquis, and goes to the 217 Lord Gordon. His policy to get the prisoners relieved. The Lord Gordon's carriage to get Auchindoun. He is denied. He returns.

Montrose, Crawford, Niddisdail, Traquhair, Kinnoul, Aboyne, Lord Ogilvy come to Dnmfries, ride back. James Lesslie and some gentlemen taken and warded in Edinburgh.

Some soldiers quartered in Old Aberdeen.

The Marquis' hears devotion, writes in the afternoon. His guard.

The Marquis' friends murmur against him. Their desire. He goes to a council of war. His reasoning. He is deceived of his hopes. The 218 manner how. He repents his rising. His opinion and sad Protestation.

His friends are sorrowfull. Their advice. A flying army thought now best. They resolve to go for Strathbogie. Nathaniel Gordon quits the Marquis.

The Marques lifts some cart-pieces, rides to 219 Banff for his son.

Andrew Gray sent back to Montrose. Patrick Lighton sent to Auchindoun. Geicht, Young Drum and his brother ride through the Old Town.

The Marquis' friends under great fear. He goes to Strathbogie. His number. His friends deal for a flying army. His answer. His friends sore grieved. Thir gentlemen part company.

The Marques rides to Artelach, sine to Auchindoun, and sets the prisoners to liberty. He looks to himself.

The Marquis leaves Aberdeen contrair the expectation of many, and his friends under fear. An army comes to Aberdeen. Their number. Their provision. Their colours and motto. All 220 is in good order. Their rendezvous.

Argyle and Marschal ride to Drum. Lauthian and Laer's regiments. The Laird Drum is absent. The Ladies are present, who made welcome. Argyle has the whole north. The Ladies are put to the yetts in pitifull form. This place sore abused.

Covenanters and Anticovenanters are blyth and wo their time about, and ilk one does for himself as the gys past. The Non-covenanters flie with their goods. This army estimat to 6000 men.

Argyle's hard usage against Drum. He sets

221 the Ladies to the yetts with their servants. They come in to Aberdeen and dwell. The place of Drum pitifully plundered. Bestial destroyed. Girdels broken up. Goldsmith's work found. A Captain and 50 soldiers appointed to keep the place. Two piece of ordinance left. They live upon the ground. Fifty one women following this Irish regiment quartered in Old Aberdeen. They live upon Drum's lands. Their order. Drum, for his son's cause, pitifully oppress. Argyle's first service to be noted cruel and merciless.

Kinghorn is made Governor of Aberdeen. The army removes from Aberdeen. Baggage horses furnished to them. Arbuthnot, Elcho, Burly and other captains. Their colours, cart-pieces, and all in good order. They march to Udney.

222 Argyle and Marshall and Irish regiment march from Drum to Innerurie. Provision sent out of Aberdeen. Old Drum comes to the Lords, goes to Frendraught.

Argyle writes to the Marquis being in Strathbogie. The Laird Drum and his brother is with him. The Marquis goes to Auchindoun. The army marches to Kelly.

The Laird, with some friends, are within, and the house well furnished. He burns up the laich bigging. He shoots diverse shots. Argyle, Marshall and the Lord Gordon come from Innerurie to the army, with diverse others. His Irishes ly at Innerurie. Argyle's consideration and policy. He summons Haddo to render the

223 house. The conditions. The cannoner loup the walls, and goes to the camp. Haddo goes to council. Their resolution whilk was best. Hard to keep a house against an army. Haddo hangs out a sign of parle, calls for the Lord Gordon, makes offer to render upon conditions whilk could not be granted; calls for Marshall, made the like offer, but refused, except he should, with his men, come to Argyle, and submit himself to the Estates. Haddo yields. His men were safe. The Lord Gordon offered the like conditions, whilk Haddo refused. Exception taken. Haddo comes out, and his soldiers, and submit themselves. He is kept. The rest sent home, except John Logy, John and Alexander Gordons, Chalmer, Dalgarno. Soldiers set to keep Kelly. They were well furnished.

224 Store of victual. The tenants' bigging burnt by thir soldiers. Hutts made of house timber. Planting destroyed. Bestial killed for meat. Marshall takes Haddo's horse. Arms plundered. The tenants' sore abused. They fle from their houses. Their beds and burds made fire of. The country is sore oppressed. They cry out against the Covenanters. Kelly rendered with little skaith.

The army goes to Geicht. The same is ren-

dered. Young Geicht escapes with some others. Old Geicht is kept with Haddo. His soldiers get liberty. A captain with soldiers put within Geicht. It is well provided.

Haddo took Patrick Strachan, had him to the place of Towie, but he wins away. He gets his horse and arms from Haddo.

The Irish regiment lies at Innerurie.

Argyle men come to Cromar and countries about. Their number and allowance daily. Great oppression. Daily diet and sustentation.

Patrick Lesslie, Mr. Robert Farquhar, Alexander Jaffray, John Jaffray, Patrick Lichton, they are put to liberty. They come to Aberdeen.

The Lord Gordon comes to Old Aberdeen.

Two Acts read out of pulpit.

Act of the Marquis of Argyle, requiring Heritors and Freeholders to go to Turreff.

Act of the General Assembly, ordaining the Marquis of Huntly, &c. to be excommunicate. The Marquis of Huntly, Alexander Irving younger of Drum, Robert Irving his brother, Sir John Gordon of Haddo, William Seyton of Schethin, William Innes of Tibbertie, Mr. James Kennedy, their excommunication.

Intimation also of the excommunication of the Earls of Montrose, Niddisdall, Traquhair, Carnwath, the Viscount of Aboyne and Lord Ogilvy. The Lord Gordon would not come to the Kirk before noon.

The Marquis of Argyle, the Earl Marshall, the Lord Gordon, the Viscount of Arbuthnot, the Lord Burly return from the camp to Aberdeen. The Lord Elcho keeps the camp. Geicht and Haddo follow. They are sent south with some others.

The Provincial Assembly sits down in Aberdeen. Argyle, Kinghorn. Mr. Andrew Cant is Moderator. Argyle's ways, and regret against some of the ministry their fault. He fears their disaffection. A Sub-committee of 12 ministers. Order to take the ministers' oaths. Ilk Moderator to take the oaths of the absent ministers within his Presbytery. They should give up a Roll of malignants. They should give up the names of such as rose with the Gordons, the names of Papists excommunicate, of heritors and freeholders. The 12 ministers of the Sub-committee to get thir Rolls from the bretheren, and to have them to Turreff. Thir Rolls are quickly made up by ilk minister. This Assembly dissolves.

The two Cartows brought from Montrose to Aberdeen, and two other pieces. Many muskets landed in Aberdeen out of a Parliament ship. About 1000 muskets sent to Argyle.

- Mr. William Lumsden fined.

The Marquis of Argyle, the Earls Marshall, Kinghorn, &c. ride to Turreff. Argyle, Marshall, Kinghorn, Arbuthnot, the Lord Gordon, Burly come to Turreff. Sundry others come to this meeting. Their number. Their order. Names called. Commissioners from Burghs. Absents noted. Moderators and ministers called.

230 The Sub-committee produces the names of excommunicate Papists, disaffected ministers, malignants, and who rose with the Gordons. Great policy for trial of thir persons. Muster taken. Their number. They are charged not to remove. Muster again. Argyle's speech. Warning to be at a Committee in Aberdeen. The reason why. Another general muster, yet not kept. This meeting at Turreff dissolves. Argyle sends horse to Elgin to stop boats ongoing to the sea, fearing the Marquis' flight. He comes to Cullen of Boyne.

The Marquis lying at Auchindoun, his resolution. He goes quietly to the Bog, lifts some 231 trunks. He sends the keys, with his stately horse, to the Lord Gordon. He rides Spey clad in coat and trews, comes to Salterhill, directs his trunks to Cousie. They ship, and leave the Marquis behind. He leaves 1000 dollars with Alexander Gordon, whilk is revealed, and given to the Lord Gordon thereafter. The Marquis boats, lands in Sutherland. The boat returns. The Marquis sends for Siddera, stays all night. He rides to Cathness, stays with Francis Sinclair, meets with Letterfurie, gave him no thanks, receives his trunks, and sends him home; syne goes to Strathnaver, having a man with him.

Argyle comes from Cullen to Elgin in great haste, heard devotion. He attends the Provincial Assembly. He is highly offended at the Marquis' escape. He accuses the boatmen, James Gordon and Alexander Gordon, before the Committee. They confess the verity. They are let go. Alexander Gordon ordained to compare before the Committee at Aberdeen and deliver the 232 dollars, whilk he did, and so set free.

Argyle directs the Irish Regiment to take in Auchindoun, which was well provided. Argyle returns to Aberdeen.

An uncouth vision. An unnatural fire. The bigging of Gellen burnt. Nolt and oxen burnt. An evil prognostick.

Argyle burns some of Haddo's tenants' bigging. The reason why. His six children put to the yett. They get none of their father's estate to live upon. The rascal soldiers destroy up all within Geicht and Kelly, and stately plening thereof. They come all south with horse, oxen, nolt, sheep, goods and gear. They broke down timber work, fixed beds, burds, &c. and

made fire thereof. They broke down doors, yetts, windows.

Order is given to summon the Marquis of 233 Huntly, the Laird Drum younger, his brother and rest of his followers, to compare before the Committee at Aberdeen.

Shethin and Tibertie plundered, and the Milne burnt.

An overthrow, but not true.

A Recrue levying to General Lesslie. Fairfax joins him. York taken in. Prince Robert routed.

A Committee in Aberdeen. They call in the excommunicate Papists, and the Marquis' friends who followed him, non-suscribants, and sic as had subscribed yet disaffected malignants. Thir names were given up by the ministers. They are called. Argyle lights, and comes to the Tolbooth. Absents are noted. Sic as were present to compare the morne. Strait 234 watch. The compeirants compelled to give band to compare before the Parliament, and set caution, or go to ward in the Tolbooth. Argyle hears devotion. Marshall comes to this Committee. They and others are made Burgesses.

The Township convened. Patrick Lesslie made a speech. The particulars thereof. His oration tends to a burden to the town. After consultation he gets his desire, and the town sore taxed

Now, troopers coming in from Geicht and Kelly. Marshall and Kinghorn disband. Argyle's men to lie still in Cromar, &c. Elcho's 235 regiment to lie in Aberdeen. The Irish regiment to disband.

The Earl of Lauthian comes to Edinburgh by exchange.

Geicht, Haddo, and some others come to Aberdeen. But the truth is, there was no such agreeance betwixt Haddo and the Jaffrays. Geicht and Haddo had to Edinburgh. No agreeance.

The troopers coming from the camp. The foot army comes in. Their quartering. Plundering.

They are quartered in both Aberdeens. A man slain, another hurt. The malefactors warded. Kinghorn's regiment removed. Elcho's regiment comes to Aberdeen in their place. Argyle's troop to lie in Aberdeen. They did no good. Sic as was in Drum removed, and others 236 put in their place.

Committees in Aberdeen try men's estates. They are summoned, and desired of ilk man a certain sum upon band of repayment. If they granted, they were enacted; if refused, then persecute. Ministers and laicks are not spared A Blind Band, and form thereof. Horrible oppression and deceit. The King's subjects overthrown. Covenanter, non-covenanter, nor mi-

nister is spared. God's just judgements. Murmuring.

Diverse Acts made before Argyle's departure. 18,000 merks promised to bring in Huntly and other persons.

237 Argyle leaves Aberdeen. He is honourably conveyed, and highly exalted. He promises to return to Aberdeen. He rides to Dunnotter. His orders for money, men, victual. John Denhame, Commissar, his prices inferior to the victual mongers' expectation. God only just.

The Master of Banf hurts a sergeant. Sorrow followed.

The Session continued.

Geicht and Kelly are well manned. The foot army comes in. Their order. Baggage horses.

238 The Irish regiment resolves to come to Aberdeen. The Irish regiment. Their progress to Aberdeen. The town lifts money to give the Irish to had them oncome to Aberdeen. They go south with their wives. Aberdeen is well quit of them. No regiment is now left in Aberdeen but Elcho's regiment. Argyle's cloggers depart, leaving a captain and some soldiers. The number of thir men. Their cruelty.—They first took the goods, and were redeemed, ox, horse, and cow by half a dollar the piece; then used this plundering three or four times, and rendered them back again for payment; and when they had gotten all their money, then they lifted all their goods, and left nothing oncaried with them.—The Covenanters 239 justly plagued. They repent and murmur. They are craftily ensnared, and could not eschew their own wreck.

Aberdeen raises money. It is debursed upon soldiers. Aberdeen sore vexed.

A general muster ordained, but slighted Forces raised for a Recrue. This country sore vexed.

240 The General Assembly sits down. No Commissioner comes from the King. Strange orders against such as assisted the Marquis of Huntly. Little obedience. Another Assembly indicted.

The Parliament sits down without a Viceroy. The Earl of Lauderdale is president. Sundry men of Aberdeen are called. They are referred to the Committee at Aberdeen. It is adjourned by Proclamation to the 25th of July.

Old Aberdeen and others to furnish a trooper. Their part. Order given to the baillies. The Town is quartered. The troopers removed Parties sent out upon the disolayers.

Soldiers sent down to Geicht and Kelly, oppressing the country.

241 Heritors and others charged to bring in their saddle horses. Little done that day.

The Earl Marshall's and the Lord Gordon's Regiments making up fast.

Great tyranny and oppression. The Covenanters are justly punished.

A fight at Morpet. Our Banders are victors. Major Bellenden slain.

Edinburgh plants some cannon on the Calsey.

Argyle thought hardly of for missing Huntly.

Alexander Irving younger of Drum, his lady, his brother and some others ship to the sea. They land in Caithness. They are taken by Francis Sinclair, and warded. Our Parliament now sitting. The Parliament is blyth when Francis Sinclair advertises them. Francis Sinclair's unnaturality. His greed of gain. Yet the money was less, viz. 18,000 merks for Drum, and 5000 merks for his brother only. He forgets his honour. The Lord Forbes received payment for Lenturk.

Lues Gordon comes home. The Lord Gordon makes him Colonel.

Diverse companies sending south.

Edinburgh under fear.

Now, parties setting out to furnish horse and foot. The just judgments of God.

Laureation of the Colliginers.

The Lord Gordon prohibit to receive in his service sic as were at Banf or Montrose.

Intimation of the excommunication of Montrose, Craufurd, Niddisdail, Aboyne, Heres, Ogilvy.

The Earl of Callender marches to England.

Argile soldiers removed, except a captain and 80 men.

A battle fought. York rendered. The Viscount of Dudop. A fearful crack heard far and near in the north parts, which presaged wars.

The causes of a public Fast.

Our fast in Old Aberdeen, and manner thereof. 244

Prince Robert fights with Lesslie and Manchester Prince Robert routed. Lesslie's part. 245 Three Scots regiments bide battle. York is rendered upon conditions. Fairfax made Governor. Money sent to our Scots. Lesslie not well thought of. Prisoners on both sides. The Viscount of Dudop departed.

The Earl of Newcastle and General King rebuked by Prince Robert. They ship and fie. Prince Robert goes his own way. Lesslie lays siege to Newcastle.

A constant Committee of Parliament established. It is prorogate but authority. It rises.

The Committee at Aberdeen prorogate.

Argyle sends and intercepts Montrose' Letters. He, with Naper, Keir, Blackhall are warded. His trunks broken up. He is brought before the 246 Committee. He is counted an incendiary. He writes to the King. He and the rest convened before the Parliament, and put to liberty. He rides to the King, gets no presence. Intimations

of his excommunication. He is grievously oppressed. He flies to the King.

The King's consideration. He remembers the Marquis of Huntly and others' oppressions. His religious dealing. The Marquis of Huntly hides constant.

The King makes Montrose Marquis. He makes him Lieutenant. His incredible service. He gives him soldiers and pay. Alaster Macdonald wronged by Argyle. His resolution. Montrose glad of his company and service.

Montrose's letters patent. His order to Macdonald to ship and land his soldiers, who lands in Arduamurchan, burns and slays in Argyle's lands. Montrose trists to meet him. Macdonald takes in two castles.

Argyle provides ships. Himself comes by land. Macdonald ships, lands in the Isle of Sky, marches through Kintail, Abertarf, sends a charge with a fiery cross to the Committee of Murray. Inverness under fear. He marched to Badenoch. The Committee of Murray writes to the Committee of Aberdeen, and sends the fiery cross. They write to Edinburgh. Orders and Proclamations to rise in arms. They rendezvous at Aberdeen.

Their Committees devised against the King.

Queen Mary past to France.

Burly and Elcho return to Aberdeen. Marschall, Finlater, Arbuthnot, Fraser and diverse others come. They hold Committees. Burly president. Argyle came not. Mr. James Baird's carriage.

Certain gentlemen referred to their own Committees.

Sir John Gordon of Haddo's accusation and answers. John Logie is accused. They are referred to the Justice and assessors. Haddo's conviction. John Logie is convicted. The Parliament approves all. Marschall's travels not well heard. Haddo's friends' desire denied. Six friends appointed to attend him. He is conveyed to the scaffold. His preparation before he went to the scaffold. Ministers confer with him. He is misinterpreted. He clears his speeches.

The Ministers rail against him. He is loosed from excommunication. He goes to prayer. John Logie is execute to terrify him.

Two heralds come up to the scaffold with his arms and a paper. The herald reads out the Parliament's Declarator. He is found worthy of death. He is a traitor. The people are astonished. His arms not to be worn. They are riven. He beholds patiently. He prays to God. His last words. He is headed. His friends convey his corps and John Logie's both to their burial.

Great pity of this worthy valiant man, born down with enemies for following the King. The ground of his death begun with the Jaffrays.

Haddo has six children.

The Jaffrays still under fear.

Haddo's noble parts.

His life is taken but the King's warrant. His rents forfeited. His house abused and plundered. His victual destroyed. His bairns get no part of his rents. They are sustained by friends.

His death bemoaned. John and Alexander Gordons set at liberty.

The Provost of Dumfries execute.

The Parliament goes on against Geicht. He is accused. He denies all, except some money he borrowed. He is sworn. They mind to prove him perjured. He is continued.

Nathaniel Gordon's resolution. He spoils merchants of Dundee and Aberdeen. They complain to the Committee. They send out the Lord Gordon to take him, but did no good.

Captain Alexander Keith and Sir William Forbes take up two horse troops. Great skaith. The Marquis of Huntly's friends oppress. Proclamation is made that sic as had not come in to come in, otherwise to be declared fugitive. They are busy trying men's estates. They bring Letters of Horning. Their order. They cause use charges. Their procedure before the Committee. Great policy and deceit. A deceitfull band. Strange policy. The people deceived and durst not say, or refuse the same. Their goods stolen from them. Wonderfull cages devised for their wreck. A strange device. Letters of Horning;—yet not filled up, as is noted, but subscribed by Burly;—Captioun; restrained to 6000 merks of estate.

Their blank bands were only subscribed by their persons as cautioners, and not the horning.

Devilish devices.

A thanksgiving for the King's overthrow.

Mr. William Strachan's Declaration out of pulpit. Novations. His prayer for the King. We are obliged to help our brethren.

Our ministers railers and pridefull, austere in discipline.

Abirgeldie, Aboyne, Drum, Whitehouse. Their houses ordained to be cast down. A favourable overture made by the Estates. It is not well heard. The houses stand still. Strange laws.

A strange election of elders and deacons. They are all mansworn. Pride of our minister.

John and Alexander Gordons come home.

Sir William Forbes takes in Harthill, puts the goodwife to the yett. The cause thereof. She comes in again to her house peaceably.

Lord Crichtoun rides by the Lord Gordon but salutation. It is settled.

Thomas Boys' ship is taken by a frigot.

Alexander Irvine of Kincausie slain pitifully

251

252

253

254

255

256

by William Forbes. The reason of this slaughter. The Estates order. He is buried.

This slaughter found good service by the Committee. The Committee, whereof Burly is president, their upright judgement. William Forbes is absolved with sound of trumpet. 5000 merks to be paid for this slaughter. He is again found to do good service. None to speak against the same. His right hand is shot from him. The Lord is just.

The Lord Elcho and Arnot go south.

Young Drum, his Lady, his brother and some others come to Aberdeen. Francis Sinclair comes with him. They are had south. They are warned. Francis Sinclair bides in Aberdeen.

Dr. Guild breaks down the Bishop's house.

Proclamations against the Irishes.

258 Burly's speech before the township of Aberdeen. Some heard it with pleasure, some with sorrow. They part in peace.

The Lord Gordon made Lieutenant. His rendezvous. His number. He gets arms. The Lords Forbes, Fraser, and Crichton would not follow him. Exception taken by the Lord Forbes and others against this Lieutenant. The Lord Gordon's men slide away.

The Lord Forbes chosen Crowner. The Lord Gordon is offended, and grows cold in the service.

The widows of Aberdeen are put at by the Committee for their money.

259 The Committee gets some labour ado. They caused denounce to the horn 23 honest burghesses. Their lawless intentions.

Francis Sinclair declared to have done good service, and to get his reward. William Forbes is likewise declared to have done good service. Strict charges to approve this service. Sinclair gets 5000 merks. William Forbes shoots his own hand from himself.

The Chancellor goes to England.

Mr. Andrew Cant dies.

260 Mr. William Rait brings in a drill-master. He oppresses the old town.

Our Committee sits still: Burly president, evil counselled.

Proclamations to the shires of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff to be in Aberdeen. Thereafter Murray to be there, who came not, and few out of Banff. The names of sic as came out of the shires of Aberdeen and Banff. Burly, Arnot, and the Fife regiment. Marshall and Lord Gordon are absent.

The Irishes' progress through the country in the north. Macdonald and the Tutor of Struan come in. The Marquis of Montrose comes to Athol clad in coat and trews. Diverse meet him.

Montrose's resolution.—See p. 245, where his wrongs are quoted leaf by leaf, intolerable to

suffer, See line 17.—He marches from Athol, above St. Johnston. The Estates raise an army against him hastily. 800 horse. They fight it. Montrose is victor with little loss. He kills many and takes prisoners, with cannon, arms, bag and baggage. The Lord of Kilpont slain. He takes in Perth and plunders the same. 262

Diverse come in to Montrose. Nathaniel Gordon comes in.

The Earl of Airly and diverse others come in. They are sworn.

The Committee convenes the Fife regiment and other soldiers, sends for Lieutenant Arnot. Aberdeen is feared, send their gear to Dunnottar.

Warning at our kirk for men and arms, but little obedience.

Montrose comes through Angus, encamps near Dundee. The town is made strong, stoutly stands out. He lifts his camp. His number about 3000 men. He marches through the Mearns. He writes to Marshall his intention, 263 and sends the King's letter. Marshall writes back no answer but by word. He sends in his letter to the Committee, and lay in Dunnottar.

A number of our men come to Aberdeen. They watch the Brig of Die and make fortifications. Aberdeen chooses captains and commanders. Drilling in the Links. Money and goods sent to Dunnottar. Montrose crosses Die, misleads the Brig. He sups in Crathes. His nobility.

Our army watches. Many steal away. Proclamation made against thir people.

Our army marches and returns back.

The enemy comes forward.

Our army marches out of the town. Montrose 264 writes a letter to Aberdeen. The contents.

The Provost consults. The Drummer is slain. Aberdeen would stand out. Montrose highly offended. His march and command.

The armies yoke. We flee. Craigievar and Lairgy taken prisoners. Great slaughter in the flight. They are evil advised. The leaders wan away. Montrose comes to Aberdeen. Great cruelty. Barbarous Irishes. We lost our cannon and arms. Our town is plundered. Burly and others wan away. Montrose returns from the town to the camp. Plundering promised. Great lamentation. Great tyranny. Women abused. They would not suffer to bury the dead. Merciless cruelty.

The army marches from Aberdeen. Montrose comes in to the town with some friends.

He puts the prisoners to liberty. They are glad. 265

He causes proclaim his patent at the cross. The contents. Another Proclamation. His intention. Some are glad, some sorry.

Cruel Irishes. No preaching. The ministers fled. The Lieutenant's clothing. A sign ilk

man to know his neighbour in the fight and elsewhere. Our people wear the like for a protection.

The soldiers charged to follow the camp. Montrose begins to march. His two prisoners had with him.

- 267 The Lord Spynie is taken. Aberdeen still spoiled. They durst not bury the dead. Women carried the corpse. Orders were given to bury the dead.

Ominous tokens. Our town misguided. Wicked magistrates breed much sorrow. Many killed. Their names.

- 269 We provoked the King diverse ways. He is forced to draw his sword. Many of his good subjects slain.

Diverse come in to Montrose.

- 270 Argyle comes to Brechin. Many meet him. His number of horse. He comes to Drum. He is stiled General of the Estates.

Argyle's troopers come in to Aberdeen, himself went to Drum. The Covenanters return to Aberdeen.

Proclamations declairing Montrose and his followers traitors. Who should take him should have 20,000 lib. The town's people are charged to return to get more trouble. This Proclamation thought strange.

Diverse regiments come to Aberdeen after Argyle.

Both Aberdeens pitifully distressed.

- 271 Argyle his following of the Irishes, but could not overtake them. He is now near them, he follows slowly. The country is destroyed.

Argyle's regiments march. Baggage horse provided. Argyle's colours and motto. He lies still, and follows not the enemy. His resolution.

Montrose marches to Spey side. Murray is in arms. He goes to the wood of Abernethy. Argyle follows to Strathbogie, and returns back to Aberdeen. Lanthean and Laer's regiments are before him. Sundry meet him. Argyle is made Governor, or rather Lieutenant or General to the Estates.

- 272 Spynie sent to Edinburgh and warded. Robert Lord Burly, Mr. James Baird and others sent south.

Our ministers preach. Charges after sermons; but no obedience.

A council of war.

No sic rising now as before. Argyle marches with Lanthean's and Laer's regiments to Strathbogie. Buchanan's regiment. Burgh and Land plagued.

Provost and Baillies of Aberdeen chosen. Sheriffs of Aberdeen and Inverness.

- 273 Argyle marches to Strathbogie, the Lord Gordon and Lues are with him. The country is wrecked. Engzie, Stryla and Boyne wrecked.

The people flee. Auchindoun and Strathavon destroyed. The Lord Gordon his unnaturalty.

A fast kept solemnly. No true humiliation for just causes ever touched, sic as raising of arms, shedding of blood, plundering of subjects, rebellion against the King in every thing, under pretence of reformation of religion and defence thereof. The people sore vexed. God not well pleased.

Warning made, for now ministers are turned officers out of the chair of verity. No obedience. 274

Argyle's foot army destroys the lands of Drum. Planting cutted down. Drum, Cromar, Auchterfoull, Alyne, Abirgeldy destroyed. The half returns to Argyle, the other half bides.

Fast kept. The people are tormented. The mother sin never repented. Shedding of innocent blood within England, Ireland, and Scotland, bred by the Covenanters, not repented. Thanksgiving for victories obtained against the King.

Woefull firebrands.

Montrose marches for the wood of Abernethy. He lives upon the country.

Argyle musters his men at the Bog, and lies still unfollowing the enemy. 275

Montrose marches to the wood of Rothiemurchus. He goes to Badenoch and Athol. Many men come in to him. He wheels about to Angus. Couper of Angus fired. Hunt taken in and plundered. The Marquis of Huntly's four brazen pieces gotten.

Allaster MacDonald leaves Montrose. He conquesses many friends, marches with a flying army.

Argyle follows Montrose. His order in marching. Murray's government against both armies.

Argyle passes to Forres. Sundry meet him there and hold a Committee. Seaforth under suspicion. Argyle goes to Inverness, establishes Buchanan's and Laer's regiments there. He marches to Badenoch and destroys that country. He goes to Athol and destroys that country. He comes to Angus and Mearns.

Dr. Gnilld, moderator.

A Committee holden at Aberdeen. An Act set out anent levying of men against Montrose. Strange orders.

Ministers become officers. None obey this Act Many flee Aberdeen. They return to their houses. 277

Craigyvar and Lairgy come to Aberdeen from Montrose. The conditions. Montrose admired.

Major Ramsay comes to the Brig of Die. The Lord Gordon and Alexander Keith's troops. Country and corns destroyed. Our ministers' carriage.

A Committee holden at Aberdeen.

The Provincial Assembly prorogued.

Eight troops come to Aberdeen. Corns destroyed.

The town charged to rise, but would not stir.

278 Captain Aleis and another get liberty. Eight Irishes warded, but wan away.

Montrose crosses Die contrair our troopers expectation.

The Laird of Leys gives content. Montrose begins to raise fire. The Kirktown of Echt and corns burnt. The ground is plundered.

Marschall goes to Dunnottar.

Pittodrie and Durlathen burnt and plundered. Mutchall burnt and plundered.

Monymusk spared. Frendraucht plundered. Montrose marches to Strathbogy.

Argyle follows Montrose. He comes to Dunnottar, next to Aberdeen. His army. Both Aberdeens wrecked. Their corns destroyed.

Argyle's foot army marches to Kintore and Innerurie. Himself follows. Lauthian's regiment comes to him. Marschall and Lord Gordon were absent. None here would rise.

Sixteen rascalls taken and disarmed in Old Aberdeen, and some hurt. It is good service. They are had to Aberdeen, and the Old Town quit of them.

Charles Gordon returns to the schools.

Argyle lies at Innerurie.

Fast solemnly kept. The reasons. The true causes forgot, never confessed nor repented.

280 Newcastle taken in and plundered. Prisoners taken. But the pest with this victory came to Scotland. The Marquis of Newcastle and General King.

Montrose leaves Strathbogie. He comes to the wood of Fyvie. He gets some ginnelled victual. Argyle marches near Fyvie. Hot skirmishing.

281 Montrose returns back as follows. Captain Keyth and sundry others slain to Argyle. Hot skirmishing. Argyle flits his camp. Montrose nobly leaves Fyvie. Plundering of Turreff and Rothiemay. He marches to Strathbogie.

A matter admirable.—Montrose estimate to 1800 foot and horse, by baggage horse, and Argyle was 1600 foot and 800 horse, *See line 17.*

Argyle follows and camps. Hot skirmishing.

Craigyar and John Forbes return to Montrose. Their declaration. They are well accepted. Craigyar and Nathaniel Gordon escape, go to Argyle. They are made welcome, with fair promises. Deep policy.

282 Montrose is offended. John Forbes questioned. He gets free liberty. Craigyar not well thought of. He is not wise.

Our Session sits not down. The country prejudged. Sheriff and Commissar Courts sit.

Lues Gordon is married to Mary Grant.

Montrose leaves Strathbogy with a flying army. Argyle comes to Strathbogy, destroys the countries; the Marquis of Huntly absent in Strathnaver, and his son in Murray.

Mr. George Lesslie and his son set at liberty. Mr. James Clerk hurt. Thanksgiving for Newcastle, but better mourned for inbringing there-with the pest; none for the King's victory. Pest comes from Newcastle with this victory.

Some of Montrose's friends get Argyle's pass and go south. Nathaniel Gordon gets his pass and goes peaceably.

A warning read out for men and horse to Argyle. The pulpit become a market cross, and the minister an officiar. This parish charged. Their rendezvous. Argyle kept not the day. A Committee not holden, but some meeting. It is continued. Argyle had men anew, needed no more.

Prisoners taken at Newcastle brought to Edinburgh. The Earl of Crawford abused. (General Lesslie offended.) They are warded in the Tolbooth. Many nobles forfeited, barons and others. Their names. Their people irremissable. A printed paper. Nobles of England. Young Drum, Robert Irving, Mr. Alexander Irving, are straitly warder. Old Drum confined in Edinburgh.

Argyle sends 1000 men home. They plunder pitifully. Himself comes to Turreff. Sundry meet him. A long Act made for levying men. A new Committee ordained at Aberdeen and dissolves.

Dr. Guild demolishes the Bishop's house, tirrs the scales. It is odious. The Estates gave him this house.

Argyle comes to Aberdeen. The Provincial Assembly sits down. Argyle, Marschall, and Lord Gordon go to this Assembly. Nathaniel Gordon's confession. He desires the process of excommunication to cease. The Assembly's answer. Nathaniel is pleased at the ceasing of the process. His policy.

Lanthean's regiment quartered in Old Aberdeen, had to New Aberdeen. Argyle's allowance on ilk soldier. How it should be paid. Order for sustaining the troopers. Grievous to the country. Three regiments of horse. Their quartering and payment, or sustentation. Argyle wrecks this country.

Argyle keeps the Assembly daily. It dissolves.

Argyle goes south, carries Nathaniel Gordon's testificat with him. The Lord Gordon bides behind.

Committees daily holden in Aberdeen.

Laer's regiment and Buchanan's both had to Inverness.

Montrose marches to Athol. Major McDonald meets him.

The Lord Fraser, the Lairds of Pittodrie and Echt get order to mell with the Papists' rents and other barons' rents. Echt, Fraser, Balhaggartie. Pittodrie deceases. The Papists oppressed grievously. Gentlemen and barons abused.

Echt causes arrest the Papists' salmond. It is agreed.

Proclamation; but got no obedience.

General Lesslie returns from Newcastle to Edinburgh. He lifts men, goes back again; but the pest came to our country with this victory.

Montrose begins to burn and slay Argyle's friends. Glenurchie's lands destroyed.

Argyle is in Edinburgh. He gets small thanks. He goes to his own country.

A General Assembly indicted. A day of humiliation.

Murmuring against the Excise.

288 Strait orders against Yule day. The white fishers commanded to go to the sea against their will. The schollars got Yule play.

The Lord Gordon has a meeting with his friends. The cause thereof.

Two troops come to Old Aberdeen and ride south.

Commissioners to the General Assembly.

Aberdeen charged to give up Inventar of sic goods as the Irishes plundered.

289 A fast. The people vexed.

1645.

Troopers their quartering and plundering.

The General Assembly indicted to the 22 of January. The Parliament to sit down the 8th of January, and sits down that day. The Earl of Lauderdale is president. The King has no Commissioner. It is prorogate. Five Committees appointed. Their several charges. The Earl of Lauderdale deceases.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's speech before his execution.

293 This prelate vindicates himself, and purges the King from Popery. He goes to death as the Irish deputy. Many think well of him and the King both. He is ward in anno 1642, and in this year 1645 execute.

Sir John Hotham elder and younger execute. Sir John Lesslie deceases.

The Laird of Echt compels Balgouny's tenants to agree with him. The manner of agreement. They are forced to pay.

Mr. Alexander Jaffray deceases.

An Act read out for levying the 8th man. Little obedience. Parties sent out.

294 The Parliament sits down. The Lord Lindsay is president. The General Assembly sits down. Another Assembly indicted to the 22 of June 1645, and dissolves.

Montrose burns and slays Argyle's hail countries. Seventeen parishes burnt and plundered, as is reported. He marches to Lochaber, comes to Badenoch. Many come to him. He sets for Inverness, comes to the head of Ness. He is informed that Argyle is coming with an army

against him. His suspicion. His resolution. He turns back. He is hard beside them before they wist. They combine at Innerlochly. Montrose advances. Argyle ships in his galley, bides while the battle began, and saw his men flie, sine past away. Montrose's divisions. Argyle's order. A piece of ordinance. Some men planted in Innerlochly. Their charge through the battle. Argyle's men flie. They are followed. Great slaughter. 1500 killed. The principal men's names. Prisoners taken and warded. Men direct to see Argyle's stoutness. Montrose's hard marching. His policy. Sir Thomas Ogilvie slain.

Aberdeen is crossed again with soldiers lying in the town. 3000 merks is given to them.

Commissioners from England to our Parliament. The young Prince made General. General Rutliven made Marquis of Thames.

Robert Irving deceases in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. The form of the burial. Young Drum is transported to the castle. Their evil usage. Old Drum is confined. Lamentation.

Major Baillie raises an army

Montrose's soldiers get rich spoil. Argyle goes to Edinburgh. Montrose marches from Innerlochly to Lochaber, returns to Inverness, past by the same. His resolution. He comes down through Murray. Charges under fire and sword. Great fear. Sundry come in. Others are plundered and their houses are burnt.

The Committee of Elgin dissolves. Some flie to Spynie. The Elgin people flie. The Committee men flie.

The Laird of Grant comes to Montrose.

Montrose marches to Elgin. The Lord Gordon comes to him. They are joyfull together. Many marvel and have diverse opinions. The ministers cry out. Ludovick Gordon comes in.

Montrose draws the boats, and guards the fords. He goes to his council of war. The Earl of Seaforth and others come in. Alexander Forbes is taken with letters and ripped.

Montrose gets the letters.

Some of Craggyvar's troopers taken. They are plundered and let go.

Orders from the Estates. Balcarras' regiment comes to Aberdeen. Sir James Haket's regiment to abide the coming of Lieutenant Major Baillie. General Major Hurry changeable. Bailie comes not to Aberdeen.

Montrose gets money to spare Elgin unburnt, yet it is pitifully plundered. Montrose marches to the Bog, having Seaforth and others with him. Cullen plundered. Montrose's noble resolution. Seaforth, Grant and others deeply sworn and sent home again. Seaforth a traitor.

The Inverness regiments go to the place of Elches, and the Lady Grant plundered. Cokstoun

301 plundered. Pluscardyn and Loslyn taken by collusion, and had to Inverness. Seaforth relieves his brethern. Seaforth repents, writes to the Estates, and avows to abide by the good cause.

The Earl of Morray in England.

The Lord Graham deceases, and is buried.

The Lord Gordon draws up men.

The Regiments lying in Aberdeen shamefully flie after that they got money, and left Aberdeen in hard cace. Ministers and Covenanters flie.

Our Scots Parliament.

Montrose marches to Cullen. Findlater fled south, leaving his lady behind him. The place is plundered, and going to raise fire. The lady

302 saves fire upon certain conditions. Boyne plundered and burnt. The minister's books and goods spoiled. The laird keeps the house. Banff plundered, little fire, and no blood. He comes to Turreff. The Commissioners of Aberdeen meet Montrose here. Their pitiful complaint and petition. It is well heard, and gratusly is answered. The Commissioners return to Aberdeen joyfully. Aberdeen is made glad.

No preaching, yet Dr. Guild preached in the College Kirk.

Nathaniel Gordon, with some troopers, comes to Aberdeen. 100 Irish dragoons come in upon the morne. The town's keys delivered to him. He sets sundry prisoners free,—amongst whom Mr. William Chalmers of Blair was one.—

303 He takes the Lauthean spare arms. Some hurt, some taken, some slain. Major Gordon's carriage. Some skirmishing. He returns to Montrose. Frendraught's ground plundered. The minister's house and remanent bigging and corn yards burnt. The old laird was in Muchalls, and the young laird kept Frendraucht. Montrose's direction to Aberdeen for raising of men to meet him at Innerury. He got some obedience. He marches to Kintore, Kinkell and Innerury. His quartering. His orders. He gets obedience.

Major Gordon, Donald Farquharson, Captain Mortymer and some others come to Aberdeen.

304 They are careless of keeping of the ports, or setting of watches. Major Hurry is advertised by principall Covenanters of the town, comes to Aberdeen. His number, and time of night. He sets watches to the ports, comes down the streets. The other party dispersed, drinking carelessly, never dreaming of the enemy, yet are astonished. Donald Farquharson is unhappily slain with two or three others. The troopers' horses are taken. The Marquis of Huntly's best horse is taken. The Gentlemen could not mend it, but glad to save their lives. After this Hurry returns back. He takes the Lord Grahame out of Montrose, and sends him to Edinburgh, where he is warded.

The Gentlemen go back to the Marquis of Montrose with shame and skaith, who bemoans the loss of Donald Farquharson. His corpse is found naked. He is wiuld, and put in a close kist. The other corpse are so used, and had up to the chapel on the Castlehill.

Aberdeen's new fears. They send again two Commissioners to Montrose. He heard them, and gave an indifferent answer; so they came back to Aberdeen.

Order given to Major M'Donald to come and see him buried. The town's people are affrayed of the Irishes. They are quartered without the town. He closed the ports, and set out watches. Lues Gordon came in with him. Donald Farquharson is buried. The ministers fly. Dr. Guild preaches.

The Earl of Airly falls sick. Montrose goes to Dunris.

M'Donald is well entertained. Two Covenanters plundered. He leaves Aberdeen. Some Irishes abuse the town. He returns and takes them with him. He takes up some merchandise to cloath his soldiers. The town is obliged to pay the merchants.

Montrose spares the lands of Monymusk and Leys. M'Donald meets with him. Dunris burnt. Craigvar's lands of Fintray burnt. The minister's house burnt. Craigvar's behaviour.

Montrose marches to Stonehaven. He sends back to defend Strathbogie. He keeps the Lord Gordon.

The Earl of Airly comes to Strathbogie. 307

Montrose's quartering. He writes to Marschall. Some ministers are in Dunnottar. His brother is come from France. The letter receives no answer by persuasion of his Lady and the bretheren. The Lord Gordon writes for George Keith. Their meeting and conference. Montrose raises fire at the barn yards. Stonehaven is burnt. They burn a ship with some boats. Cowie is burnt. The people's heavy regret. They are not heard. Fetteresso is fired. The Park is fired. The Baronies of Dunnottar and Fetteresso plundered. Montrose marches and burns Urie. The Lord Arbutnot's lands burnt. He quarters about Fettercairn. A skirmish betwixt Hurry and some troopers, who fled. Hurry is routed. Mr. James Strachan's house burnt.

Mr. William Strachan comes home. Cant and Rew bide in Dunnottar. Their place supplied.

Charles Gordon goes to Lesmore.

Montrose goes to Brechin. No harm done to Montrose. The Brechin men hid their goods and fled. They are found, fire raised, and the castle plundered. He raises fire in Angus. Major Baillie is in the fields. His number, and red coats. 309

Our Parliament establishes a Committee, and rises.

Montrose marches, and counts not for Baillie. Their numbers on either side. Their progress. Some skirmishing, but no battle. The country is in great fear. Baillie has counsellors in his expedition.

Frendraught, Fraser and Forbes come to the fields. They take some persons. The Marquis of Huntly still in Strathnaver. They sought the Earl of Airly at Lethinty.

A windy March.

Montrose's and Baillie's marching. They are in other sights. Montrose goes to Kyrriemuir, Baillie to Perth. The Lord Gordon and McDonald go for Dundee. Montrose follows with the army. He encamps. Dundee is entered at four several ways. Cannon shot, and townsmen defended. There are diverse houses fired. The Bonnethill burnt. Baillie rescues Dundee. The Lord Gordon returns to the camp. Montrose begins to march. Baillie follows. His foot army is coming. The one army parts from the other on the night; Montrose to Kyrriemure; Baillie to Forfar, from that to Brechin. Marshall, Frendracht, Fraser, Forbes and diverse others met him at Brechin. They held Committees. Hurry has order to come to Aberdeen.

Mr. Andrew Cant and others come home. A Fast appointed on Pash day for the sins and troubles of the land; but not for offending the King, and oppression of his subjects. It is marvelled at by some. Grudging of the people. Longfasting wearysome. No meat durst be made ready. Preposterous zeal wearies the people.

Montrose cried out against by ministers. Odious speeches out of all pulpits. Railing against the King's Commission and against Montrose and his army. The true sins not punished nor repented of, wherefor God is offended.

Montrose sends Lues Gordon to Strathbogie to defend the same. The Lord Gordon also went.

Marshall, Frendraught, Fraser, Forbes and others come to Aberdeen to hold Committees anent the Excise and other vexations. They are interrupted. The manner how. The Committee dissolves.

The Lord Gordon comes to Strathbogie. John Gordon of Buckie takes in the Bog, mans the same, draws the boats, sets watches.

The Presbytery sits down. Papers anent the Excise come to Aberdeen. His regiments

and convoy. His quartering.

Troopers quartered in Old Aberdeen. Strait watches. They stay in Aberdeen.

Hurry minds to march, draws out Loudoun's regiment and troopers. A mutiny against the commanders. Their insolency.

The cause of this mutiny. Patience perforce. Hurry's resolution. Old Town vext. Meat scarce to be had. Both Aberdeens oppressed. A hark comes with money and cloaths. Hurry's wife is in her. The mutinous soldiers are pleased. Hurry now marches. He has two field-pieces. His course. Newton and Harthill plundered.

The Provincial Assembly sits down. Marshall comes to it, rides home. Mr. William Strachan, moderator. Mr. Andrew Cant, moderator for the Presbytery. Mr. David Lindsay is joined to Ellon.

Frendraught, Fraser, Forbes and diverse Barons ride from Aberdeen. Their intention.

The Lord Gordon, Dalgatie, and Cockston their arms riven.

Craigyar takes in Lethinty, plunders the corns and sends them to Fintray.

Pulpit warning for Dragooners, but gets little obedience.

Montrose is at Dunkeld. McDonald is in Bras. Baillie is at Saint Johnston.

Skellater agrees with the Lord Gordon, serves McDonald. They fire Couper in Angus, kill the minister, rout Balcarras, syne take the hills.

Marshall has a Committee.

Seven ships taken by Pirates.—This ship was not a Parliament ship, but gifted by the King to the Earl Marshall, who sold her to Scots merchants, *See line 11.*—A Futty Fisher taken. He comes home. Some other ships taken.

Craigyar takes in Kennay, plants some soldiers, and lives on the rents. His plundering of Kincairigie, Newton, Harthill. He takes George Gordon of Rynney. He takes in the place of Pitcaule.

Montrose comes north. The Lord Gordon, McDonald, Aboyne, Naper, Dalgatie, Keir came to Montrose. They march over Die. Aboyne comes to Aberdeen. He plunders powder. He returns to the camp lying at Skene. Covenanters flee. Some plundering. No wrong done to the Lady Marshall's lands.

Hurry marches by Strathbogie and the Bog, raises no fire. He encamps in the Enzie. Findlater, Chrichton, and Boyne come to him. The Lord Gordon goes to Auchindoun. Enzie wrecked. Dragooners made up. Corns and cattle sent to Frendraught. Hurry's number. He crosses Spey. Montrose marches and passes Spey also. His number.

Pulpit speech anent the Excise. Now it is granted, ratified, and beginning; syne altered.

Great murmuring against this Excise, taken up for an evil cause. Aboyne's incoming crosses this Excise ontane up.

Craigyar takes in Kennay by warrant of the Estates. He takes in Pitcaule. He quits Kennay. Birkenbog takes in the same.

Six Proclamations made at the cross of Aberdeen.

Baillie burns Atholl. It is not the Covenanters' first fire. Argyle first beginner of fire. The Covenanters thought this fire good service. The King sees the intentions against himself and against his subjects. He is forced to grant a Commission to Montrose to rise with fire and sword. Railing against this Commission.

Baillie goes to the Castle of Blair in Atholl. Montrose's prisoners and riches were there; but he could not get it in. He plunders the country. His progress. He comes to Birse. His numbers. He marches to Cromar. He burns Terpersie. The cause of his stay.

Hurry crosses Spey. Montrose follows him. James Gordon hurt at a skirmish. He is had to a house. He is cruelly slain, and his keeper left for death. It is well revenged.

Hurry takes out of Inverness the regiments lying there. Sutherland, Seaforth and diverse others come to Hurry. Hurry's number. Seaforth false and perjured.

Hurry is busy. Montrose marches to Olderne. His number. Hurry comes forward. The battle yokes. The battle of Olderne fought upon the 9th of May. Montrose is victor miraculously. Hurry's army almost cut off. The cause of this overthrow attributed to one Drummond. He is shot for it dead. Hurry's men that are killed, Montrose's men killed; done by God miraculously. No thanks given. Montrose his Captains and commanders valliant. The Lord Gordon, Aboyne, Gordons and followers stout and valliant. Many of Hurry's commanders killed and taken prisoners. Sixteen colours taken and great riches. The horsemen fled first to Inverness. Here the Estates tint their travel by sending out Hurry.

Montrose raises fire, burns Caddell, Narne, and plundered his baill goods. The Earl of Murray's ground plundered in his absence. Kinsterie and Lethen plundered. He burns Garmochie. He plunders the Freers. Sundry houses burnt in Elgin. Some houses escape by composition. The Bishop's millne burnt. Pluscardine's lands burnt. The Baggage sent over Spey. Montrose follows, and goes to Birkenbog for quarters. His army is quartered. Cullen burnt. Frendraught's lands burnt.

Harthill comes to the General. He takes John and Alexander Farquhars. George Gordon is set at liberty. He burns Thombeg. The reason why. He fortifies Harthill.

Baillie, lying in Cromar, gets no assistance of the country. He hears of Hurry's overthrow. He lifts from Cromar, marches to Coklarquhy. Hurry comes from Inverness, and wan to Baillie.

Montrose's army near Strathbogie. He casts ditches. His policy. He marches upon the night up Strathspey.

Baillie is mistaken. He lifts from Coklarquhy. Tullisoull [Troup MS. Tullish] and the Raws burnt.

[A fearfull fire and lightning in New Aberdeen. A prodigious token.]

Letters found written to Seaforth, Sutherland and others by the Estates. The Lord Gordon gets them.

Cant and Rew return from their flight. Pulpit [warning to all noblemen, &c. to meet Baillie in their best arms. No obedience.

Patrick Lesslie's son married to Phillorth's daughter.

Letters from Montrose to the King taken.]

The Session ordained to sit; but sat not.

The pest in Edinburgh and Leith. [Committee Courts removed out of Edinburgh.

Harthill mans his house.

The Forbesses and Frasers routed by some Highlanders.

Proceedings of the Presbytery of Aberdeen.

An exchange of prisoners betwixt Argyle and Montrose. McDonald's father and his two sons set to liberty.

Marschall holds Committee Courts in Mearns.

Sir Alexander Irving of Drnm got liberty.

Skirmishing at the Castle of Ruthven betwixt the scout of watches of Baillie and Montrose.

Montrose marches to Atholl. Baillie encamps at the Newton of Garrioch, comes with Lord Crichton to New Aberdeen, demands 20,000 pounds of money and 400 holls of victual. The town unable to obey his desire. He returns to the camp.

The Mr. of Forbes, the Lord Fraser, the Lairds of Tolquhone, Wattertown, Kermuck and others come to Aberdeen to hold Committees.

No Session, yet inferior courts sit.]

HISTORY

OF THE

TROUBLES AND MEMORABLE TRANSACTIONS

IN

SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

THE lord marques of Huntlie, with his sone the lord Gordone, upone the 7 1642. of Januar 1642, rydis from Aberdene to Strathbogie, convenis his freindis, and by thair advise layis down a cours for satling of his distressit estait, to pay his debt, and provyde his barnes. Efter confideratioun, thay fand the burdein grevous, for the lordschipis of Lochquhaber and Badzenocht wes impignorat, as ye have hard befor, and had no rentis thair dureing the not redemptioun. The lordschip of the Engzie had the lady douager hir to be lifrentrix thair of; befydis the quhilk, the marques had fewit out the samen for grypt foumes of money, keiping the old rentall to be onlie and yeirlye payit. This noble marques, throw his prodigal spending in his youth and uther crossis, by his misfortoun is brocht to renunce his haill estait to the lord Gordoun, for payment of his debt and provisioun of his barnes, reservand onlie to him self the foun of ten thousand merkis of yeirlye rent induring his lyf-tyme, and the hous of Strathbogie and hous in Old Aberdene to duell intill, quhilk wes the maist his grypt estait culd now beir; bot this bargane betuixt him and the lord Gordoun com never to full perfectioun, becaus the marques keipit still possessioun.

Upone Sondag the 9 of Januar, thair wes univerfallie throch all Scotland, and in both Abirdenis, preiching and thanksgiving to God for the happe

and peciabil clofure of our parliament, with finging of pfalmes within the churche; bot not throw the freites, as wes ufit in elder tymes.

Oure foveraigne lordis feffion fat not doun quhyll the fourt of January, as is befor nottit, and no foner, becaus of fum uther buffineffis depending upone the preceiding parliament.

The parliament of England is buffie aganes both bifchopis and papiftis in that kingdome, and the papiftis is wirking alfo for ther owne defens, as wes thocht; quhairupone follouit, that thair wes fum papiftes letteris interceptit, and brocht to the Hous of Commons of the contentis following:

“A letter directit to M. Brigeman, the 4 of January, and a letter encloift in it to one M. Andreton, were this day red and ordered to be entred.”

To the right worfchipfull and my muche honored freind, Orlando Bridgeman, Eſquier, and a burges of the parliament, at his chalmer at the Inner Temple, Theſe preſent.

SIR,

We ar your freinds. Theſe ar to advys yow to look to your ſelf, and to advys others of my Lord of Strafford's freinds to tak heid, left thay be involved in the commoun calametie. Oure adviſe is, to be gone, to pretend buffines till the great hubub be paſſed. Withdraw left yow ſuffer among the Puritans. We intreat yow to ſend away this encloiſſed letter to M. Andreton, encloiſſit to ſum truſty freind; that it may be careit faileſſe, without ſuſpicioun, for it concernis the commoun faileſſe. So deſire yow freinds in Covent Garden.

January 4.

To the worfchipfull and my muche honored freind, M. Andreton, Theſe.

Although many deſignes have bein defeated, yit that of Ireland holds weil; and now, oure laſt plot workis as hopefullie as that of Ireland. We muſt bear with ſum thing in the man, his will is ſtrong enough, as long as he is fed with hopes; the woman is trew to ws and real, hir counſall about hir is veray good. I doubt not bot to ſend yow by the nixt veray joyfull newis. For the preſent, oure riche enemeis, Pym, Hampden, Stroud, Hollis and Haſelrig are blemiſhed, chal-lengit for no leſs then treſſoun; before I wreit nixt we doubt not bot to have them in the tower, or ther heidis from ther ſhulders. The Solliciter and Fynes and Earll we muſt ſerve with the ſame fauce; and in the hous of the Lordis, Mandeville is touched, but Effex, Warwick, Say, Brook and Paget muſt follow, or els we ſhall not be quyet. Faulkland and Culpepper are freinds to our ſyde; at the left wiſe thay will do ws no hurt. The Proteſtantis and Puritanes are ſo dirydit, that we neid not feir thame. The Proteſtantis in a greater pairt will joyne with ws, or ſtand neuteris, whill the Puritane is ſuppreſſed. If we can bring them wnder, the Proteſtant will either fall in with ws generallie, or els, if thay do not, they ar ſo indifferent, that, either by fair or foul meinis, we ſhall be able to command them. The miſchevous Londoneris and apprenticeſes may do ws ſum hurt for preſent; but we neid not muche feir them, thay do nothing orderlie, bot tumultuouſſie; therefore we doubt not bot to have them wnder command after one brunt, for oure pairty is ſtronge



STRATHBOGIE

in the city, especiallie Holburne, the New Buildingis and Westminster. We ar affrayed of nothing but the Scottis appearing agane; but we have maid ane pairty there at the Kingis last being thair, whiche will hold ther handis behind them, quhill we act oure pairtis at home. Let ws acqute ourselis like men for our religioun and countrie, now or never. The Kingis hait is Proteffant, but our freindis can perswade him, and mak him beleive anything. He bates the Puritane pairty, and is maid irreconciliabill to that fyde. So that the sone, the moone and starrs ar for ws. There ar no less then twentie thousand ministeris in England, the gryter half will in ther places be our freindis to avenge the bishopis dishonor. Let our freindis be encouraged, the work is more then half done. Your fervant,

R. R.

LONDON, PRINTED 1642.

These letteris intercepted is forthwith red in the Hous of Commons, and ordered to be printed; quhill cam in print to Aberdene, fra the quhill I took the above writtin coppie. Thir letteris contenis muche mater of great importance, especiallie the divisionis and distractionis in England, Scotland and Ireland, cheiflie about religioun; sum papistis, sum protestantis and uther sum puritanes, ilkane stryveing to have the wpper hand, making wp and breiding the begininges of gryte trubles throw the kingis haille dominions; bot what followit upone this letteris in the tryell thereof, I can not say, nor hither-till no action thairin contenit wes wrocht.

The parliament is curious and circumspect for ther owne weil and standing, and by ther panes and diligens findis out ane letter alledgit wrettin by his Majestie, (his father K. James being on lyf, and him self bot yonge prince) from Madrid to the Pope, tending thus, as it is coppeit:

MOST HOLIE FATHER,

I have receaved your Hollynes' letter with that acceptation and respect whiche the love and pietie wherewith yow wreit it meriteth. And in particular, it wes to my gryte contentment, to heir related the never enuche praises of my antecessoris, whiche your Holines thair exponed for my imitation. Whereas, trow it is, thay oftentimes exponed thair fortunes and lives to perrellis, only that the Christean faith may be propagatit, ther courage also being no less whairwith thay assured the enemeis of the cros of Christ, making continued warr against them. And myself wold have ane special care, that peace and unities, whiche hath for many yeires abandoned the Christean world, may be reduced to true concord. For whereas the common enemy of peace, and the father of discord, hath labored to saw hait and dissention amonges the Christean princes, in the same sort do I beleive that it appertanes to the glory of Christ to labor ane unities; and I hold it no less credet nor honor to be descendit from renowned princes, then to be ther emulator and imitator in those holie and religious customes quhairin thay florished. And it aideth me muche to have knowne the will of the King my father, and the gryte desyre he hath to forder his intencion with all his pouver; for it greiveth him muche to consider the great disasters and cruell bloodsheddis whiche followis by discordis amongis Christean princes. The apprehension whiche your Holines hath conceived, and the judgement yow have maid of the desyre whiche I have to mak ane alliance with the Catholik prince,

by maner of matrimony with his sister, is most conformable to the charetie and gryte prudence of your Holynes ; for it is certane I wold not labor so earnestly to lock myself in this indissolubill band of matrimony with ane persone whose religioun I sould hate or mislyke. Wherefore your Holynes may perswade yourselff that my mynd is now, and fall be, far from intending ony thing that can be contrary to the Catholik Romane religioun, bot rather I will seik all occasionis that siche jealousie as may be conceived of me may be univiersallie extinguished out of the myndis of all, and to procure (as we all confesse) one true God and Christ crucified, so in like maner we may all profess one and the same faythe ; for attaneing quhairof I will refuse no travell, thogh to the bascard of my kingdome and lyfe. It remanes only for me to acknowledge (as is most fit) the singular favor your Holynes laittlie vouchsafed me by your letter, beseeching God to give your Holynes in this lyf ane prosperous successe, and in the other that felicitie myself waitis for and desires.

From Madrid, July 8, 1623.

Whither this letter wes writtin by his Majestie, whill as he was yit bot young Prince, to the Pope as ane ansuer to his letter, or not, I know not ; or being writtin, how the same could now be found, and whither out of Rome or els quhair, is strange ; bot howsoever it wes, it is spred abroad amonges the kinges subjectis, quhairof I had this coppie, and bred no litle suspitioun of the kinges owne religioun, for all that he could speik, fuere or wreit, as herefter do appeir.

Ye have [before] the maner of the kingis departour, quhair it is to be observed he gave out mony giftis and penshouns befor his going, amongis whiche 100 lib. sterling wes grantit to the lait deposit bischop of Aberdene (now leiving in England) yeirlie ; bot ane uther manis name wes borrouit thairto. The kingis provisioun cam till Holyroodhous from England, and yit, or he went, his housholding and uther expenssis drew wp to 700,000 merkis, wairit and bestowit be the estaites, quhilk wes to be repayit out of the kinges rentis in Scotland. Divers thocht this wés ane account of extraordinarie charges, (suppose he had gottin no provision out of England) during his abode heir. This 100 lib. sterlinge wes ordainit to be givin yeirlie out of the bischoprik of Aberdene to the fornamed bischop. Sie more of him herefter ; and sie more of the kinge.

The Committe of Estaites of Parliament, daylie sitting at Edinburgh, thocht it not fit that ony pensoun sould be payit whill first the kingis owne debt of seven hundreth thousand markis war payit, and whatsoever gift or pensoun grantit might be controllit be thame and Lordis of Exchequer. Sie the uther syde anent Marschall.

Sir James Douglas, brother to the lord marques of Douglas, be patent had power to levie out of Scotland 2000 foldieris, who voluntarlie wold go with him to France Capitane Robert Keith, brother to the erll Marschall, and

capitane Gordoun of Tulloche wes imployit, and raisit sum foldiouris in this countrie to that service.

Ye hard befor anent the customes of Aberdene and Banff. The erll Marfchall standis to his gift ratefeit in parliament. Sie the unimprinted Actis. Aberdene, haveing ane subtak flowing fra him, fendis over ther commissiouneris to Edinburgh to bak the famen. Marfchall him felf rydis over; Patrik Leslie gois also. The mater is agitat befor the Committe of Estaites of Parliament; Sir William Dik craveing the customes of Aberdene and Banf to be dew to him, als weill as the rest of all the customes of Scotland, (be informatioun and instigatioun of the said Patrik Leslie, as wes largelie spokin) utheruayes he wold advance no more moneyis to the publict. The erll Marfchall answers in presens of the Committe, that he had gottin ane gift for payment of 5000 lib. sterling restand to his goodfire, a trew debt, ratefeit in parliament, quhilk is the maist the lawis of Scotland may do for his securitie; and if thay will bring bak the kingis gift ordourlie past and ratefeit be parliament, he hes no more assureans for all his landis and estait, bot may be takin fra him als weill as thir customes, quhairof he had alreddy set ane subtak to the toune of Aberdene, quhilk with his honor he can not quyte, bot byde be the famen. The Committe of Estaites hard the Erll, but he receavit no satisfactorie answer; quhairupone he went to dur malcontent. Now it is heir to be rememberit, that this Committe of Estaites apointit to sit daylie in Edinburgh in place of parliament, for reulling of sic buissines as could not be exped in face of full parliament, consistit of nobles, barronis, burgeffis, quhilkis now ar the thrie Estaites, and that of the prymeist and cheifest covenanters. This Patrik Leslie being ane of the first, he wes thairby ane of this Committe, who sat with thame as ane burges; he had thairby the favoris of that estait, and for Sir Williame Dik, who wes wirking in his name this wark; then he had the moyan of the marques of Argile, the erll of Rothas' freindis, the erll of Lyndsay, the general Leslie erll of Levin, and what they could do for the said Patrik Leslie; so that in end he over-balanced the erll, do what he could, and wan his poynt, contrair to law, equitie and resson, to the gryte greif of Aberdene, (except his owne factioun thairintill) who, as is said, had sent him over as thair commissioner to have gottin ane gift of ane tak of ther owne customes, and had allowit to him four thousand merkis for his onuaiting, charges and expensis; bot whill as the toune of Aberdene lookit he wes dealling for thame, it wes thocht he delt for him felf, quhairby the erll Marfchall wes then preferrit befor him to the saidis customes, quhairupone the said Patrik Leslie took

this cours to cros this noble erll in his juft acquirit richt. Thus thay contendit for the fame moft wilfullie; fie more heirefter; the toune of Abirdene doing all what thay could be Mr. Mathow Lumfden ther commiffioner, to bak the erll aganes the faid Patrik Leflie, who had nichtellie wrongit thame, and confumet thair menis, as faid is, viz. the faid Patrik Leflie.

Now gryte tunnultis and uproares in London anent Epifcopacie, the Hous of Commonis intending to have thame fimpliciter abolifhit, utheris agane of the Upper Hous aganes the famen. The apprenticeifis of London ryfis in armes, crying, Doun with Epifcopacie! The kinges owne gaird and his trayned foldiouris about medles with thame, and killis fum of thir apprenticeifis. In end, this trecherous tumult is pacifeit; quhairupone follout ane new covenant amonges fum of the nobles, bifchopis and utheris, concluding to defend the liberties of the bifchopis, according to the lawis, aganes the Hous of Commonis, inventaris and devyferis of this buffines. It is fuorne and fubfcrivit, as wes reportit, bot the marques of Hammiltoun and erll of Lanerk his brother being urgit refufit to fubfcrive the fame, becaus thay had alreddie fubfcrivit the Scottis covenant. It wes anfuerit, he wes erll of Cambrige in England, and fo ane of ther nobles, who fould concur and affift with thame. He ftill refufit, whairby he is daylie more and more weill knowne to be the countrie bot not the kingis man, as his Majeftie trusted and as him felf outwardlie profefsit, and thairby daylie and juftlie drawin in fufpicioun, and at laft leaves the king and keipis the parliament, as ye may heirefter heir.

Now printed paperis daylie cuming from London, called *Diurnall Occurrences*, declairing what is done and actit in Parliament, Upper and Lower Houfis, quhilk is tedious heir to be infert. Alluaies it wes reportit that the king commandit Sir Williame Balfour, capitane of the Tour of London, to be removit, quhilk wes obeyit, (bot befor he cam out, the hail cannons wes difmounted and unferviceable) and the king puttis in his place ane Frenche-man callit collonell Biron, at leift to be livetennant in the Tour. The apprenticeifis, doubtles be inftigatioun ftill of the Lower Hous, agane gettis wp in Londoun, crying out, and craveing collonell Lumford, with fum uther commanderis in the Tour to be removed, being the kinges loyall men, quhilk the king grantit for fatling of this tumult. Sie more heirefter. There was tuo or thrie like fturris of the apprenticeifis, to the kinges heiche anger, who now begins to go and cum with ftiong guarde for his owne faiftie.

About the tent of Januar 1642, the ballies of Old Aberdene, Jon Forbes and Thomas Merfer, be tollerans of doctor Goold principall, caufit meffounes

throw down to the ground the bischopis dwcat (qubilk indeid wes rwinous and improfitable) to be stanes to the bigging of ane Song scooll, qubilk be fum was not thocht sacrilegious; bot yit wes evill done as utheris thocht.

About the 20 of January, thair cam to parliament tuelf English bischopis with ane petitionne, declairing, according to the English lawis, the bischopis fould convene at parliamentis and posses ther owne places, bot to this parliament they durst not resort nor cum, for feir of ther lyves; and therefore in presens of the king, the lordis and peeris, protestit solempnatlie, what wes actit in parliament sen the 27 of December fould be null and of nane avail, or what fould be done heirefter in ther absens fould lykuaies be null, becaus thay durst not cum to the Hous of Commons for feir of ther lives, being by multitudes of unknowne peopill daylie bosted, manassid and threatened in thair cuming to that honorable Hous of Parliament to performe thair service. Efter this petitionn and protestatioun wes red, the bischopis wes removit, who went to ther lodgings; the Upper Hous fend down the samen to the Hous of Commons, who took this lafull petitionn and pregnant protestatioun (wirling to turn all ther travellis to nocht) so heighlie, that incontinent, but more advys of the king or Upper Hous, thay fend out the Blak Rod, who tuke and apprehendit everie one of thir 12 bischopes out of ther lodgings, and brocht thame to the Hous of Commons, who, as ther forme is, wes all set down upone ther kneis at the bar. Efter sum speiches, the lerned and weill beloved bischop of Durham, with ane uther bischop of good note, war committed to the Blak Rod, and the uther ten war committed to the Tour. Thay are daylie accused in face of his Majestie and parliament of bothe houffes upon this petitionn and protestatioun. They maid ther owne appoli-geis in defens thereof, qubilk wes litle thocht of; thay desire to be put to libertie; denyit and refusit by the Hous of Commons. In end, thay ar foirfault in ther haill possessionis, goodis and geir, and degraduat from ther offices and digneteis, aucht qubairof had sum competent meinis to sustene thair lives, and uther four, more evill exponit, had less.

Gryte crueltie in Ireland, and inekill blood spilt of the English and Scottis puritane protestantis; fyre and fuord went almost throw the haill land but mercie of sex or kynd, young or auld, man, woman, or chylde, all put to death, and ther goodis spolzeit. Thay rage at our covenant, compellit thairto be ther owne Irish parliament, holdin be the kinges commissiонерis of England, for ther parliament is subdelegat to the English parliament, and whatever is enactit or done in this Irish parliament is by the English commissiонерis,

and be directioun and at command of the counsell or parliament of England, who now had givin warrand aganes the natives and utheris to fueir and sub-
scribe the covenant, mynding to bring the kingis haill dominiouns wnder ane
covenant, quhilk bred mekill sorrow and trouble schortlie amonges the Irishes,
vexatioun and trouble both to Scottis and Englis, as is heirefter notit, and as ye
may sie befor anent ther owne covenant.

Capiten Forbes alias Kaird, of whome ye hard before, be moyan of sum
freindis, is, efter long imprissonment, about the 22 of January, fet to libertie
out of the tolbuith of Edinburgh.

Saturday 22 of Januar, the lord Sinkler returnit bak fra Edinburgh to Aber-
dene to his foulderis. Sie more heirefter, where he and his soldiouris re-
moves.

Now the Committe of Estaites of Parliament gois on upone tryall aganes
James erll of Montros, Archibald lord Naper, Sir George Stirling of Keir and
Sir Archibald Steuart of Blakhall, as alledgit incyndiareis ; Johne erll of Tra-
quhair, Sir Robert Spotiswod of Donypace knight, Sir Johne Hay of Lands
lait clerk register, (Doctor Walter Baccanquell and Jon bishop of Rofs, sum-
tyme being fugitives and absent) as haveing bene plotteris, devyseris and ma-
chinatoris of courfes aganes the publict well, as is fet down in the 33 and 34
actis of K. Charles' second parliament. What wes done and tryit aganes thame
or ither of thame not reveillit, bot keipit secret ; yit reportit that Traquhair
was convict in fyve capitall poyntis, bot his sentence referrit to the king.

Sir Philem Onell, now generall of the Irish, as ye hard befor, growis
daylie more and more gryter in forces, and without resistans makis havok of all
his enemeis ; and, as report past, the haill countrie neir conquest. Sie more
heirefter.

It is said, the king sent to the Hous of Commons tuo of his owne domestick
servitouris, callit Sir Williame Fleming and Mungo Morray, desiring sum fyve
of ther number to be imprissoned for tressoun committed be thame against
his Majestie ; quhilk wes not obeyit. The king quiklie directit to caus seall
the trunkis of these fyve persones, that none sould be opnit whill thay were
sichtit. The Lower Hous agane, at ther owne hand, in misregaird of the
king, violentlie brak up these trunkis, to his heighe displeour and disho-
nour. The names of thir fyve is Pym, Hampden, Stroud, Hollis and Haslrig.
His Majestie, seing his auctoritie so abusit, resolvit to quyte the parliament
and rydis fra Wastminster to one of his owne houffis, Southampton, haveing
with him his Quene, Prince Pallatyne his sister sone, the Duke of Lennox, with



WOLFELOTH OF ABERDEEN.

sum others, and his owne trainit band consisting of 500 men. Thus, with greif and miscontentment he leaves the parliament. It is said, the marques of Hammiltoun made choise to attend the parliament, and left the king, as he that wes no gryte courteour as he wont. Sie more heirefter.

Sunday 23 Januar, thair rais ane heighe and mighty wynd, quhilk blew over the corps de guard, biggit at the cros of New Aberdene, and hurt and bruist sum fyve or six of Sinckleris foldiouris lying therein on the night, quhair, by ther fyre the tymber wes kendled, and had almost put the toun in fyre; bot the tounes men quiklie gadderit, drounit out the fyre and releivit the foldiouris. It is said, the same corps de guard thairefter wes blawin fra the place quhairon it stood to the erll Marischallis yet, quhilk apeiris to be William Scottis malyfoun, for it wes biggit all of his tymber, him self being out of the countrie.

In this moneth of January there wes hard veray unufuall heiche wyndis, quhilk doubtles did gryte skaith be sea, amonges whiche the merchandis of Abirdene loist above 100 tun of Frenshe wyne in ane Leith ship. The lyk wyndis in Februar.

Fryday 28 Januar, the lord Aboyne now cam from England home to Edinburgh, who had biddin out of the countrie all this tyme since the day
of Sie more of him heirefter.

The second of February at midnicht, thair rais heir in Abirdene ane extraordinary heiche wynd, with fireflaucht, rayne and weit. This vehement wynd continewit heir upone the morne and uther morne in most wonderfull maner. The riveris of Die and Ithen, through heiche floodis, overflowit ther wonted limitis in this moneth and January both. Die surpassed in speat the keyheid, and Ithen grew so great, that it drounit out the fyres in sum mens bouffis dwelling in Ellon and Newbrughe, far beyond the wonted cours; many thinking thir to be prodigious tokens.

Besides in Mar, about that pairt called Bankafair, the countrie people, about this tyme, hard nichtlie touking of drumis, beginning about the sky going to, and continewing quhill 8 houris at evin. The noys wes feirfull, for thay wold heir marches perfytlie toukit, as if thair had bene ane army in order. This wes not weill thocht of nather be honest peciable men, as it over weill provit, to the overthrow of the hous of Drum. Sie heirefter.

Ye hard of the lord Sinckleris cuming bak to Abirdene. Mr. Robert Farquhar payit the tounes people in auld myttie meill for his foldiouris enterternyment, who had contynewit there since the day of anno Now

they raisit four feild peices, quihilk thay had standing at the Cros, and Sinkler drew wp his soldiouris, consistig bot about 200 and 60 men, and vpone Wedinsday 9 February he began with bag and baggage to march south, leaving Abirdene not well payit; for this Farquhar outit his myttie meill upone the honest people of the toun at ane heighe price, for the good intertenement thay had furneshit with moneyes out of their purses.

This regiment grew lefs and lefs daylie, and wes no more bot about tua hundreth and threfcoir soldiouris at ther depairtour. Thay did no good, bot mekill evill, daylie debothing, in drinking, hureing, nicht walking, combatting, sweiring, and brocht fundrie honest wemen servandis to gryte miserie, whose bodeis thay had abusit. There follout sum of them the camp out of the toun, utheris went out to the Crabstane, and returnit bak to Abirdene: bot thay and suche others as wes guiltie, were cruellie handlit for ther huredome; for sum wes wairdit in the Pittie volt, sum set cautionn to remove fra the toune, efter thay comptit and reknit for thair tavernrie with ther mistreffis; uther sum wes takin and wairdit in the tolbuith, quhairof there wes 12 takin, and with towis bound two and two togidder, and convoyit be the hangman throw the streites out of the toune, ordanit to be baneshit perpetuallie, and none thairefter to recept thame wnder the paine of 40 lib. *toties quoties*. It is said, there wes dilatit, and tryit, about 65 of thir poor wemen; quhairof sum fled, sum baneshit, sum set cautionn in maner foirlaid, and all and everie one brocht wnder schame and gryte miserie; quhairof no doubt wes both honest mens wyves and maids, at lest callit in gryte suspitioun. O, wofull Abirdene! by thy finis this havie scourge is laid upone thee by all the burghis in Scotland, muche to be bemoned and lamented. Thus, this ribald regiment heaped wp sin to our owne numberles finis, and did no more good, bot lying idle, consumeing honest menis viveris.

About this tyme, we hard how the duke of Lennox wes called in sum questiou by the English parliament, wrocht by the malice of the marques of Hammiltoun, as wes said; bot it turned to nocht, for the duke baid constantlie with the king, and the other over weill thocht of both in Scotland and England, keipis still the parliament.

Mononday 14 February, the lord Aboyne cam fra Edinburgh hame to Strathbogie, and hard of his fatheris effaires, as ye may reid befor.

About the 24 of February, Mr. Williame Blakhall, ane of the regentis of Colledge Marschall, a prompt scoller, bred, borne and brocht up in Aberdene, and never yit out of the countrie, refusit to subscribe the countrie covenant,

as the rest did, quhairupone he wes deposit of his regency ; thairefter he leivit simply in fober maner within the toun. He is callit in fuspitioun of poperie, he is conuenit befor the Sessioun of Abirdene, and at last brocht befor the presbiterie vpon the forlaid 24 of Februar, the samen then sitting within the Colledge of Old Aberdene, Mr. David Lindfay, persone of Balhelvy, moderatour. He is accusit of what religioun he wes of, and of what kirk he wes. Efter sum answaris, at last he planelie and avoutlie declairit he wes ane Romane Catholik, and wold byd be the samen, to the astoneishment of the hail heiraris, being of ane uther professioun, as appeirit, and so pertlie (now in tyme of the hottest persecutioun of papistis heir in this land) to manifest him self so. Aluaies, efter sum dealling with him by the ministrie and bretheren, at last he is excommunicat, and chargit to conforme or leave the countrie. This may be nottit with the fyre of the said Marfchall Colledge, as ye have befor, as ane fsecond vifet ; the thrid follouis. This Blakhall wes excommunicat upone the 20 of Marche, syne leavis the countrie.

About this tyme, thair cam ane speiche to Abirden wrettin be Sir Eduard Deering, knight and baronet, who wes chofin knight of the schire for the county of Kent to be one of the number of the Hous of Commons. This daytie eloquent speiche is worthie of not and confideratioun. It appeiris to be wrettin in January or February, quhilk makis it beir 1641, becaus the English yeir changes not quhill the 25 of Merche, and our yeir changes the first of Januar yeirlie. And so I have set it down in anno 1642, quhair of the tennour follouis :

A most worthy Speech of the truly honourable and worthy member of the House of Commons, Sir Edward Deering, Knight and Barronet, who was chosen Knight of the Shire for the County of Kent, spoken in presence of the Honourable House of Commons, now present in Parliament, concerning the Liturgy of the Church of England, and for a National Synod.

Maister Speaker,*

The question is, whether these clauses concerning some pretended erroneous passages in our liturgy shall be laid by or not. I am of opinion to decline them here, but not to bury them in a perpetual silence.

In this very period, you give us, in general terms, a promise of a national synod. I do still with the presence thereof. It being, to my understanding, the only proper cure and remedy for

* This Maister Speiker is the mouth of the Hous of Commons, to whom in their names this Speech is direct by this worthy Knicht.

all our church distractions, and may be proved, if proof be needful, to have been practised in the book of God.

This promised synod is too far off. Let me have a better assurance than a promise; which that I may obtain, I will be bold to give you some reasons to introduce that assembly, and speed it also.

Master Speaker, much hath been said, and something attempted to be done, to regulate the exterior part of our religion; but, Sir, we bleed inwardly. Much endeavour hath been to amend the deformed forms we were in, and to new govern the government: yet, Sir, this is but the leaves of good religion, fit, I confess, notwithstanding, to be taken care of, for beauty and for ornament; nay, some leaves are fit and necessary to be preserved for shadow and for shelter to the blossoms and the fruit.

The fruit of all is good life, which you must never expect to see, unless the blossoms be pure and good, that is, unless your doctrines be sound and true.

Sir, I speak it with full grief of heart, whilst we are thus long pruning and composing of the leaves, or rather, whilst some would pluck all leaves away, our blossoms are blasted; and whilst we sit here in cure of government and ceremonials, we are poisoned in our doctrinals, and at whose door will the guilt and sin of all this lye?

Qui non vetat peccare cum potest, jubet. SENEC.

It is true, that this mischief grows not by our consent; and yet, I know not by what unhappy fate there is at present such an all-daring liberty, such a lewd licentiousness, for all men's venting their several senses (senseless senses) in matters of religion, as never was in any age, in any nation, untill this parliament was met together.

Sir, it belongs to us to take heed that our countenance (the countenance of this honourable house) be not prostituted to sinister ends by bold offenders. If it be in our power to give a remedy, a timely and a seasonable remedy to these great and growing evils, and that we (being also put in mind) shall neglect to do it, we then do pluck their sins upon our own heads.

Alienum qui fert scelus, facit suum. SENEC.

Shall I be bold to give you a very few instances? One for a hundred, wherewith our pulpits and our presses do groan.

Master Speaker, there is a certain new born, unseen, ignorant, dangerous, desperate way of Independency.* Are we, Sir, for this independent way? Nay, Sir, are we for the elder brother of it, the Presbeterial form? I have not yet heard any one gentleman, within these walls stand up and assert his thoughts here, for either of these ways; and yet, Sir, we are made the patrons and protectors of these so different, so repugnant innovations. Witness the several dedications to us. Nay, both these ways, together with the Episcopal, come all rushing in upon us, every one pretending to a fore-head of divinity. 1, Episcopacy says, *Its by divine right*; and certainly, Sir, it comes much nearer to its claim than any other. 2, Presbterie, that says *Its by divine right*. 3, Nay, this illegitimate thing, this new born Independency, that dares to say *Its by divine right* also. Thus the church of England (not long since the glory of the reformed religion) is miserably torn and distracted. You can hardly now say which is the Church of England. Whither shall we turn for cure?

An other instance: If I would deal with a papist to reduce him, he answers (I have been

* This Independency is, that ilk minister within his parochin shall rule but controulment of presbiterie, provincially or general assemblies.

answered so already) To what religion would you persuade me? What is the religion you profess? Your 39 Articles, they are contested against; your public solemn liturgy, that is detested; and which is more than these, the three essential proper and only marks of a true church, they are protested against. What religion would you persuade me to? Where may I find, and know, and see, and read, the religion you profess? I beseech you, Sir, help me an answer to this papist. Nay, Sir, the papist herein hath assistance even among ourselves, and doth get the tongue of some men, whose hearts are far from them; for at one of your committees, I heard it publicly asserted by one of the committee, that some of our articles do contain some things contrary to Holy Scripture.

Master Speaker, Sunday is a Sabbath, Sunday is no Sabbath, both true, both untrue, in their several acceptations, and the knot (I think) too hard for our teeth. Shall I give you an easier instance?

Some say, it is lawful to kneel at receiving the elements of our holy communion, others plead it as expedient, some do press it as necessary, and there want not others who abhor it as idolatrous; and, Sir, I am confident, you can not so state this easy question to pass among us, but that there will be some *contradictentes*.

The second epistle of St. Peter is now newly denied to be the apostle's. Our creed, the holy apostles' creed, is now disputed, denied, inverted and exploded by some who would be thought the best christians among us. I started with wonder and with anger to hear a bold mechanick tell me, that my creed is not my creed. He wondered at my wonder, and said, I hope your worship is too wise to believe that which you call your creed.

O Deus donec, in qua tempora reservasti nos! POLICARP.

Thus 'Εὐὸς ἅποπς δοθίντος και τ' ἄλλα συμβαίνει. Arist. One absurdity leads in a thousand, and when you are down the hill of error, there is no bottom but in Hell, and that is bottomless too.

Sir, shall I be bold to give one, and but one instance more? Much clamour now there is against our publick Liturgy, though hallowed with the blood of some of the first composers thereof; and surely, Sir, some parts of it may be well corrected. But the clamours now go very high. Impudence or ignorance is now grown so frontless, that it is loudly expected by many that you should utterly abrogate all forms of publick worship, and at least, if you have a short Form, yet not to impose the use of it. Extirpation of Episcopacy, that hope is already swallowed; and now some men are as greedy for abolition of the Liturgy, that so the Church of England, in her public prayers, nay her offertory, may be as a babler at all adventures; a braneless, stupid and an ignorant conceit of some!

Master Speaker, the wisdom of this house will (I am confident) never sink so low, never fall into such a delinquency of judgement and piety. When you do, I shall humbly submit myself unto the stake and faggot; I mean, for certainty, Sir, I shall then be a Parliament heretick.

Thus much for a taste of that, whereof there is too much abroad; for the divisions of Reuben, there are great things of that abroad.

Sir, thus we are engaged, inclosed in points of divinity, and with the favour of that Gentleman, who did last tyme discuss it, I must again propound my doubtful Quere, to be resolved by the wisdom of this house, Whether we be *idonei et competentes judices* in doctrinal Resolutions? In my opinion we are not. Let us maintain the Doctrine established in the Church of England. It will be neither safety nor wisdom for us to determine new.

Sir, I do again repeat and avow my former words, and do confidently affirm, that it was never seen nor known in any age, in any nation throughout the whole world, that a set of Laymen, Gentlemen, Soldiers, Lawyers of both gowns, Physicians, Merchants, Citizens, all Professions, admitted,

or at least admittable, but the Professors of Religion alone excluded, that we should determine upon doctrines in Divinity.

Shall the clergy hold different doctrines from us? or shall our determinations bind them also? They are a considerable body in this Kingdom. They are herein surely concerned as much as we, and ought not to be bound up unheard and unpartied.

Farther, Sir, if clergymen among us be thought fit for no other than for spiritual employment, how shall we answer it to God and to a good conscience, if we shut them out from that which we ourselves pretend to be their only and their proper work?

Master Speaker, we cannot brag of an unerring spirit. Infallibility is no more tied to your chair, than it is unto the Pope's; and if I may speak truth, as I love truth, with clearness and with plainness, I do here ingenuously profess unto you, that I shall not acquiesce and sit down upon the doctrinal Resolutions of this house, unless it be where my own genius doth lead and prompt me to the same conclusions.

Master Speaker, we are here conveyed by his Majestie's writ, to treat *super arduis negotiis regni et ecclesiæ*. I beseech you, let us not turn *negotia ecclesiæ* into *dogmata fidei*. There is a great difference in *objecto* between the *agentis* and the *credendis* of a Christian. Let us so take care to settle the Government, that we do not unsettle the Doctrines.

The short close of all with a motion is but this: We are poisoned in many points of Doctrine, and I know no antidote, no recipe for cure, but one, a well-chosen and well-tempered national Synod, and God's blessing thereon. This may cure us, without this, (in my poor opinion) England is like to turn itself into a great Amsterdam; and unless this counsel be very speedy, the disease will be above the cure.

Therefore, that we may have a full fruition of what is here but promised, I do humbly move, That you will command forth the Bill for a national Synod to be read the next morning. I saw the Bill above five months since in the hand of a worthy member of this house. If that Bill be not to be had, then my humble motion is (as formerly), That you would name a committee to draw up another.

This being once resolved, I would then desire that all motions of Religion (this about the Liturgy especially) may be transferred thither, and you will find it to be the way of peace and unity amongst us here.

I might have added in due place above, a mention of 1. Frequent schismatical conventicles. 2. That taylors, shoemakers, braziers, felt-makers, do climb our public pulpits. 3. That several odd irregular fests have been held for partial venting of private flatteries of some, slanders of other, members of this House. 4. That the distinction of the clergy and laity is Popish and Antichristian, and ought no longer to remain. 5. That the Lord's Prayer was not taught us to be used. 6. That no national church can be a true church of God. 7. That the visible church of Antichrist did make the King head of the Church. 8. That supreme power in church affairs is in every several congregation. 9. That a presbytery without a bishop was in the world before it was at Geneva. 10. That it is a heinous sin to be present when prayers are read out of a book. 11. That to communicate in presence of a prophane person is to partake of his prophaneuse. 12. That Christ's Kingdom hath been a candle under a bushel, whilst Antichrist hath outraged him for 1600 years together.

Many more instances at little leisure I can gather, which together have begotten a generall increase of open Libertinisme, secret Atheism, bold Arminianism, desperate Socinianism, stupid Anabaptisme, and with these the new Chiliafies, and the wilfulness of Papists strangely and strongly confirmed by these distractions.

Good God ! look down and direct our consultations. The best issue whereof (I think) would be, to debate the whole debate of Religion out of our doors, by putting it into a free Synod, whereupon I doubt not but we should grow unanimous in all our other works.*

London, printed for F. C. and T. B. in the year 1641.

This worthie and commendable speiche wes forthwith imprinted, disperft and spred (and I did coppie one of the imprinted paperis that cam heir to Scotland) ; quhairat the Hous of Commons wes heighlie offendit, not onlie at the speiche, bot at the imprinting and divulgating thair of throw the kingdome upone ther owne ressones frictlie and schortlie commanding this imprinted paperis to be brocht in and brynt in fyre, that there sould no memorie thair of remane. And with all, this worthie gentleman wes committed to the Tower, for his good and faithful counsell.

It is heir to be markit, that this paper is fet out of the year 1641, albeit with oure Scottis compt it agreis with 1642, becaus oure year changes yeirly the first day of Januar, and their year changes yeirly the 25 of Marche ; so this peice appeires to be set out in January or February 1642, albeit it beires 1641 in the inscriptioun, and I drew it wp as done in anno 1642.

Upone Monoday the 21 Februar, the Quenes Majestie, upone certane ressones moveing hir, took hir leive of the king, and schippit at Dover, syne faillit to Holland to sie her dochter lady Mary, princes of Orange, enterit hame at the Hag. Sho wes honorablie convoyit be the kingis royall schippis, and honorablie receavit at the Hag both be the prince of Orange elder and the young prince also, hir owne good-sonne. Sho convoyit her dochter thair, and well receaved, as said is, both the one and the uther. Sic more heirefter. The king convoyit his quene and dochter both to Dover.

Strait proclamatiounis maid in England, chargeing all papistis, jesuitis, and feminary preistis to remove foirthwith out of England, wnder the panes contenit in the Actis of Parliament maid in Queene Elizabethis tyme.

Upone Sunday 27 February, ane declaratioun spokin out to our Oldtoun people, be our minifter Mr William Strathachin, shewing the estait of our protestantis in Ireland, and how thay, thair wyves and barnes wes miserablie baneshit, and forsit to flie into the wast pairtis of Scotland for refuge, and the land not able to sustene thame. It wes found expedient, that ilk parochie within the kingdome suld receive ane collectioun of ilk manis charetie, for ther help and support, quhairupone wes collectit out of this poor parochie four-foir poundis.

* The three last paragraphs of Sir Edward Deering's Speech are omitted by Spalding.

That the Archbifhop of Canterburie wes now begun upone, and tryell takin of his diforderis, and that the reft of the bifchopis war all contynewit to ane generall affemblie confifting both of bifchopis and minifteris for fatling of the diftractionis of ther owne kirk of Englande, fie herefter.

Pitifull is it to heir or fie our royall King to be fo abufit with writtin pamphletis, and quhair of him felf oftymes complanes, as ye may fie in his Speiche of the 9 of Marche 1641 herefter in this Treatife following. And to let the reidar know ane difpytefull pamphlet, I have fet it down in this place *verbatim*.

Change thy place, Charles, put yow on Pym's gown,
 Whilft in the Upper Hous he weiris thy crown.
 Let him be king a while, and be yow Pyme,
 Thay will adore thee, as thay now do him;
 Hang up thy bithops that fo proundlie ftryve,
 T' advance ther own and thy prerogatyve;
 And be content, fince fum of thame be Romans,
 To have fum traittoris in the Hous of Commons.
 Let ws do what we lift, and yow fall fie,
 We'll all be kings, alfweill as Pyme or yee.
 We fafted firft, and prayit that warrs might ceas,
 When fafting wold not do't, we payit for peace,
 And glaid we had it fo, then gave God thanks,
 Whiche maks the Irifh play the Scottifh pranks.

FINIS.

Let the good reidar confider this pamphlet, and perceave how his royall Majeftie is ufit. This Pyme wes indeid maifter fpeaker in the Lower Hous, who wes no grite freind to the king; bot did his beft for the libertie of the fubject, mifregarding the royall prerogative. He is accufit be the king of treffone, bot getis no remeid. Otheris faves this Pyme wes not maifter fpeaker.

His Majefties Declaration to both Houfes of Parliament (which He likewife recommends to the confideration of all His loving Subjects,) in Answer to that presented to Him at Newmarket, the ninth of March, 1641.

Though the Declaration lately presented to Us at Newmarket, from both Our Houfes of Parliament, be of fo ftrange a nature, in refpect of what We expected (after fo many Acts of Grace and Favour to Our People) and fome expreffions in it fo different from the ufual Language to Princes, that We might well take a very long time to confider it; Yet the cleerneffe and uprightneffe of Our Confcience to God, and love to our Subjects, hath fupplied Us with a fpeedy Answer, and

Our unalterable Affection to Our People prevailed with Us, to suppress that passion which might well enough become Us, upon such an Invitation.

We have considered Our Answer of the first of this month at Theobalds, which is urged to have given just cause of sorrow to Our Subjects. Whosoever looks over that Message (which was in effect to tell Us, that if We would not joyn with them in an Act which We conceived might prove prejudiciall and dangerous to Us and the whole Kingdom, they would make a Law without Us, and impose it upon Our People) will not thinke that sudden Answer can be excepted to.

We have little encouragement to Replies of this nature, when We are told of how little value Our words are like to be with you, though they come accompanied with all the Actions of Love and Justice, (where there is room for Actions to accompany them,) yet We cannot but disavow the having any such evill Counsell or Counsellours about Us, to Our knowledge, as are mentioned; and if any such be discovered, We will leave them to the Censure and Judgement of Our Parliament: In the mean time, We could wish, that Our owne immediate Actions which We avow, and Our owne Honour might not be so roughly censured and wounded under that common style of Evill Counsellours.

For our faithfull and zealous affection to the true Protestant Profession, and Our resolution to concur with Our Parliament in any possible course for the propagation of it and the suppression of Popery, We can say no more than We have already expressed in our Declaration to all Our loving Subjects, published in January last, by the advice of Our Privy Councill, in which We endeavoured to make as lively a Confession of Our self in this point, as We were able, being most assured that the constant Practice of Our Life hath been answerable thereunto: And therefore We did rather expect a Testimony and Acknowledgement of such Our Zeal and Piety, then those Expressions We meet with in this Declaration, of any designe of altering Religion in this Kingdom. And We doe (out of the innocencie of Our Soul) wish, That the Judgments of Heaven may be manifested upon those, who have or had any such Designe.

As for the Scots troubles, We had well thought that those unhappy differences had been wrapt up in perpetuall silence, by the Act of Oblivion, which being solemnly past in the Parliaments of both Kingdoms stops Our mouth from any other Reply then to shew Our great dislike for reviving the memory thereof.

If the Rebellion in Ireland (so odious to all Christians) seems to have been framed and maintained in England, or to have any countenance from hence, We conjure both Our Houses of Parliament, and all Our loving Subjects whatsoever, to use all possible means to discover and find such out, that We may joyn in the most exemplary vengeance upon them that can be imagined: But We must think Our self highly and causelessly injured in Our Reputation, if any Declaration, Action or Expression of the Irish Rebels, any Letter from Count Rosette to the Papists for Fasting and Praying, or from Trefram Whitcombe, of strange speeches uttered in Ireland, shall heget any jealousy, or misapprehension in our subjects, of Our Justice, Piety and Affection, it being evident to all understandings, That those mischievous and wicked Rebels are not so capable of great advantage, as by having their false discourses so far believed, as to raise Fears and Jealousies to the distraction of this Kingdom, the onely way to their security. And We cannot expresse a deeper sense of the suffering of Our poore Protestant Subjects in that kingdom, then We have done in our often Messages to both Houses, by which We have offered, and are still ready to venture Our Royall Person for their Redemption, well knowing, that as We are (in our own interest) more concerned in them, so We are to make a strict account to Almighty God for any neglect of Our duty or their preservation.

For the manifold attempts to provoke Our late Army, and the Army of the Scots, and to raise a faction in the City of London and other parts of the Kingdom; if it be said, as relating to Us, We

cannot without great indignation suffer Our self to be reproached to have intended the least force or threatening to Our Parliament, as the being privy to the bringing up of the Army would imply : Whereas We call God to witnesse, We never had any such thought, or knew of any such resolution concerning our late Army.

For the petition shewed to us by Captain Legge, We well remember the same and the occasion of that conference. Captain Legge, being lately come out of the North, and repairing to Us at Whitehall, we asked him of the state of our Army ; and (after some relation made of it) he told Us, that the Commanders and Officers of the Army had a mind to petition the Parliament, as others of Our people had done, and shewed Us the Copy of a Petition, which we read, and finding it to be very humble, desiring the Parliament might receive no interruption in the Reformation of the Church and State to the Modell of Queene Elizabeth's days ; We told him, We saw no harme in it : Whereupon he replied, That he believed all the Officers of the Army would like it, only he thought Sir Jacob Ashley would be unwilling to signe it, out of fear that it might displease Us. We then read the Petition over again, and then observing nothing in matter or forme We conceived could possibly give just cause of offence, We delivered it to him again, bidding him give it to Sir Jacob Ashley, for whose satisfaction We had written C. R. upon it, to testify our approbation ; and We wish that the petition might be seen and published, and then we believe it will appear no dangerous one, nor a just ground for the least jealousy or misapprehension.

For Master Jermin, it is well known that he was gone from Whitehall before We received the desires of both Houses for the restraint of Our Servants, neither returned he thither, or passed over by any Warrant granted by Us after that time.

For the breach of privilege in the accusation of the Lord Kimbolton and the five members of the House of Commons, We thought We had given so ample satisfaction in Our severall messages to that purpose, that it should be no more pressed against Us, being confident, if the breach of Privilege had been greater then hath been ever before offered, our acknowledgement and retraction hath been greater then ever King hath given, besides the not examining how many of Our Privileges have been invaded in defence and vindication of the other ; and therefore we hoped Our true and earnest Protestation in Our Answer to your Order concerning the Militia, would so far have satisfied you of our intentions then, that you would no more have entertained any imagination of any other designe then We there expressed.

But, why the lifting of so many Officers, and entertaining them at Whitehall should be misconstructed, We much marvell, when it is notoriously known, the tumults at Westminster were so great, and their demeanours so scandalous and seditious, that We had good cause to suppose Our owne Person and those of Our Wife and Children to be in apparent danger, and therefore We had great reason to appoint a Guard about Us, and to accept the dutifull tender of the services of any of Our loving Subjects, which was all We did to the Gentlemen of the Innes of Court.

For the Lord Digby, We assure you on the word of a King, that he had Our Warrant to passe the Seas, and had left Our Court before We ever heard of the Vote of the House of Commons, or had any cause to imagine that his absence would have been excepted against.

What your Advertisements are from Rome, Venice, Paris and other parts, or what the Pope's Nuntio solicits the Kings of France or Spain to do, or from what persons such Informations come to you, or how the credit and reputation of such persons have been sifted and examined, We know not, but are confident no sober honest man in Our Kingdoms can believe, that We are so desperate or so senselesse, to entertaine such Designs as would not onely bury this Our Kingdom in sudden distraction and ruine, but Our owne Name and Posterity in perpetuall scorn and infamy :

And therefore We could have wished, that in matters of so high and tender a nature (wherewith the minds of Our good Subjects must needs be startled) all the expressions were so plain and easie, that nothing might stick with them with reflection upon Us, since you thought fit to publish it all.

And having now dealt thus plainly and freely with you by way of Answer to the particular grounds of your feares, we hope (upon a due consideration and weighing both together) you will not find the grounds to be of that moment to beget, or longer to continue a misunderstanding betwixt Us, or force you to apply yourselves to the use of any other power then what the law hath given you, the which We always intend shall be the measure of Our owne power, and expect it shall be the rule of Our Subjects obedience.

Concerning our Feares and Jealousies, as We had no intention of accusing you, so are We sure no words spoken by us (on the sudden) at Theobalds will beare that interpretation. We said, for Our residence nere you, We with it might be so safe and honourable, that We had no cause to absent Our selfe from Whitehall; and how this can be a breach of priviledge of Parliament We cannot understand. We explained Our meaning in Our Answer at Newmarket, at the presentation of this Declaration concerning the printed seditious Pamphlets and Sermons, and the great tumults at Westminster, and We must appeale to you and all the World, whether We might not justly suppose Our self in danger of either; and if We were now at Whitehall, what securitie have We, that the like shall not be againe, especially if any delinquents of that nature have been apprehended by the Ministers of Justice, and been rescued by the People, and so as yet escape unpunished? If you have not been informed of the seditious words used in, and the circumstances of those Tumults, and will appoint some way for the examination of them, We will require some of our learned Counsell to attend with such evidence as may satisfie you, and till that be done, or some other course taken for Our security, you cannot (with reason) wonder that we intend not to be where we most desire to be.

And can there yet want evidence of Our hearty and importunate desire to joyne with Our Parliament, and all our faithfull Subjects, in defence of the Religion and publicke good of the Kingdome? Have we given you no other earnest but words, to secure you of those desires? The very remonstrance of the House of Commons (published in November last) of the state of the kingdome allows us a more reall testimony of our good affections then words. That remonstrance valued Our acts of grace and justice at so high a rate, that it declared the Kingdome to be then a gainer, though it had charged it selfe by Bills of Subsidies and Pol Money with the leavy of 600,000 pounds, besides the contracting of a debt to our Scots subjects of 220,000 pounds.

Are the bills for the Triennial Parliament, for relinquishing Our title of imposing upon Merchandize, and power of pressing of Souldiers, for the taking away of the Star-Chamber and High Commission Courts, for the regulating the Councell Table, but words? Are the Bills for the Forests, the Stannery Courts, the Clerke of the Market, and the taking away the Votes of Bilhops out of the Lords House, but words? Lastly, what greater earnest of Our trust and reliance on Our Parliament could or can We give, then the passing of the Bill for the continuance of this present Parliament? The length of which We hope will never alter the nature of Parliaments and the Constitution of this Kingdome, or invite Our Subjects so much to abuse Our Confidence, as to esteeme any thing fit for this Parliament to doe, which were not, if it were in Our power to dissolve it to morrow. And after all these, and many other acts of Grace on Our part, (that We might be sure of a perfect Reconciliation betwixt Us and all Our Subjects) We have offered, and are still ready, to grant a free and generall Pardon as ample as your selves shall thinke fit. Now if these be not reall expressions of the affections of Our Soule for the publicke good of Our Kingdome, we must confesse that We want Skill to manifest them.

To conclude, (although We thinke Our Answer already full to that Point) concerning Our Returne to London, We are willing to Declare, that We looke upon it as a matter of so great weight, as with reference to the affaires of this Kingdome and to Our owne inclinations and desires, that if all We can say, or doe, can raise a mutuall Confidence, (the onely way with God's blessing to make Us all happy) and by your encouragement the Lawes of the Land, and the government of the City of London, may recover some life for Our security, We will overtake your desires, and be as soone with you as you can wish. And in the mean time, We will be sure, that neither the businesse of Ireland, or any other advantage for this Kingdome, shall suffer through Our default, or by Our absence; We being so farre from repenting the Acts of Our Justice and Grace, which we have already performed to Our People, that We shall with the same alacrity be still ready to adde such new ones, as may best advance the Peace, Honour and Prosperity of this Nation.

Printed at Edinburgh 1642.

This his Majesties Answer, so full of reason, love and grace, wold appeir to be most gracious in the sight of his subjectis; bot schortlie follouit upone the bak of this paper an other imprinted Petitioun, with his Majesties Answer maid thairto, quhilk coppeit tendeth thus:

The humble Petitioun of the Lordis and Commouns assembled in Parliament, presented to his Majestie at York on Saturday the 26th of Marche 1642;— Together with his Majesties answer thereunto.

To the Kings most Excellent Majestie, the humble Petition of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament.

May it please your Majestie,

Your Majesties most loyall Subjects, the Lords and Commons in Parliament, cannot conceive that the Declaration which your Majestie received from us at Newmarket was such as did deserve that Censure Your Majestie was pleased to lay upon us in that Speech which your Majestie made to our Committees there, and sent in writing to both Houses; our addresse therein, being accompanied with plainesse, humility and faithfulness, we thought more proper for the removing the distraction of the Kingdome, than if we had then proceeded according to your Majestie's Message of the 20 of January, by which your Majestie was pleased to desire, That we would declare what we intended to do for your Majestie, and what we expected to be done for our selves. In both which we have been very much hindered by your Majestie's deniall to secure us and the whole Kingdom by disposing the Militia, as we had divers times most humbly petitioned; and yet we have not been altogether negligent of either, having lately made good proceedings in preparing a Booke of Rates to be passed in a Bill of Tonnage and Poundage, and likewise the most materiall Heads of those humble desires which we intended to make to Your Majestie for the good and contentment of your Majestie and your People; but none of these could be perfected before the Kingdome be put into safetie, by settling the Militia: And untill your Majestie shall be pleased to concurre with Your Parliament in these necessary things, we hold it impossible for you to give the world, or Your People, such satisfaction concerning the Feares and Jealousies which we have expressed, as we hope your Majestie hath already received, touching that exception which You were pleased to take to Master Pym's Speech.

As for your Majesties Fears and Doubts, the ground whereof is from Seditions Pamphlets and Sermons, We shall be as carefull to endeavour the removall, as soon as we shall understand what Pamphlets and Sermons are by Your Majestie intended, as we have been to prevent all dangerous Tumults. And if any extraordinary concourse of People out of the Citie of Westminster had the face and shew of tumult and danger in Your Majesties apprehension, it will appeare to be caused by Your Majesties denial of such a guard to your Parliament as they might have cause to confide in; and by taking into Whitehall such a guard for Your selfe, as gave just cause of Jealousie to the Parliament and of terrour and offence to Your People. We seek nothing but your Majestie's Honour, and the Peace and Prosperity of Your Kingdomes. And we are heartily sorry we have such plentifull matter of an Answer to that question, Whether You had violated Our Laws? We beseech Your Majestie to remember, that the Government of this Kingdome, as it was in a great part managed by Your Ministers before the beginning of this Parliament, consisted of many continued and multiplied Acts of violation of Laws, the wounds whereof were scarcely healed, when the extremitie of all those violations was farre exceeded by the late strange and unheard of breach of our Lawes in the accusation of the Lord Kymbolton, and the five Members of the Commons-House, and in the proceedings thereupon, for which we have yet received no full satisfaction.

To Your Majesties next question, Whether You had denied any Bill for the ease and security of Your subjects? We with we could stop in the midst of our answer, That with much thankfulness we acknowledge that Your Majestie hath past many good Bills full of contentment and advantage to Your People; But truth and necessitie inforceth us to adde this, That even in or about the time of passing those Bills, some designe or other hath bene on foot, which, if it had taken effect, would not only have deprived us of the fruit of those Bills, but have reduced us to a worse condition of confusion then that wherein the Parliament found us.

And if your Majestie had asked us the third question intimated in that Speech, What we have done for Your Selfe? our Answer would have been much more easie, That we have paid two Armies, wherewith the Kingdome was burdened last yeere, and have undergone the charge of the War in Ireland at this time; when, through many other excessive Charges and Pressures, whereby Your Subjects have been exhausted, and the Stock of the Kingdome very much diminished. Which great mischiefs, and the charges thereupon ensuing, have been occasioned by the evill counsellors so powerfull with Your Majestie, which have, and will cost this Kingdome more then two Millions; all which in Justice ought to have been borne by your Majestie.

As for that free and generall Pardon Your Majestie hath been pleased to offer, it can be no security to our Feares and Jealousies, for which Your Majestie seems to propone it, because they arise not from any guilt of our owne Actions, but from the evill Designs and Attempts of others.

To this our humble Answer to that Speech, we desire to adde an Information which we lately received from the Deputie Governour of the Merchant Adventurers at Rotterdam in Holland, That an unknown person appertaining to the Lord Digby did lately sollicite one James Henley a Mariner to goe to Elfenor, and to take charge of a Ship in the Fleet of the King of Denmark there prepared, which he should conduct to Hull; in which Fleet likewise, he said a great army was to be transported. And although we are not apt to give credit to Informations of this nature, yet we cannot altogether think it fit to be neglected, but that it may justly adde somewhat to the weight of our feares and jealousies, considering with what circumstances it is accompanied, with the Lord Digbies preceding expressions in his letter to her Majestie and Sir Lewis Dives, and Your Majesties succeeding course of withdrawing Your Selfe northward from Your Parliament, in a manner very sutable and correspondent to that evill Counsell, which we doubt will make much deeper

impression in the generalitie of Your People; And therefore we most humbly advise and beseech Your Majesty, for the procuring and setting the confidence of Your Parliament, and all Your Subjects, and for the other important reasons, concerning the recovery of Ireland, and securing this Kingdome, which have been formerly presented to your Majestie, You will be graciously pleased (with all convenient speed) to returne to these parts, and to close with the Counsell and desire of Your Parliament, where You shall find their dutifull affections and endeavours ready to attend Your Majestie with such entertainment, as shall not onely give Your Majestie just cause of securitie in their faithfulness, but other manifold evidences of their earnest intentions and endeavours to advance Your Majesties Service, Honour and Contentment, and to establish it upon the sure foundation of the Peace and Prosperity of all Your Kingdomes.

His Majesties Answer to the Petition of both Houses of Parliament, presented to Him at York on Saturday the 26th of March, 1642, by the Lord Willoughby, Lord Dungarvan and Sir Anthony Irby.

If you would have had the patience to have expected Our Answer to your last Declaration, (which considering the nature of it, hath not been long in coming) We beleeve you would have saved your selves the labour of saying much of this Message; and We could wish, that Our Priviledges on all parts were so stated, that this way of Correspondencie might be preserved with that Freedome which hath been used of old: For We must tell you, that if you may aske any thing of Us by Message or Petition, and in what language (how unusual soever) you thinke fit, and We must neither deny the thing you aske nor give Our reason why We cannot grant it, without being taxed of breaking your Priviledges, or being counsellled by those who are enemies to the Peace of the Kingdome and favourers of the Irish Rebellion, (for We have seene your Printed Votes upon Our Message from Huntington) you will reduce all our Answers hereafter into a very little room. In plain English, it is to take away the Freedome of Our Vote, which, were We but a Subject, were high Injustice; but being your King, We leave all the world to judge what it is.

Is this the way to compose all misunderstandings? We thought We shewed you one by Our Message of the 20 of January; if you have a better or readier, We shall willingly hearken to it, for hitherto you have shewed Us none. But why the refusal to consent to your Order (which you call a deniall of the Militia) should be any interruption to it, We cannot understand. For the Militia, (which We alwayes thought necessary to be settled) We never denied the thing, as we told you in Our Answer of the 28. January to the Petition of the House of Commons, for We accepted the persons, (except for Corporations) We only denied the way. You aske it by way of Ordinance, and with such a preface, as We can neither with Justice to Our Honour or Innocency consent to. You exclude Us for any Power in the disposition or execution of it together with you, and for a time utterly unlimited. We tell you, We would have the thing done; Allow the persons (with that exception); Desire a Bill, the onely good old way of imposing on Our Subjects. We are extremely unsatisfied what an Ordinance is, but well satisfied, that without Our Consent it is nothing, not binding; and it is evident by the long time spent in this Argument, the necessitie and danger was not so imminent, but a Bill might have well been prepared, which if it shall yet be done with that due regard to Us and care of Our People, in the limitation of the power and other circumstances, We shall recede from nothing We formerly expressed in that Answer to your Order; otherwise we must declare to all the world, That we are not satisfied with, or shall ever allow Our Subjects to be bound by your printed Votes of the fifteenth or sixteenth of this moneth, or that,

under pretence of declaring what the Law of the Land is, you shall without Us make a new Law, which is plainly the case of the Militia: And what is this but to introduce an Arbitrary way of Government?

Concerning Pym's Speech, you will have found by what the Lord Compton and Master Baynton brought from Us in answer to that Message they brought to Us, that as yet We rest nothing satisfied in that particular.

As for the seditious Pamphlets and Sermons, We are both sorry and ashamed, (in so great a variety, and in which Our Rights, Honour and Authority are so insolently slighted and vilified, and in which the Dignity and Freedom of Parliament is so much invaded and violated) it should be asked of Us to name any; the mentioning of the *Protestation protested*, the *Apprentices Protestation*, *To your Tents O Israel*, or any other, would be too great an excuse for the rest. If you thinke them not worth your inquirie, We have done. But We thinke it most strange to be told, That Our deniall of a Guard (which We yet never denied, but granted in another manner, and under a Command at that time most accustomed in the Kingdome) or the deniall of any thing else, (which is in Our power legally to deny) which in Our understanding (of which God hath surely given Us some use) is not fit to be granted, should be any excuse for so dangerous concourse of people, which not onely in our apprehension, but (We beleeve) in the interpretation of Law it selfe, hath been always held most tumultuous and seditious. And we must wonder, what, and whence come the instructions and informations that those people have, who can so easily thinke themselves obliged by the Protestation to assemble in such a manner, for the defence of Priviledges, which cannot be so cleerely knowne to any of them; and so negligently passe over the consideration and defence of Our Rights so beneficiall and necessary for themselves, and scarce unknowne to any of them, which by their Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacy (and even by the same Protestation) * they are at least equally obliged to defend. And what interruptions such kind of Assemblies may be to the freedom of future Parliaments, (if not seasonably discountenanced and suppressed) We must advise you to consider; as likewise whether both Our powers may not by such meanes be usurped by hands not trusted by the Constitution of this Kingdome. For Our Guard, We referre you to Our Answer to your Declaration.

By that Question of violating your Lawes, by which We endeavoured to expresse Our care and resolution to observe them, We did not expect you would have been invited to have looked back so many yeeres, for which you have had so ample Reparation; neither looked We to be reproached with the Actions of Our Ministers, (then against the Lawes) whilst We expressed so great a zeale for the present defence of them, it being Our Resolution, upon observation of the mischief which then grew by Arbitrary power, (though made plausible to Us by the suggestions of necessity and imminent danger, and take you heed ye fall not into the same error upon the same suggestions) hereafter to keepe the Rule Our selfe, and to Our power require the same from all others: But above all, We must be most sensible of what you cast upon Us for requitall of those good Bills you cannot denie. We have denied any such Designe, and as God Almighty must judge in that point between Us, who knows Our upright intentions at the passing of those Lawes, so, in the meane time, We desie the Divell to prove that there was any designe (with Our knowledge or privitie) in or about the time of passing those Bills, that, had it taken effect, could have deprived Our Subjects of the fruit of them: And therefore, We demand full Reparation in this point, that we may be cleared, in the sight of all the World, and chiefly in the eyes of Our loving Subjects, from so notorious and false an imputation as this is.

We are farr from denying what you have done, for We acknowledge the charge which Our People

have sustained in keeping the two Armies and in relieving Ireland, of the which We are so sensible, that, in regard of those great Burthens Our People have undergone, We have and doe patiently suffer those extreame personall wants, as Our Predecessours have been seldome put to, rather than We would presse upon them, which We hope (in time) will be considered on your parts.

In Our offer of a Generall Pardon, Our intent was to compose and secure the generall condition of Our Subjects, conceiving that in these times of great Distractions the good Lawes of the Land have not been enough observed; But it is a strange world when Princes proffered Favours are counted Reproaches; yet, if you like not this our offer, We have done.

Concerning any discourses of Forraigne Forces, though We have given you a full Answer in Ours to your last Declaration, yet We must tell you, We have neither so ill an opinion of Our own merit, or the affections of Our good Subjects, as to thinke our Selfe in need of any Forraigne Force to preserve Us from Oppression, (and We shall not need for any other purpose) but are confident (through God's providence) not to want the good wishes and assistance of the whole Kingdome, being resolved to build upon that sure Foundation the Law of the Land; and We take it very ill, that any general Discourses between an unknown Person and a Mariner, or inferences upon Letters, should be able to prevaile in matters so improbable in themselves and scandalous to Us, for which We cannot but likewise aske Reparation, not onely for the vindicating of Our own Honour, but also thereby to fettle the minds of Our Subjects, whose Feares and Jealousies would soon vanish, were they not fed and maintained by such false and malicious Rumours as these.

For our returne to Our Parliament, We have given you a full Answer in Ours to your Declaration, and you ought to looke on Us as not gone but driven (we say not by you, yet) from you. And if it be not so easie for you to make our residence in London so safe as we could desire, We are and will be contented that our Parliament be adjourned to such a place, where We may be fitly and safely with you. For though We are not pleased to be at this distance, yet ye are not to expect Our presence, untill ye shall both secure Us concerning Our just apprehensions of Tumultuary insolencies, and likewise give Us satisfaction for those insupportable and insolent Scandals that are raised upon Us.

To conclude, as We have or shall not refuse any way agreeable to Justice or Honour which shall be offered to Us, for the begetting a right understanding between Us, so We are resolved, that no straits or necessities, to which We may be driven, shall ever compell Us to doe that, which the Reason and Understanding that God hath given Us, and Our Honour and Interest with which God hath trusted Us for the good of Our Posterity and Kingdomes, shall render unpleasant and grievous unto Us.

And We assure you, that, (how meanelly soever you are pleased to value the discharge of Our publicke dutie) We are so conscious to Our Selfe of having done Our part since this Parliament, that, in whatsoever condition We now stand, We are confident of the continued Protection from Almighty God, and the constant gratitude, obedience and affection from Our People; And We shall trust God with all. FINIS.

Yorke, Printed by Robert Barker, printer to the King's most excellent Majestie, and by the assignes of John Bill. 1642.

Now followis ane uther proper and pithie Speeche called " His Majesties Answer to a Message sent to him by the Hous of Commons at York, Marche 19, 1641."

And heir is to be marked that his Majestie is cum fra Newmarket to York.

His Majesties Answer to a message sent to him by the House of Commons at York, Marche 19, 1641.—Also, Two remarkable letteris from Ireland, sent over by Robert Pickerring, secretar unto Sir Symon Harcourt, Marche 17, 1641: The first being the coppie of a Letter writtin by the Erll of Osmond, one of the commanderis of the rebellis, unto the Erll of Delvin, wherein he declares the great distress they ar in for want of ammunitioun and other provision, and also frustrat of the relief thay hoped for out of Flanderis; whiche letter and berar was entercepted by the night Scoutis of Sir Symon Harcourt: The second, the coppie of the Popes Bull sent unto the Irish rebellis, found in the trunke of Mack Orobie, his legat, who wes taken prisoner in the Lord Mountgarret's quarter.

His Majestie's Answer to a Message sent to him by the House of Commons, concerning Licences granted by him to persons to go into Ireland.

His Majestie hath seene and considered the Message presented to Him by the Lord Compton and Mr. Baynton, the 19th of March, 1641, at York, touching such persons as have been licensed by His Majestie to passe into Ireland.

Though He will not insist upon what little Reason they had to suspect that some ill-affected persons had passed into Ireland under colour of his Majestie's Licence, (Inferences being slender proofs to ground belief upon,) yet He must needs avow, that for any thing that is yet declared, He cannot see any ground why Mr. Pym should so boldly affirme before both Houses of Parliament, That since the stop upon the Ports by both Houses against all Irish Papists, many of the chief Commanders, now in the head of the Rebels, have been suffered to passe by his Majestie's immediate Warrant; for as yet there is not one particular person named that is now so much as in Rebellion (much lesse in the head of the Rebels) to whom his Majestie hath given Licence.

And therefore, according to His Majestie's Reply upon that Subject, His Majestie expects, that His House of Commons publish such a Declaration, whereby this mistaking may be cleared, that so all the World may see his Majestie's Caution in giving of Passes; and likewise, that his Ministers have not abused His Majestie's Trust, by any surreptitious Warrants.

And lastly, His Majestie expects, that henceforth there be more warinesse used, before such publike Aspersions be laid, unlesse the Grounds be beforehand better warranted by sufficient proofs.

The Coppie of a Letter written by the Erll of Osmond, a commander of the Rebellis, unto the Erll of Delvin that lay at the head of Heare.

Couzen, I wish I could salute yow with better Newis, or yow served me with better Counfall when it wold have stood me in better stead. I give ws all for undone, only this choice as yit is left ws, that we may choos the suord before the halter. Tom Butler writtis from Brussillis, that the Spanyard loves ws well, but him self a great deall better. Governour of Flanders hath maid stay of the schippis in Dunkirk, notwithstanding the meanes he made to his Confessor, who laboured by all importunitie to get the ammunitioun frie, if not the bottomes; but could obtane nothing. We then deall effectuously with the governour and capitane of Dunkirk, by the sollicitatioun of the Irish cloister, to let them steall away as if it were unknowne to them; but neither wold heir him. The Count from Brussellis had bene afoir him, and had laid suche a strict charge upone him, that he wold listen to nothing. The King of Spayne in this case his resigne is fetcht from Portugall, that none of the English may help against him. He withholdes his wonted ayd to ws, but the Eng-

lish will as certanie deceive him, when ther owne turn is served and thay have maid ane end with ws. The Spanyard will fynde more English in Portugall, then he will be willing to bid welcome. Thay hate him as cordially as ws, and ws the more for the respect bore ws from Spaine.

More forces ar arrived from England, 400 wnder the command of one Greenville, with 700 more. The Scottis ar of a certane arryved in the northe also, but what number yet I can not lerne.

It is rumored in Dublin, that now the parliament in England will pres a great Army for Leicester, and that he will be heir befor Easter.

We ar liklie to be befet on all sides, and for ought I fee to be devoured. Roache is arryved out of France, but with as little comfort. The Cardinall giveth good wordis, but we may justlie suspect his performans.

The Freusche king is so imbarcked in the Spanisb broyll, that he, I feir, will litle heid ws. My men begin to grow weary alreddie of it; the same, Philomy wreittis of his, and so it will follow in otheris; for we are naiked of armes, and especiallie destitute of pulder. The taking of that provioun at Suiskening hath lost ws bothe oure lives and honour. Let me desire you, at your first conveniencie, to send my wyff and thrie daughteris for Nantes or Dunkirk; and for my parte, if freindis abroad regard neither the commoun tye of the Catholik faith, nor their former promissis, but onely their owne particularis, as we have but too just caus to doubt thay doe not, I will schortlie over too, leaving all upone the arbitrimint of fortun, rather then to fie the miserable slavery of my nation, and utter tredding down of my cuntry by the barbarous mercyles Scottis, and prond insulting English. If you have any better tydings to writ, you may commit them to the berar faithfully, Mackeme Cherrie, who, by reasone of his perfect English tonge, passeth for one of that nation, and thereby sometyme dothe advantage to ws. My love commend unto my fairfull Countas and young daughter. Thus, committing your and oure affaires to the Almighty, and protection of Saint Patrik, I am,

CHARLES OSMUND.

From Dondoneill, Marche 14, 1641.

The Coppie of the Popes bull unto the Irish rebellis.

URBAN THE EIGHT, by the divyne providence, bishop of Rome, bishop of bishopis, and fervant of the fervant of God, To all the clergie, peeris and people of Ireland, his well beloved fones in Christ, now confederat in holy league for the mantenans of the Catholique religioun, to the veray perrell of ther blood, Greeting and aposticall benedictioun.

Seeing your unspeakable sufferinges have been now of late related unto ws, by the provost of the Irische nation, of lawes whiche ye have wndergone for these many ages, not only patientlie, but willingly groaning wnder the Egyptian yok of herasie, more heavy then that of Pharoahis; yea and most reddy to beir it still, so that, the one thing necessary, the most invaluable pearle, the better parte might not be taken from yow, nor the gate of eternall happines, after life ended, schut against yow. Whiche when we wnderstood, we, as oure dutie required, with bended knie bothe of heart and body, have recommended this your most pious intentioun to the throan of grace, at the blessed sacrifice of the Altar. Fear ye not that ever aid celestiallye wanting to yow, who have so religiously preferred the salvatioun of your souls, Christis spows, the welfair of the church catholique, before your lyveliehoodis and honouris, freindis, fatheris, motheris, wives, children, fones, daughteris, yea, and then whiche nothing is more deir to man, life it self. How fall the Saveour of the worlde pas by yow disregarded, whome, in his Gospell, he solemnly professeth to be more deir unto him then his owne bretheren? Sall not Christ fight for his owne Campeouns? Will not blessed St. Peter man-

tayn them that weigh not ther owne poffeffionis, fo they may defend his? God forbid that yow fould ever be deftitute of affiftans, who have the bleffed Mother of God for their fcheild and bukler, as whome thay honour, reverence and adore more zealouſlie then all the worlde. Go on with prosperous fucces. Behave your ſelfis manfully. That whiche ye have with tranſcendant pietie begun, we ernettly requyre, that with reſolved conſtancie ye endevore to accompliſh, ſtrictlie charging yow that by no meanis ye withdraw your hand from this ploughe, left ye be ever after unfit for glorious ſocietie of hevinlie triumphant Romane catholiquis. Yow fall not onely have the univerſall pairty of the Romane Catholick faith ſpectatoris, bot oratoris and futeris to the divyne Deitie in heaven, bot coadjutoris, contributoris to ther moſt pouer in wiſhes, conſultationis, allowances, bothe for armes, victuallis and other thingis neceſſarie there in your countrie. And this, be affured, as for ws, to whome the government of our Lordis bleffed veſſell is committed. Doubt ye not, but that yow fall continualie have ws aue interceſſour to the court of heavin for yow, and an advancer of your fucces and enterpriſe there in your kingdome, all the wayes we for oure paſtorall deutie ſhall think meiteſt. What remaneth, we, by this oure legat Orobic, with the ſomme of four hundreth ducatis, with hartie recommendioun and paſtorall affectionn, beſtow upon yow a plenarie indulgens of all your ſynns and benedictionn apoſtolicall.

Given at Rome the laſt of February, New Stile anno Salutis 1642, wnder the ſeall of the Fiſherman, in the nynteinth yeer of oure Popdome.

wnderwritten RANCONE. S. R. L. P. S.

London, printed for Johne Thomas 1641.

Heir may be ſene letteris, declarationouns, meſſages and anſweris betwixt a king and monarche and his owne ſubjectis, quhilk I refer to the reiding of the juſt and judicious reidar; lamentable to behold by his loyall ſubjectis, yea by ſtrangeris, as may better heirefter appeir.

About this tyme, Proclamatoun maid at the cros of New Aberdene, charging all burgeſſis, marchant tredderis to anſuer and obey Sir Williame Dik, of the cuſtomes, or to his factouris, wnder all hieft paine; quhilk at laſt he obtenit for payment to the erll Marſhall of about 5000 pundis ſterling at Whitſonday nixt. Sie heirefter.

About or upone the ſecond of Marche, the laird of Cluny with his lady rode from thair duelling in old Abirdene veray quietlie (feiring captioun) touardis Beruik, his trunkis follouit him; and he removit fra Beruik to Durhame, there to remaine quhill ſum cours wes takin anent his effaires; bot his lady deit there. Sie heirefter.

Gryte preparatioun both in England and Scotland againes the Irifh rebellis Thair cam moneyis to levy ten thouſand Scottis men out of England to go on againſt Ireland, and ſindrie noble men began to rais regimentis. The Lord Sinkleris regiment, Monro and his regiment, with ſum utheris, about 5000 foldiores went over to Knockfergus ſaiſlie; bot in the mein tyme Monrois wyf depairtis this lyf at Edinbrughe.

Setterday 12 Marche, the lady Aboyne depairtit this lyf, and wes quyettelie bureit ; a virtuous worthie chaste lady. Scho left ane only dochter behind her to John lord Aboyne hir unquhill deir husband. Scho wes provydit to 12000 merkes, hir father brother succeidit to the lordschip with that burdein.

The king gois to ane uther of his places to Newmarket and leaves South-hamptoun, where there is messāges fra the king to the parliament, and petitionis fra them to the king daylie cuming and going. Sie more heirefter.

Gryte preparatioun, both by sea and land, maid be the kingis of Spayne and France, eche one against another ; and reportit the king of France with his army was gone to Catolonia.

Thuirsdāy 17 Marche was the laird of Haddochis day of law for the alledgit slauchter of Mr. James Stalker at the Trot of Turreff, as ye have haired befor. It is said, efter he had randerit his armes, he was schot deid most cruellie by ane Gordone fone to Terpersie, at Haddochis command ; becaus he wes the lord Fraferis fervand, as this Stalker himself confessit : bot befor his deith, he maid, be the hand of Mr. Thomas Mitchell persone of Turreff, a testament, quharin he declairit how and whome be he wes flayne, quhilk testament wes product befor the Justice. Aluayes, Haddoch, upone caution that he sould, wnder great sounes, compeir agane befor the Justice the 24 of June, wan lame ; the lord Frafer, the lairdis of Lesly, Craigiwar and all ther freindis his gryte enemeis.

About this tyme, capitane Robert Keith and captane Gordone schippit ther soldiouris at Futtie : and upone the 5 of Marche took wp fail and gois to France, landing saille.

Thair went findrie petitionns fra the parliament to the king, and divers messāges fra him to thame, lying at Newmarket ; bot tuke little effect.

Thairefter his Majestie cam to York. The parliament sent to the Marquis of Hairtfurd who had Charles the young prince in his keiping to bring him to thame, who brocht him to the King his owne father ; whereat they were offendit. Thay alledgit, to bring wp the prince in virtuous education, for the quhilk thay sent for him. The King ansuerit, he wes his sone, of whome it wes meitest that he should have the care of his upbringing. His Majestie sent immediatlīe also for his second sone the duke of York, and most wyllie keipit thame both with him self. The paperis befor set down and pages following will instruct, to and fro what wes then past at York. Sie more heirefter.

Upone Thuirsdāy the last of Marche, thair cam sum lymmaris to Mr. William Chahner minister at Skeyne his house, and robbit and spoyled both

moneyis and uther goodis, and went ther way, but reparatioun, being within 6 myllis to Abirdene.

The papistis of England, jesuitis and preiftis scharplie focht; and the lyk inquisition heir in Scotland aganes our Scottis papistis. Sum in England war execute, uther sum imprissoned; bot onre papistis wer all fled.

Upone the 6 Aprile, ane committe holden at Sanct Johnstoun, where there wes little done; bot adjournit, to be haldin at Elgyne the thrid of May, as ye may sie heirefter.

Ye hard, how doctor Sandilandis commissaire wanted his clerkship of the Generall Assemblie, and Mr. Archibald Johnstoun had gottin the samen. In recompens of this, he had gottin sum satisfactioun; and besydis, for sic byrun pensiouns as wes restand him by the deprivit bishopis befor their depositionis, he be moyan gat tua thousand and fyve hundreth poundis, ordanit to be payit to him out of the bishoprik of Abirdene, for the Mertynes terme 1641 and Whitsondayes terme 1642, to be upliftit furth of the few deuteis allanerlie. Sie how the rest is mortifeit befor.

Wedinsday 6 Aprile, doctor Goold began to preiche within the College kirk ane weiklie sermon to be taught that day to the Old toun people, studentis, maisteris and memberis of the college. He causit tak down the organ case, quhilk wes of fyne wanescot, and had stand within the kirk since the reformatioun. This ordour semit strange, to preiche outwith Maucher kirk as wes sumtymes usit befor, and bring down the people, man, wyf and maidis to the College kirk among young scollaris and studentis; and he being a principall to teiche in English, where, by the foundatioun, he is bound to preiche or give out his lessons in Greik, Hebrue and Latyne, except exercis and presbitrie dayes, that he sould use the vulgar tounge. The reidar at Maucher kirk wes tyit to this weiklie sermon to tak wp the psalme. The gryt bellis of the College and Maucher kirk bellis rang both thrie tymes to ilk sermon, for conveining ane auditorie, quhilk wes never usit befor, and whiche schortlie decayit to his disgrace, as he justlie deservit.

Upone the foirsaid 6 of Aprile, drum went throw the town straitlie charging all maner of man not to bring in flesches of whatsoever fort to the marcat quhill Setterday the last of Aprile, wnder the pane of confiscatioun of ther fleshis; quhairupon none could be gottin in Abirdene. This done to tak away the memorie of Pasch-day, quhilk this yeir fell upone the tent of Aprile; quhairupone no fleschis could be gottin to by nor to eit, as the old use wes, ilk man making good cheir on this day according to his pouer, now holdin by

thir new lawis superstitious; and the Lenton contynewit to the last of Aprile, according to ane ordinans of ane committe holdin at Edinbrughe, and for keiping of store to the foir, quhilk in many yeires bygane wes weill anenche keipit for Pasch-day. No sermon nather on good-frydday nor yit that day, as the old forme wes, fuche wes this suddant alterationn.

Pashe-day 10 Aprile, no fleshe durst be sold in Abirdene for making good cheir, as wes wont to be; so ilk honest man did the best he culd for himselff. A mater never befor hard of in this land, that Pashe-day sould be includit within Lenton tyme, becaus it wes now holdin superstitious; nor na communion givin on good-frydday nor this Pasch-day as wes usit befor. Mervallous in Abirdene to sie no Marcat, foule or flesche to be sold on Pasch-evin.

About a day or tuo befor Pashe, thair cam to Abirdene ane Italian Man Monster of about 24 yeires of aige, haveing from his birth growing fra the breist upward, face to face, as it war ane creature haveing heid and syd hair lyk the cullor of the man's hair; the heid still drouping bakwardis and downward. He had eies, bot cloissit, not opnit. He had eires, tuo armes, tuo handis, thrie fingeris on ilk hand, ane body, ane leg, ane foot with six taes; the uther leg within the flesche inclyning to the left syde. It had the prik of ane man, bot no balcod. It had a kind of lyf, and feilling, bot void of all uther senses, fed by the man's owne noorishment and evacuat that way as his wes. This gryte wark of God wes admired of be many in Abirdene and throw the countries as he travellit; yit fuche was the goodnes of oure God that he wold go and walk quhair he listit, carying this birth without ony pane, yea or on-espyit when his clothes wes on. When he cam to the toune he had tuo servandis awaiting upone him, who with him self were weill clad. He had his portraiture with the monster drawin, and hung out at his lodging, to the view of the people. The one servand had ane trumpettour who soundit at fuche tyme as the people sould cum and sie this monster, who flocked abundantlie into his lodging. The uther servand received the moneyis fra ilk persone for his sight, siun leis, siun mair. And efter there wes so muche collectit as culd be gottin, he with his servandis schortlie left the toune and went southward agane.

The king, still remaneing at York, micht not be moveit to cum to the parliament at Wastminster for plaine feir of his lyf, as his awin messages formerlie set down beires; quhairupone thay go on. Thay first mell with the five cinque portis, inputtis and outputtis governouris at their plesour, dew onlie to his Majestie abefoir. Nixt they mell with his haill royall schippis, discharges Sir Johne Penningtoun viceadmirall, ane old servand to the king, and inputtis

the Erll of Waruick in his place. 3, Thay remove the Frensche Capitane, called collonell Biron, fra the tour of London, and inputtis ane uther in his place. Thay petition the king for the governing of the militia, quhilk is the armyes of the countrie, and belonging to the care of the parliament as his gryte counsaill. He *simpliciter* denyes to grant this unto thame, becaus it belongit only to him self to be king and capiten both of the militia; quhilk they wold on na wayes condiscend unto, feiring, if he war capiten of the militia in thir dangerous dayes, he micht prove enemy to thir parliament. Thir pitifull newis of thir diviſiones and discontentes cam daylie to Abirdene. Sie more heirefter.

Sonday, 17 Aprile, Mr. Williame Strathauchin gave the communion in old Abirdene for the first day, quhair doctor Forbes of Cors gat his communion, who had not ſuorne nor ſubſcrit the covenant as yit. Sie more heirefter.

The Kingis Majestie, heiring of the gryte oppreſſiones his ſubjectis ſufferit in Ireland, reſolvit to go thither in proper perſone for ordering of theſe rebellionis. And ſurelie it wes planelie ſpokin, that this rebelloun bred never in the mynd of Sir Phelim Oneill nor yit the Irishis onlie; bot alſo wes plottit be the whole papiftis of note in Scotland, England, Ireland, Germany, Spaine, France and elſquhair. Like as ſindrie tymes thair cam out of Waſt Flanderis ammunitioun, pulder, ball and uther armis neceſſer; but ſtill wes interrupted and takin by the way by the Hollanderis who wes combynit with the parliament of England (as may appeir) in all theſe buſſineſſis. The Engliſh parliament, heiring of the kingis intentioun towardis Ireland, wes altogidder ſet againſt the ſamen, as may appeir be the copie of the printed Petitioun following, and Anſuer maid thairto.

The Petitioun of the Lordis and Commons preſented to his Majestie by the Erll of Stamford, Maiſter Chancelour of the Exchequer, and Maiſter Hungerforde, April 18, 1642; Togidder with his Majestie's Anſuer thereto.

To the King's moſt excellent Majestie, The humble Petition of the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament.

May it pleaſe Your Majestie,

Your Majestie's moſt loyall and faithfull Subjects, the Lords and Commons in Parliament, have duely conſidered the Meſſage received from your Majestie concerning your purpoſe of going into Ireland in your own Perſon, to proſecute the War there with the bodies of your Engliſh ſubjects, leavied, tranſported and maintained at their charge; which you are pleaſed to propound to us, not as a matter wherein your Majestie deſires the advice of your Parliament, but as already firmly reſolved on, and forthwith to be put in execution, by granting out Commiſſions for the leavying of 2000 Foot and 200 Horſe for a Guard for your Perſon when you ſhall come into that Kingdom.

Wherein we cannot choose but, with all reverence and humility to your Majesty, observe, That you have declined your great Councell the Parliament, and varied from the usuall course of your Royall Predecessors, that a businesse of so great importance, concerning the peace and safety of all your Subjects, and wherein they have a speciall interest, by your Majestie's promise, and by those great sums which they have disbursed and for which they stand engaged, should be concluded and undertaken without their advice. Whereupon we hold it our duty to declare, That if at this time your Majesty shall go into Ireland, you will very much endanger the safety of your Royall Person and Kingdomes, and of all other States professing the Protestant Religion in Christendom, and make way to the execution of that cruell and bloody designe of the Papists every where, to root out and destroy the Reformed Religion, as the Irish Papists have in a great part already effected in that Kingdom, and in all likelihood would quickly be attempted in other places, if the consideration of the strength and union of the two Nations of England and Scotland did not much hinder and discourage the execution of any such designe. And that we may manifest to your Majesty the danger and misery which such a journey and enterprize would produce, we present to your Majesty the Reasons of this our humble Opinion and Advice.

1. Your Royall Person will be subject, not onely to the casualty of War, but to secret practices and conspiracies, especially your Majesty continuing your profession to maintain the Protestant Religion in that Kingdome, which the Papists are generally bound by their vow to extirpate.

2. It will exceedingly encourage the Rebels, who do generally profess and declare, That your Majesty doth favour and allow their proceedings, and that this Insurrection was undertaken by the Warrant of your Commission; and it will make good their expectation of great advantage by your Majestie's Presence at this time of so much distraction in this Kingdome, whereby they may hope we shall be disabled to supply the War there, especially there appearing lesse necessity of your Majestie's Journey at this time, by reason of the manifold successes which God hath given against them.

3. It will much hinder and impair the means whereby this War is to be supported, and encrease the charge of it, and in both these respects make it more insupportable to your Subjects. And this we can confidently affirm, because many of the Adventurers, who have already subscribed, do, upon the knowledge of your Majestie's intention, declare their resolutions not to pay in their money; and others, very willing to have subscribed, do now profess the contrary.

4. Your Majestie's absence must necessarily very much interrupt the proceedings of Parliament, and deprive your Subjects of the benefit of those further Acts of Grace and Justice which we shall humbly expect from your Majesty, for the establishing of a perfect union and mutuall confidence betwixt your Majesty and your People, and procuring and confirming the prosperity and happiness of both.

5. It will exceedingly encrease the jealousies and fears of your People, and render their doubts more probable of some force intended by some evill Councils near your Majesty, in opposition of the Parliament, and favour of the malignant party of this Kingdom.

6. It will bereave your Parliament of that advantage, whereby they were induced to undertake this War upon your Majestie's promise, that it should be managed by their advice; which cannot be done, if your Majesty, contrary to their Councils, shall undertake to Order and Govern it in your own Person.

Upon which, and divers others Reasons, we have resolved, by the full and concurring agreement of both Houses, That we cannot, with discharge of our duty, consent to any levies, or raising of Souldiers to be made by your Majesty, for this your intended expedition into Ireland, or to the

payment of any Army, or Souldiers there, but such as shall be employed and governed according to our advice and direction; and that if such Levies shall be made by any Commission of your Majesty, (not agreed to by both Houses of Parliament,) we shall be forced to interpret the same to be raised to the terror of your People, and disturbance of the publike Peace, and hold our selves bound by the Laws of the Kingdom, to apply the authority of Parliament to suppress the same.

And we do further, most humbly declare, That, if your Majesty shall by ill Councell be perswaded to go, contrary to this advice of your Parliament, (which we hope your Majesty will not) we do not in that case hold our selves bound to submit to any Commissioners which your Majesty shall chuse; but do resolve to preserve and govern the Kingdom by the councell and advice of Parliament, for your Majesty, and your Posterity, according to our Allegiance and the Law of the Land.

Wherefore we do most humbly pray, and advise your Majesty to desist from this your intended passage into Ireland, and from all preparation of Men and Arms tending thereunto, and to leave the managing of that Warre to your Parliament, according to your Majesty's promise made unto us, and your Royall Commission, granted under your great Seal of England, by advice of both Houses. In prosecution whereof, by God's blessing, we have already made a prosperous entrance by many defeats of the Rebels; whereby they are much weakned and disheartned, and have no probable means of subsistence, if our proceedings shall not be interrupted by this interposition of your Majesty's journey, but that we may hope upon good grounds, that within a short time, without hazard of your Majesty's Person, and so much dangerous confusion to your Kingdoms, which must needs ensue, if you should proceed in this Resolution, we shall be enabled fully to Vindicate your Majesty's Right and Authority in that Kingdom, and punish those horrible outrageous cruelties which have been committed in the murthuring and spoiling so many of your Majesty's Subjects, and bring that Realm to such a condition, as may be much for the advantage of your Majesty and this Crown, the honour of your Government and contentment of your people; for the better and more speedy effecting whereof, we do again renew our humble desires of your return to your Parliament; and that you will please to reject all Councells and Apprehensions which may any way derogate from that faithfulness, and allegiance, which, in truth and sincerity, we have alwayes borne and professed to your Majesty, and shall ever make good to the uttermost with our lives and fortunes.

It is heir to be considered, that his Majesty had first sent ane message to both houses of parliament concerning this his journey towards Ireland, daitit 8 Aprile; quhairunto this petition above wrettin, in forme of answer, is returned.

And the King, in like maner, sends his answer bak agane to the samen petition, coopeit fra the print as followis:

His Majesties Answer to a Petitioun presented to him at York, April 18, 1642, by the Earl of Stamford, &c. in the name of both Houses, concerning his Messège laittie sent to them declaring his resolution to go into Ireland.

WE are so troubled and astonished to find the unexpected reception and misunderstanding of our Message of the 8th of April, concerning our Irish Journey, that, being so much disappointed of the approbation and thanks we looked for to that Declaration, we have great cause to doubt, whe-

ther it be in our power to say or do any thing which shall not fall within the lyke interpretation ; but, as we have in that Message called God to witness the sincerity of the Profession of our only ends for the undertaking that Journey, so we must appeal to all our good Subjects and the whole World, whether the Reasons alleadged against that Journey be of weight to satisfie our understanding, or the Counsel presented to dissuade us from it be full of that duty as is like to prevail over our affections.

For our resolving of so great a business without the Advice of our Parliament ;—We must remember you, how often by our Messages we made the same offer, if you should advise us thereunto ; to which you never gave us the least Answer, but in your late Declaration told us, that you were not to be satisfied with words, so that we had reason to conceive, you rather avoided (out of regard to our Person) to give us Counsel to run that hazard, then that you disapproved the Inclination. And what greater comfort or security can the Protestants of Christendom receive, then by seeing a Protestant King venture and engage his Person for the defence of that Profession, and the suppression of Popery, to which we solemnly protested in that Message never to grant a Tolleration upon what pretence soever, or an Abolition of any of the Laws, there in force against the Professors of it ? And when we consider the great calamities and unheard of cruelties, our poor Protestant Subjects in that Kingdom have undergone for the space of near or full six Months ; the growth and increase of the strength of those barbarous Rebels, and the evident probability of Foreign Supplies (if they are not speedily suppressed), the very slow Succours hitherto sent them from hence ; that the Officers of several Regiments, who have long time been allowed entertainment from you for that service, have not raised any supply or succour for that Kingdom ; that many Troops of Horse have long lain near Chester untransported ; that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on whom we relied principally for the conduct and managing of Affairs there, is still in this Kingdom, notwithstanding our earnestness expressed that he should repair to his command ; and when we consider the many and great scandals raised upon our self by report of the Rebels, and not sufficiently discountenanced here, notwithstanding so many professions of ours ; and had seen a Book lately printed by the Order of the House of Commons, entituled, “ A Remonstrance of divers remarkable Passages concerning the Church and Kingdom of Ireland,” wherein some Examinations are set down, which (how improbable or impossible soever) may make an impression in the minds of many of our weak Subjects ; and lastly, when we duly weigh the dishonour which will perpetually lye upon this Kingdom, if full and speedy relief be not dispatched thither ; we could, nor can not think of a better way to discharge our duty to Almighty God for the Defence of the true Protestant Profession, or to manifest our affection to our Three Kingdoms for their preservation, then by engaging our Person in this Expedition, as many of our Royal Progenitors have done, even in foreign Parts, upon Causes of less Importance and Piety, with great honour to themselves, and advantage to this Kingdom ; and therefore we expected, at least, thanks for such our Inclination.

For the danger to our Person ;—We conceive it necessary and worthy of a King to adventure his life to preserve his Kingdom, neither can it be imagined, that we will sit still and suffer our Kingdoms to be lost, and our good Protestant Subjects to be massacred, without exposing our own Person to the utmost hazard for their relief and preservation, our life, when it was most pleasant ; being nothing so precious to us, as it is, and shall be, to govern and preserve our People with Honour and Justice.

For any encouragement to the Rebels, because of the Reports they raised ;—We cannot conceive that the Rebels are capable of greater terror then by the presence of their lawful King in the head of an Army to chastise them : Besides, it will be an unspeakable advantage to them, if any Reports of theirs could hinder us from doing any thing which were fit for us to do if such Reports were

not raised; this would quickly teach them in this jealous Age, to prevent, by such Reports, any other Persons coming against them, whom they had no mind should be employed.

We marvel that the Adventurers, whose advantage was a principal Motive (next the reason before mentioned) to us, should so much misty our purpose, whose interest we conceive must be much improved by the Expedition, we hope (by God's blessing) to use in this Service; this being the most probable way for the speedy conquest of the Rebels. Their Lands are sufficiently secured by Act of Parliament.

We think not our self kindly used, that the Addition of so few Men to your Leavies (for a guard to our Person in Ireland) should be thought fit for your refusal: and much more, that having used so many cautions in that Message; both in the smallness of the Number; in our having raised none untill your Answer; in their being to be raised only near their place of Shipping; in their being there to be armed, and that, not till they were ready to be shipped; in the Provision, by the Oaths, that none of them should be Papists (all which appears sufficient to destroy all grounds of Jealousie of any force intended by them in opposition to the Parliament, or favour to any malignant Party); any suspicion should notwithstanding be grounded upon it.

Neither can it be understood, that when we recommended the managing of that War to you, that we intended to exclude our self, or not to be concerned in your Councils, that if we found any expedient, which in our Conscience or Understanding we thought necessary for that great Work, we might not put it in practice. We look upon you as our great Council, whose Advice we always have and will (with great regard and deliberation) weigh and consider: but look upon our self, as neither deprived of our understanding, or destitute of any right we had, if there were no Parliament sitting. We called you together by our own Writ and Authority (without which you could not have met) to give us faithful Counsel about our great Affairs: but we resigned not up our own Interest and Freedom. We never subjected our self to your absolute determination. We have always weighed your Counsels, as proceeding from a Body entrusted by us; and when we have dissented from you, we have returned you the Reasons, which have prevailed with our Conscience and Understanding, with that Candor, as a Prince should use towards his Subjects, and that affection, which a Father can express to his Children. What application hath been used to rectify our Understanding by Reasons, or what Motives have been given to persuade our Affections, we leave all the World to judge. And then we must tell you, howsoever a major part may bind you in matter of opinion, we hold our self (and we are sure the Law, and the Constitution of the Kingdom hath always held the same) as free to dissent (till our reason be convinced for the general good) as if you delivered no opinion.

For our journey it self;—The circumstances of your Petition are such, as we know not well what Answer to return, or whether we were best to give any. That part, which pretends to carry reason with it, doth no way satisfy us; The other, which is rather reprehension and menace than advice, cannot stagger us. Our Answer therefore is, That we shall be very glad to find the work of Ireland so easie as you seem to think it; which did not so appear by any thing known to us, when we sent our Message. And though we will never refuse, or be unwilling to venture our Person for the good and safety of our People, we are not so weary of our life, as to hazard it impertinently. And therefore, since you seem to have received Advertisements of some late and great Successes in that Kingdom, we will stay some time to see the event of these, and not pursue this Resolution, till we have given you a second notice: but if we find the miserable condition of our poor Subjects of that Kingdom be not speedily relieved, we will (with God's assistance) visit them with Succors, as our particular Credit and Interest can supply us with, if you re-

safe to joyn with us. And we doubt not, but the Leavies we shall make (in which we will observe punctually the former, and all other cautions, as may best prevent all fears and jealousies, and to use no power but what is legal,) will be so much to the satisfaction of our Subjects, as no person will dare presume to resist our commands; and if they should, at their peril be it. In the mean time, we hope our forwardness so remarkable to that Service shall be notorious to all the World, and that all scandals laid on us in that business shall be clearly wiped away.

We were so careful that our Journey into Ireland should not interrupt the Proceedings of Parliament, nor deprive our Subjects of any Acts of Justice or further Acts of Grace, for the real benefit of our People, that we made a free offer of leaving such power behind, as should not only be necessary for the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom, but fully provide for the happy Progress of the Parliament; and therefore we cannot but wonder, since such power hath been always left here by Commission for the Government of this Kingdom, when our Progenitors have been out of the same, during the sitting of Parliaments: And since your selves desired that such a Power might be left here by us at our last going into Scotland, what Law of the Land have you now found to dispence with you, from submitting to such Authority, legally derived from Us, in our absence, and to enable you to govern this Kingdom by your own meer Authority?

For our return towards London;—We have given you so full an Answer in our late Declaration, and in Answer to your Petition presented to Us at York the 20th of March last, that we know not what to add, if you will not provide for our security with you, nor agree to remove to another place, where there may not be the same Danger to us. We expected that (since we have been so particular in the Causes and Grounds of our Fears) you should have sent us word, that you had published such Declarations against future Tumults and unlawful Assemblies, and taken such Courses for the suppressing of seditious Sermons and Pamphlets, that our Fears of that kind might be laid aside, before you should press our Return.

To Conclude, We could wish that you would, with the same strictness and severity, weigh and examine your Messages and Expressions to Us, as you do those you receive from Us; for we are very confident, that if you examine Our Rights and Privileges by what our Predecessors have enjoyed, and your own Addresses by the usual Courses of your Ancestors, you will find many expressions in this Petition warranted only by your own Authority, which indeed we forbear to take notice of, or to give Answer to, lest we should be tempted (in a just Indignation) to express a greater passion than we are yet willing to put on. God in his good time (we hope) will so inform the hearts of all our Subjects, that we shall recover from the mischief and danger of this distemper, on whose good pleasure we will wait with all patience and humility.

This printed Petition, formerly set down, is relative to an Message sent be the King abefoir to the Parliament, concerning his journey towardis Ireland, as planelie do appeir; and in this petition is divers reasons unfit for diverting his Majestie thairfra; bot the King makis his awin answer thairto, foundit upone his owne reasons befor exprest.

Now daylie moir and moir forces prepairing for Ireland. It wes said, the Marques of Argile had purchest ane patent fra the King and English Parliament to levy soldiours for Ireland, and to go in with fyre and sword, and what he conquest could be his awin, holdin of his Majestie. It wes reportit, that

thair wes 10,000 chalderis of victuall to be transpourt out of Scotland to Ireland for mantenans of foldiouris; and Argyle had agreit with Mr. Robert Farquhar for 10,000 bollis victuall to be careit out of this north countrie to Knockfergus, for the quhilk he sould have ten pundis for ilk boll wes landit saillie on schore. He coft mekill victuall in this countrie to fulfill his bargane with Argyle, and raift the victuall to heiche prices upone the countrie people for his particuler gane. Bot howsoever this bargane wes maid, the Marques of Argyle had no fuche patent, naither went on in service.

Word cam heir to Aberdein, that about the 20 of Aprile Schir Thomas Dorell and Schir Johne Hales, tua of the Kingis domestick servitouris, had intercepted ane letter written be the Parliament of England to Schir Johne Hotham, governour of Hull, beiring ane expres command and charge, inace his Majestie cam to Hull and craveit entres to the toune, to hold him at the portis, and not to suffer his Majestie to cum in. This letter wes brocht to the King, as is said; whairat he much mervallit, and also wes heichlie offendit. Alwayis, for forder tryall and his better assuarens, he directit the samen letter to the fairfaid governour of Hull; and upone the bak thair of, his Maiestie lap on about four hundreth hors, haveing also in his company Charles the young Prince and James Duke of York, his tuo sones, Count Pallatyne, the Duke of Lennox and sum uther nobilmen, and cam ryding directlie to the brugh of Hull: bot when he cam there the haill portis wes cloisit fast. The King desired the governour to give him entrie to his owne toune, whiche he planeie refuist, quhairat his Majestie wes heichlie offendit. The King went forder on, and cravit bot entrie to him self, his owne tua sones, his sifter sone and the Duke of Lennox, not passing in number 20 persones: bot this wes refuist also, albeit thair wes 2000 foldiouris lying in garison within the toune. The King feing this, causis proclame this goveynour traittour, and returnes bak melancholik to the tonn of York; fra whiche place he writis and sendis ane Message to the Parliament aganes this Schir John Hotham, governour of Hull; and thairefter sendis ane second Message to thame, tending thus:

His Majestis second Message sent to the Parliament concerning Sir John Hotham's refusal to gif his Majestie entrans into his tonn of Hull, 28 Aprile 1642.

WE are so much concerned in the undutiful Affront (an indignity all Our good Subjects must disdaine in Our behalf) We received from Sir John Hotham at Hull, that We are impatient till We receive Justice from you; and are compelled to call again for an Answer, being confident, however you would be so careful (though without Our consent) to put a Garison into that Our Town, to secure it and Our Magazine against any attempt of the Papists, that you never intended to dis-

pose and maintain it against Us your Sovereign: Therefore We require you forthwith, (for the business will admit no delay) that you take some speedy course, that Our said Town and Magazine be immediately delivered up unto Us, and that such severe exemplary Proceedings be against those Persons who have offered Us this insupportable Affront and Injury, as by the Law is provided. And till this be done, We shall intend no business whatsoever, other then the business of Ireland; for if we are brought into a condition so much worse than any of Our Subjects, that whilst you all enjoy your Privileges, and may not have your possessions disturbed, or your Titles questioned, We only may be spoiled, thrown out of Our Towns, and Our Goods taken from us, 'tis time to examine how We have lost those Privileges, and to try all possible ways, by the help of God, the Law of the Land, and the affection of Our good Subjects, to recover them, and vindicate Our Self from those Injuries. And if We shall miscarry herein, We shall be the first Prince of this Kingdom that hath done so; having no other end, but to defend the true Protestant Profession, the Law of the Land, and the Liberty of the Subject; and God so deal with Us as we continue in those Resolutions.

This piece was printed at York by Robert Barker, prynter to the Kingis Majestie.

Upone the end of this Message thair was printed as followis :

Voitis concerning Sir Johne Hotham.

1. Sir Johne Hotham hath done nothing but in obediens to the command of both houlfis.
2. That his Majesties proclaimeing Sir Johne Hotham traittour (being a member of the hous of parliament), without dew ordour of law, is against the libertie of the subject and against the law of the land.
3. Sir Thomas Dorrill and Sir Johne Hales ar to be sent wp for interrupting of the parliamentis letter from Sir Johne Hotham.
4. The militia of the County to assist the governouris of Hull, as occasion fall serve for thair defens.
5. The gentlemen the petitioneris to be fummoundit wp to the parliament furthwith.

Thir voitis of Parliament gave no satisfiacion to the Kingis most just desire; bot rather not only approves Schir Johne Hotham's doings to be good, bot also findis fault that he wes proclomit traittour; that the Kingis servandis for interrupting of the Parliamentis letter shold be sent wp, and the rest, as is befor voitit. The King, thus disapointed of his expectatioun, takis it havie, and as is said, he declairit by ane other paper, he likit no civill warris; bot if warris cum, let God be Judge. This toun of Hull is ane of the principall strenthis of all England, quhairin the Kingis magazeen stail lay. The Parliamentis at ther owne hand, but the Kingis advys, takis in the tounne, mellis with the Kingis magazeen and militia, fettis in ane garisoun of soldiouris to defend the same, and places the said Schir John Hotham governour, who rebelliouslie stood out against the King, as ye have haird. Nather could his Majestie get reparatioun, do his best; yit the Lord in his awin tyme re-

vengit his caus, and maid the Parliamentaris thame felfis to hang him wp and young Schir John Hotham his sone both, for faultis committit aganes the Parliament thame felfis, as thay alledgit.

Upone the thrid Tuisday of Aprile and nynteint day of the famen moneth, the Provinciall Assemblie sat down in the sessioun hous of New Aberdein; Mr. David Lyndfay persone of Balhelvie is moderatour whill the nixt Provinciall Assemblie. Ilk minister had his reuelling elder. Doctor Forbes of Cors, professor, wes sent for, who compeirit obedientlie befor this Assemblie. The Moderatour, with the rest, publictly regraitit his lying out from his calling to the prejudice both of kirk and commoun weill. He maid his awin ansuer. Then the bretheren sent out of thair number ane committe to confer privatlie with him anent his not subseriving of the covenant, and to ask why he went not to Edinbrughe for his forder resolutioun, as wes commount at the Generall Assemblie holdin last at Abirdene. Efter some ressoning with this committee, he said, if the Provinciall Assemblie thocht fit, he sould go to Edinbrughe, quhilk thay advist him to do, to sie if he could recover his owne place, whiche wes not yit fillit wp. Sie moir heirefter.

At this Assemblie, Mr. Williame Wedderburn, minister at Bathelny, is accusit of fornicatioun; he confessis, and is deprievit and ordanit to mak repentance.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell, persone of Turref, is accusit for persewing of Thomas Bellis wyf to have lyin with hir in Coupar of Fyf as he is cuming home from Edinbrughe; and siclyk, in that famen manis hous in Coupar, offering to fors ane uther woman at the famen tyme. He is dilated be the said Thomas Bell him self, then duelling in Drum suppose his wyf wes duelling in Coupar. The Assemblie, eschamit of this purpos, directis out ane committee of the bretheren to confer privatlie with the said Mr. Thomas Mitchell heiranent, who constantlie stood to his denyall. The Assemblie heirfoir apointis this mater to be furder tryit in presens of thretteine ministeris and aucht reuelling elderis speciallie nominat, and for that effect to meit in New Abirdene the first of June nixt.

Thair wes divers utheris suspitionis amanges thame, bot quietlie suppressit. Mr. Androw Logie, persone of Rayne, wes publictly accusit upone sun pointes of misbehaveour, and ordanit to byde tryell befor ane committee of ministeris and reuelling elderis. Sindrie utheris thingis being exped, this Assemblie, upone Frydday the 22 of Aprile, dissolvit.

About this tyme, cam word that our Bischop of Abirdene and Bischop of

Brechin had gottin fra the King benefices in England, and Doctor Sibbald wes ane preicher in Ireland.

It is said, the King of Denmark had raift his customes quadrapull to whiche wes payit befor, in contempt of the English and Scottis Covenanters standing out aganist thair laifull King and his owne sifter sone, and none fuld pas by Alfchoneir without payment, to the gryte wrak of our countreis who can not weill leive without iron, lynt, pis, whyte, ry, and sic commodeteis.

Now agane is the toun of Abirdein difapointit, by expectatioun, of thair customes. Patrik Leslie agreis with the Erll Marfchall. He getis his haille money in ane stok, quhilk wes better to the Erll nor to tak it in yeirlic, and Patrik Leslie gettis ane letter of tak over Marfchallis heid, who had promesit to set the same customes to Abirdein it self.

The burgh of Abirdein is perfeut befor the proveit and balleis of Abirdeine for 18 lib. 2 s. as price of ilk muscat with the rest, and four pundis for ilk pik according to ilk manis severall intronissiou, albeit thir armes, with thair awin beyde, wes plunderit fra thame be the Erll Marfchall and Major Monro, as ye have befor. The toun is also stentit in ane taxatioun of fevin thousand merkis to pay thrie ministeris thair stipendis yeirlic, and the super-plus to help to pay the annuell of 40,000 lib. quhair of the toun throw the good caus wes drawin in debt. Thir buisines bred gryte murmuring in the toun, and ilk man wes stentit and compellit to mak payment proportionallie.

Upone Sonday the 24 of Aprile, the communion the second tyme wes givin heir, quhair Doctor Forbes of Cors took it agane, who had never subferivit the covenant and still stood out; of whome ye may heirefter sie moir, and also befor.

Ye heard of the incendiareis, viz. Johne Bischop of Ros, Mr. Walter Banchanell, the Erll of Traquhair, Schir Robert Spotiswod president and Schir John Hay lait Clerk Register; the first tua wes absent out of the kingdome, the last thrie wes present and past ther tryellis, and Traquhair, as wes thocht, found guiltie in fyve pointes. Sie the 34 Act of the 33 Parliament.

In lyk maner the Erll of Montrois, Archibald Lord Neper, Schir George Stirling of Keir knicht, Schir Archibald Stenart of Blackhall knicht, war all contynewit to the nixt Parliament. Sie the 33 Act of K. Charles' second Seffioun.

Upone the 28 of Aprile, Mr. Alexander Colvill justice deput, Mr. Alexander Hammiltoun clerk deput to the Justice Clerk, cam to Abirdene, and from that rode to Elgyn to hold ane Committee, as ye have befor and heirefter.

About this tyme, thair cam furth ane imprinted Querie with ane Anfuer maid thairto, as do appeir be the same Authour, and as sum sayes by the English Parliament, viz.

Queritur, What falbe done with a King that desertis his Parliament, that bringis in foraigne nationis and neglectis his Militia, that is, turnes the mouth of his cannon aganis his awine subjetis.

Anfueris, This King tynes his government of the Militia *simpliciter de jure*.

This printed Querie, thus proponit and solvit, wes thocht strange to many who saw and read the samen. Howsoever it wes, or whosoever it wes who set out this Querie, yit it is most certane the Parliament wold nowayes grant to give the government of the Militia to the King, quhilk treulie and justlie belongit unto his royall Majestie, feiring, if he had that pouer in his owne hand, he might command these Parliamentaris perforce to yeild, submit and obey his Majestie; whiche uthernayes he culd get hardlie done, as it proveit over true, and may be sein in this discourse.

The King fand him self heichlie wrongit, on the uther pairt, be his owne subjectis, to withhold perforce fra him the Militia, quhair of him self is capitane, being righteous King, and ane speciall poynt of his prerogative royall, and resolvit to have and hold the samen as his royall prediceffouris wes in use to do befor him, or die be the get. Thus, he is brocht under feir of his lyf, or by his subjectis to be takin and imprissonit if he stand out aganis them. And on the uther pairt, the Parliament standis still in feir of his Majestie and alteratioun of religioun, as wes thocht; albeit thay knew the contrarie, having his overthrow rather privatlie aimed at nor ony suche preposterous feir of religioun, as heirefter cleirly do appeir. Albeit this royall King wes indewit be God Almichtie with sic rair giftis of bodie and mynd, as Gryte Britan had never his parrelllell to raigne, for he wes holie, godlie, religious, zealous in prayer, upricht and just, and a brave justitiar, mercifull and bountifull, chaift, charitable and liberall, nowayis covetous, nor bloodthristie, moderat and temperat in his mouth, clein and pure in all his actionis; nevertheles this godlie, religious King, is, by his unnaturall subjectis, (for thair endis,) brocht to this poynt and extremetie, that he wes under feir of his lyf or captivitie, as is formerlie said, and had no certantie to rest in England, Scotland or Ireland with saistie, done and actit be that clandestyne covenant drawin up betuixt the malcontentis or rather malignantis in Scotland and England, and careit so secreitlie, as his Majestie hard never of the samen, albeit the Marques of Hammiltoun and uther his counfallouris knew the samen veray weill. And if, in the

beginning, it had beine reveillit to the King, his Majestie nicht have efelie punisht the traittouris, and supprest the perfidious plot: bot befor the same cam to his eires the mater wes past help or cure, quhilk I befeich the Almichtie God, fercher of all hairtis, to pacifie, and to bring the King and his subjectis vnder a soleid weill fatled peace.

In the mein tyme, the King beginis to luke about him self, and to try who were his freindis and who war his foes, and the Parliament streiching thame selfis be all maner of wayis to get thair will over the King.

Souday the first of May, ane fast solempnlie keipit throw all the kirkis of Scotland, for thir causis, 1. For the synis of the land in generall, 2. The destructionis of England and Scotland, and 3. The defractionis within England it self. Doctour Goold preichit in Old Abirdene, both befor and efternoone; the people keipit churche all day, and whill efternoone's sermon wes done. And it wes usit to ryng thrie bellis ilk fasting day to the efternoone's preiching; heir wes ane new fashioun begun, and bot ane bell rung to reconvein sic people to the efternoone's preiching as cam not to the foirnoone's preiching; quhilk forme wes efteruardis keipit on fasting dayis.

Monunday the 2 of May, drums daylie beating throw New Abirdein for foldiouris to marche for Ireland in the Erll of Lindfayis regiment vnder Major Borthuik upone the Kingis pay, ilk common foldiour to have aucht s. of wages ilk day, and the officiariis to get gude payment of ther owne dewis. There wes 10,000 foldiouris raisit and to be raisit out of Scotland for this expedition, and 15,000 raisit out of England upone thair charges. The English had order to marche in upone the south part of Ireland, and the Scottis to enter in upone the north fyde of the countrie. The Irishis convent in gryte multitude; bot wes scant of armes and ammunitioun, as wes thocht, and sinche as thay expectit for cuming out of Wast Flanderis, for ther supplie, wes daylie takin be the Hollanderis, who still attendit upone thame.

Ye hard of befor of Generall Major Monro. He arryvit faillie at Knockfergus and receavit his pay compleitlie, and wreittis to the Scottis counfall for orderis. There wes few foldiouris in thir north partis to this Irish expedition, bot raisit out of the south, and finall content amongis the officiariis of fortoun who had left ther fortouns in other countreis, and cam home hoiping for preferment and benefit both in thir troubles; bot thay war disapointed, for ilk noble man wold be crouner of his owne company, suppose of small skill, who chuifit ther owne captaunes, lewtennantis, and under officiariis of ther owne freindis for ther preferment, who had never servit in the warris;

quhairby the good foldiouris wes debarrit, and the regimentis liklie to be misgydit. Bot Generall Leslie, heiring of this misorder, resolvit and gave command that ilk regiment shuld be servit with qualeseit commanderis, and not be unskillfull foldiouris; albeit mony of the officiariis of fortoun had gryte murmuring, who upone Generall Leslie's letteris had left thair services in Swaden, Denmark, Germany, France, Polland and uther foraigne countreis, and had cum home and servit at Newcastle in this service, and disapointed of thair pay be Generall Leslie him self; so that fra the croumer to the single foldiour thair wes want of payment, whiche maid ilk man to do for him self. Sum went bak to foraigne countreis; utheris went in to York, who wes weill receavit be the King, and placed in the countrie about; uther sum baid still in Scotland, albeit thay had not yit gottin gryte content; the fairsaid Generall Leslie, the Erll of Cassellis, the Erll of Lindfay and divers utheris making gryte preparation for this service.

Upone Sondag the 8 of May, the communioun givin the thrid tyme heir in Old Abirdene. Doctor Forbes took it agane, and Doctor Leslie at this tyme, albeit bothe out standers and not subscriberis of the Covenant, albeit, it wes thocht, for that caus to have bein raisit fra the table.

Upone Wednesday 4 May, Doctor Goold principall began a noveltie, and to preiche upone this weik day within the College Kirk to Old Abirdene; the bellis of Maucher Kirk and bellis of the College Kirk both rang to this weikly sermon. His auditouris war feu, who had littell feist of the doctrein, and at last him self wyreit, and shortly gave over this weikly sermon moir foolishlie nor it began.

About this tyme, the Chancelair of Scotland rode to York to speik with his Majestie. Sum said he wes writtin for; bot about the 10 of May he returnit bak agane, and ane counfall day followit.

The Erll of Montrois, the Erll of Airly and Laird of Keir, as wes said, rode to the King, bot his Majestie expresse prohibit thame to cum neirer to him nor within ane post, becaus be the 33 Act of his owne Parliament he is obligit not to give presens to plotteres or incendiaries but advise of Parliament; yet it wes thocht thay had conferens with sum of the Kingis serviouris, quhairwith thay war content, and so returnit hame agane.

Upone the day of May, the Bischop of Morayis wyf haveing cansit transport out of Spynnie her haill goodis, geir, insicht and plenishing, and send about be sea to the place of Guthrie, heritable pertening to hir husband, scho, I say, removis, the said day, fra the said place of Spynny, and deliveris the

folid schortlie efteruward. Sum nottit this suddantie to be the thrid accident or visitatioun of this College Marschall; for first, the hous took fyre, as ye have befor; 2. Mr. Thomas Blackhall, ane of the regentis thairof, turnit Papist, excommunicat and leaves the kingdome for his religioun; and 3. this accident of madnes falling in the persone of ane uther regent. Bot the Lord schortlie reftorit him to his richt wittis agane, bliffit be his holie name.

May 24, the Marques of Huntlie and the Lord Gordoun his sone cam frome Strathbogie to Tullifour, held courtis, maid chahnerlanis, and took possession of the Lady Wardes hir haill lifrent landis in hir name and name of the laird of Cluny hir husband, both being absent in Durhame in Engand, and syne returnit bak to Strathbogie agane. Sie heirefter.

Wedenfday 25 May, ane gryte counfall day holdin in Edinbrughe, quhilk with Leith wes wnder watche. Thair wes presentit befor this counfall his Majesties letter, schowing how his English subjectis wes incroching upone his royall prerogative, and thairfor desyrit thame and his Scottis subjectis to stand to his defens, conforme to ther oath of allegiance, and to assist him as necessitie requirit. Sie this letter. To this counfall there cam from the Parliament of England commissioneris also desyreing thame to remember ther first clandestine Covenant maid betuixt the pryne malignantis of Scotland, forgeris and begynneris of our Covenant, and the puritanes and malignantis of England, and to stand to the samen. The counfall is put to their wittis. It is heir to be nottit, how this royal King first and last is abusit by his subjectis of bothe kingdomes, by the draucht of this ungodlie, treffonable, clandestine Covenant, quhairof his Majestie had never gottin knowledge. For first, as appeires, it wes devyfit, oure Scottis began the perturbatioun in the kirk of Edinbrughe, raisis ane army, gois into England, and gat good payment of brotherlie assistans, as ye have befor. The King craves assistance from England against the Scottis cuming into thair countrie. They wold do nothing without thay had ane parliament, quhilk his Majestie wes forsit to indict, quhairby the English wan thair desires. Then craftellie commissioneris war chosin betwixt the King and the Scottis, Articles drawin wp, tending to oure weill, and discontent of the Kingis Majestie, and done by sic commissioneris who wes our freindis, albeit chosin by the King. Well, thir Articles of peace drawin wp, bothe armes of England and Scotland disbandit. A parliament holden at Scotland. The King cumis and grantis oure haill desyres; bot gat no content him self, as the actis of parliament proportis. He returnis to the parliament of England, and findes thay ar daylie incroching upone his royall prerogative, whairfor

he wreittis in to this Scottis counfall, and craves thair aid, counfall and advys as becomis loyall subjectis to ther leige lord. This is a strange plot devised be two combyned factionis to beir down a gryte and godlie monarche, governour over both nationis of England and Scotland and Ireland. Howsoever this clandestine Covenant wes privatlie drawin wp by the Kingis knowledge, be the begineris of the Covenant heir in Scotland on the ane pairt, and the English puritans on the uther pairt; yet there wes many noble men of both kingdomes that wes not on this cours nor privie to the same, quhill about this counfall day this clandestyne Covenant began to brak out and be divulgat, quhilk took sunn stamp in ther stomachis, thinking thay war not tyit to this privie Covenant, and wold rather follow the King nor the cheif leidaris of this Covenant; quhilk indeid bred hart burninges and gryte and many malcontentes, and grite appeirans of distractionis and divisonis both in Scotland and England, besydis the gryte rebelloun in Ireland. Who follout the King, favored, and baid fastest be him in thir dayis of distemper within Scotland, he is forced to quyte thame, and thes loyall subjectis ar holdin incendiareis and plotteris; sunn takin and wairdit, utheris sunn chaifit out of the kingdome, utheris accusit most shamefullie in presence of Committees, quhilk the King could not ganestand, suppose fore against his will. His Majesteis most speciall freindes in England also holden be parliament evill counfallouris, the Archibisshop of Canterburie wairdit, and 12 uther bischopis takin and disgracefullie wairdit. The gryte deputie of Ireland, the Kingis most loyall and trew servitour, and a thunder bolt against our Scottis covenant, most cruellie beheidit, to his Majesteis unspeikable greif, and quhilk he could not get helpit. So Scotlandis covenantis first gat ther haill willis, reullit or misreullit all; England, following thair footsteps, gois on in the same cours. So, both in kirk and policie, they will change and mak lawis and alterationis, gyde and governe all, and mak the King yield, subscribe and consent thairto, albeit fore against his will, or utheruayes no peace in Israell. His Majesteis rentis in Scotland taken wp perforce, to mantane soldiouris against him self, quhairwith he sueitlie and noble dispenses; and lykuaies gives full pouer to mell with his rentis, quhill uther charges and debursmentis (givin wp be the covenantis) wes first payit; his freindis and folloneris in Scotland spoyllit of ther landis, rentis, digniteis and offices in sunn kynd, and covenantis, grytest enemeis to the King, preferrit to thair places, both in Counfall and Session, tho fore against the will of this royall King; and is so bound wp be act of parliament, not to prefer thame to ony publick office but consent of parliament, nor to speik or confer with thame but ther advys, as ye have in the 33

act of K. Charles' second parliament. What other actis and ordinances is there set down in favours of thame selfis, thair counsallors and folloneris, may be cleirly seene extendit, with consent of his Majestie, to the satisfiacione of thair hairtis and myndis, against the expectatioun of many, and wonder of all the Christian world, (he more hereafter,) and to the gryte disgrace, schame and fraith of all his Majesties freindis and folloneris.

Thursdai 26 May, the presbitrie of Abirdene changes thair presbiter day of weiklie meiting fra Thursdai to Tuisdai. It was first changeit fra Fryd-day to Thursdai, and now fra Thursdai to Tuisdai; sic changes now goes. Doctor Scrogie compeiris befor this presbitrie, and produces, vnder his owne hand, his owne recantatioun following:

1. Whairfor, cleiriog decerning my former mistakingis in opposing the Nationall Covenant of this Kirk and Kingdome, I do now pass from all the reasons and argumentis spoken or givin out be my self allone, or otheris, either before or at the lait Assemblie of Abirdene, against our subseriving thair of, in als far as thay militat against the Covenant, or utteris any thing to the prejudice thair of.

2. And particularly, I declare now the pointis quhairupone I was questiond at my deposition, and did not then cleirly gif satisfiacion, as followis:

1. I profes the huminite of Christ ought not to be painted for religious uses, or to be had in public places of worship.

2. That the kirk of Rome is ane hereticall, apostaticall and idolatrous kirk, and not the true kirk.

3. I now declare cleirly, that it is unlauchfull in a Christeane kirk to have, or use altaris, cappingis and bowingis before them, the preistis habit whill he offeris (as surplewis, rochetis, keapis) the table standing altar wayes, prayeris toward the east.

4. I do also, according to our Covenant, refuse the Service book, book of Canonis, Ordinatioun, and heighe Comission, evin as they ar condemn'd by our Generall Assemblies, and upone the same groundis.

5. I farder do declare, that albeit in the Lordis Supper there is a commemoratioun of the sacrifice of Christ for us, yit the samen ought not to be called properlie a Sacrifice, either propitiatorie or commemorative.

6. I also renounce the absolut necessitie of private baptisme.

7. I deny the Sacrament of the Lordis supper could be givin to dying persones as a viaticon, and think the giving or taking thereof to be superstitious.

8. I confes, that the citing of the place, Mathew 26. 32., *All those that tak the sword fall perish by the sword*, and Rom. 13. 2., *They who resist fall reccave to them selfis condemnation*, to condemn the just and necessarie defens of this nation, ar misapplied; and do blis God that our Sovereigne the King, and our neighbour kingdome of England, have taken notice of, and caused to publish the dewtifulness and loyalte of our nation thereanent.

9. And if any other thing be found, set out be me or otheris about Abirdene, contrair to the just and lauchfull caus of the Covenant, I disclam them all.

10. Fynallie, I allow and avow the lauchfulness of reuelling elderis in the government of the Kirk, and in all the Assemblies thereof.

At the Presbitrie of Abirdene, 26 May 1642. Sic subscribitur, MR. ALEXR. SCROGIE.

This Recantatioun wes wondred at be many; he byding out fo long, with gryte lois of menis and credet both, cumis now in, as is befor nottit, first in Edinbrughe, now in Abirdene, resolving to leive quyetlie in the toune with his wyf and barnes, and to abyde his tyme with patiens.

Ye hard befor of the Kingis letter brocht befor oure counfall the 25 of May, quhilk by them wes ordanit to be imprintit, and quhairof the teunour follows :

CHARLES,

Richt truifie and weilbelovit coufinges and counfallouris, We greit yow well. Althogh we have wrettin oure mynd to yow oure Counfall, yit upone oure second thoghtis, arying especiallie upone sum bad rumouris cuming to oure knowledge, we fynd it necessaerie, both for oure self and for the good of that oure kingdome, to declair and mak knowne both oure dispoition and desires moir fully.

We know and feill the charge to be great, and the place to be heich, whairin God (the King of Kingis) hath placed ws, and that we must render ane accompt of all oure actionis to him who in his owne tyme fall judge all men without exceptioun of perones. We have no uther intentionis, but by oure government to honour him by whome kingis raigne, and to procure the good of oure people; and for this end to preserve the richt and auctoritie wherewith God hath vested ws, and whiche by his providence hath bein derived to ws by many princelie progenitouris, in the whiche glorie, that oure auncient kingdome and native realme of Scotland dothe participat.

We did not requyre of yow, that ye suld sit as judges upone the effaires of another kingdome. We only intendit to have both our sufferinges and oure actionis (as thay ar exprest in mony paperis past betuixt ws and oure parliament) maid' throughlie knowne unto yow, that, since we have none befydis yow whome we acquent with oure proceedinges, yow may cleirlye sie that we have bein fo far from wronging oure parliament of England, that we have given them all satisfactioun, even above that whiche thay them felvis in the beginning did expreis or almost desyre, and as muche as could weil consist with the saiftie of oure honour and perfone. We will not put yow in mynd of your naturall affection touardis ws, whiche we know wilbe rather kindled then extinguishit by oure distres; nor of your covenant, wherein yow ar zealous of oure grytnes and auctoritie, and whiche standeth in that sens wherein yow did sweir and subscryve it; nor of the many good lawis maid in oure lait parliament (of whiche we hope the present and succceeding generatiounis shall reap the fructis, when we ar deid and gone); nor of the mony promeis maid to ws, upone which we were willing to yeld to suche thinges for fetling the government of that oure kingdome in oure personall absens, whiche neither culd we have grantit, nor wold yow have cravit (as your selfis did profes) had oure gryter effaires permittit oure residence amongis yow. And quhair as we ar most unjustlie blamed and calumniat, 1. That we ar Popishlie affected, 2. That we ar the caus of the blood shed in Ireland, 3. That we intend to bring in foraigne forces, We heir do protest and declair, in presens of him who knowis the most secret of oure actionis and intentionis, that we ar no wayes conscious to owre self of the guiltines of any of the saidis aspersiounis, and do tak him to witnes oure innocency thairin, who onlie hath the priviledge to be the sercher of hartis; and if any efter fo full and plane professioun fall distrust this oure frie declaratioun, we attest God that the fault is in the malignitie of their rebellious humouris, and nowayis deservit on oure part.

Given at oure court at York, the 20 of May, 1642.

This piece cuming befor the lordis of counfall, as said is, did seim to put his subiectis in remeberans of their Othe contenit in the Covenant, for his royall prerogative; 2. touching his usage in the English parliament; 3. his purgatioun of thrie foull asperisionis laid to his charge. What moir is insinuat I leave to the reidar. Bot it is trew, thair convenit in the Cannoget about 24 erllis, lordis and barronis, callit Banderis, and thair folloueris, who wes contrair to this Covenant, still schewing them to be the kingis men. Thay attendit to heir the contentis of the kingis letter send to the counfall; and withall thay thame selfis fend, as wes said, ane petitioun to the said lordis of counfall, wnder the subscrption of the Erll of Montgomerie, (first a strong covenant, and now left the samen,) desiring thame to remember thair Nationall Othe, and Othe of Allegiance to his Majestie contenit in the Covenant, and as good and loyall subiectis to defend the kingis royall prerogative, now impairit and inrocht upone be the English parliament. The counfall gives no ansuer to this petitioun. Mony barronis and burgeffis and gentlemen cam over out of Fyf to Edinbrughe. The toune is straitlie watchit and Leith both, none of the banderis in cumpaneis sufferit to cum within the portis of Edinbrughe. In the mein tyme, thair is ane uther Supplicatioun givin in to the counfall, of the quhilk the tennour followis:

APUD EDINBURGH, *ultimo die mensis Maii*, 1642.

THE quhilk day, in presence of the Lords of Privie Counsell, compeired personallie Thomas earle of Hadinton, David Lord Elcho, Arthure Areskynne of Scotficraig, Sir Johne Wauchop of Nidrie, John Bynnie and Thomas Paterlone, merchants burgeffis of Edinburgh, James Lentrone, burges of Sanctandrews, Mr. Andro Ramsay, minister at Edinburgh, and Mr. John Moncreiff, minister at Kingorne, for thamefelses, and in name of the noblemen, gentlemen, burgeffis and ministers occasionallie meiting at Edinburgh, and gave in to the saids Lords the Supplication underwritten; Of the quhilk the tenor followis:

To the right honorabill the Lords of his Majestie's Privie Counsel, The humble Petition of manie noblemen, gentlemen, burgeffis and ministers occasionallie meiting at Edinburgh, most humble sheweth,

Whereas they, upon the report and sight of great convocations suddenlie endeavored and unexpectedlie brought into this Councel day, for the most part by these who have beene esteemed be the countrey and challenged be the Parliament as incendiaries, plotters or enemies to the peace of thir kingdomes, have occasionallie convened at Edinburgh, and haveing hard of letteres from his Majestie, and declarations from the Parliament of England, anent the present distractions of that kingdome, they have reason, frome bygone experience and present presumptions, to feare the inten-

tions and endeavors of those evil affected persons and their adherents, least by their convocations and solicitations they take occasion of these differences to raise jealousy and division betwix their kingdoms. And considering the common interest of all the subjects of this kingdom to preserve the late peace, so happillie concludit betwix thir nations be the providence of God, his Majestie's goodaies and wildome, and the mediation of the Parliament of England, and so solemnelie established be the late Treatie, Oath of Parliament, publick faith, and great feales of their kingdoms, as in all other poynts, so specialie in these Articles (quhairunto the rest are called bot prefaces) for settling and enterteacing a solid peace betwix thir nations in tyme cumeing, least upon anie pretence thay could be dashed one against another; quhairin it is declared the dutie of the Estates, yea of everie subject, for to convene and suppress anie ill affected persons who would raise armes aganis the subjects of the other kingdom without consent of Parliament, as traitoris to the Estate, much more to petition against it; and quhairin there is appoynted a Commission of the Estates for the Conservation of this peace, in the interrim betwix Parliaments: All whiche, the petitioners, among the rest of the good subjects of this kingdom, did hazard their lyves and estates for to obtaine, and did demand in the Treatie, upon their dangerous experience of the Councell of England their meddling in the affaires betwix his Majestie and this kingdom, to the engadgeing of the nations in warre, whiche is so oft condemned be the Estates of this kingdom in their Remonstrances, pressing that common rule of equitie, To doe as wee would be done unto, quhilk now is and may be retorted on this kingdom. Lykeas defying earnestlie, that your lordships, in these publick resolutions of so great consequence to thir dominions, may carie along with yow the hairts and consciences of the bodie of this kingdom, and prevent that the breach grow not wyder, by false confidence, groundit upon sudden undertakings of anie persons; as also thair natural affection and dutie to thair gratus foverane, according to thair manifold obligations and brotherlie affection to the kingdom of England, forcing thame to pray to God and to desyre all men, according to thair stations, to use all lausful meanes to breed and enterteanie a good understanding betwix his Majestie and his Parliament, the surest fundation of greatnes to his Majestie, and happines to thir kingdoms. Lykewayes takeing to haire the dangerous consequences to his Majestie and to his dominions, if your lordships answer, by tendering the offer of your service to his Majestie against the demands or upon the differences betwix his Majestie and the Parliament of England, or anie other maner of way, import (whiche God forbid) anie ingageing of your selves or of thir nations in warre, or anie thing that may tend thairunto. Thairfore, in oure names, and in name of the rest of the nobilitie, gentrie, burgesis and ministers, whose hairts doe, and hands would, goe along with this petition, for preservation of peace betwix thir kingdoms, they doe in all humilitie and earnestnes petition your lordships, in the depth of your wildome, ferioullie to ponder the consequences of your answer to his Majestie and the Parliament of England at this tyme, so that thairby rather the confidence betwix his Majestie and his good subjects, here nor among thame selves, nor betwix the kingdoms (these unions tending ever to his Majestie's greatnes, and these divisions to his prejudice) may be anie wayes weakened or thair peace endangered. And to that end, as your lordships wold leave no lausfull meane, according to your vocation and entereit, unassayed, for begetting a good understanding betwix his Majestie and his Parliament, being his greatest and most impartiall counsel, representing the bodie, quhairof his Majestie is the head, and for removeing the distractions (the continowance quhairof will ever trouble the peace of this kingdom), according to your lordships last answer; so also, seeing his Majestie requyres not that your lordships should, nather can your lordships judge of the lawis and proceedings of another independent kingdom, and the Parliament of England offers to give all satisfaction concerning anie messages or papers sent to your lordships anent thair proceedings;

That your lordschipis would be pleased carefullie to shun all offers of real or verbal engadgements, either directlie or be way of inference, without consent of the Parliament, conforme to the Treattie, whiche either may give anie just occasion of offence to thair gratus foverane, or of jealousie to thair brethren in England, or of discourse to anie, as if your lordschipis did not observe that former rule of equitie pressed be thamefelses durning thair troubles, To doe unto others as thay would be done unto thamefelses; bot did fall in the same faults quhilks your lordschipis and the rest of the Estates of this kingdome have condemned in the Council of England. And for this effect, they cannot bot remember to your lordschipis, that, according to ane Article of the Treattie, there wes appoynted a Commisshoun, als independent as anie other, of so manie of everie estate, representing the hail kingdome, to prevent all occassions of division betuix thir kingdomes, in the interim betuix Parliaments. All whiche thay humble represent to your lordschipis wyfe considerations, and expects frome your lordschipis so gratus ane answer as may satisfie thair present feares, and secure thame frome those dangers in this interim betuix Parliaments, and thairby prevent all necessitie of petitions of this kynd.

Which supplicatioun being red, hard and considered by the saidis Lordis, and thay finding the same to containe materis of publict concernement, and of that importans that requires mature deliberatioun; therefore thay continewit the answering of this petitioun till the morrow, and ordanit the hail Counfallouris in towne to be warned to attend the Counfall the morrow, at tuo a klok in the efternone.

APUD EDINEBURGH, *primo die Junii*, 1642.

THE Lords of Privie Counfel, havinge againe red the petition above written, declare, that they will have consideration thairof; and, as they are most tender and sensible of whatsomewer may concerne his Majestie's person, honor and auctoritie, so will they have a speciall care not to doe anie thing contrarie to the late Treattie, or whiche may infringe the union and peace, or weaken the confidence betuix thir tua kingdomes, so happillie established in his Majestie's presence, and with his royal consent in both Parliaments; and ar confident, that, as frome the saids Lords, the petitioners nather hes, nor shall have necessitie, so they will not trouble thamefelses, nor the Council heirafter, with supplications of this kynd.

Now ye have the Kingis letter and this supplicatioun both coppeit; read and consider both the ane and the uther, with the Counfallis answier sent to the said supplicatioun, quhilke is so stranglie and confusedlie set down that I can not understand the samen perfectlie weil. Nor know I what answier the King gat fra the Counfall to his letter, bot as sun supponit it wes continewit to the nixt parliament; or what answier oure English parliament receavit I can not tell. It wes found by the Counfall fit, that the kingis letter shold be publishit at the hail paroche churches of Scotland, that his good subjectis might sie his

uprichtnes and sinceritie : bot Mr. Robert Douglas, ane of the ministeris of Edinbrughe, cam boldlie to the counfall hous, and publictlie opposit the publishing of the samen out of ther pulpitis throw all Scotland ; quhairupone the Counfall went to advyfinent and condiscendit to Mr. Robert Douglas desire ; bot withall ordanit the same presentlie to be printed, disperst and spred throw the hail kingdome, that his Majesteis mynd nicht be notifeit to all and everie one ; quhilk wes so done.

It wes planelie spoken, that the English parliament desyred assistans of oure countrie upone this occasionn. It is trew, sum of oure noble men, principall covenanteris, at this tyme, wes displeisit in thair hairtis with oure most gracious Sovereigne his godlie government in sum particularis ; 1. for his general revocation in his Majesteis first parliament, which bred sum feiris in the hairtis of the Lordis of Ereccionis of Kirk Landis, suppose nothing followit upone this revocation to thair prejudice ; 2. for making, in the same parliament, ane law anent the teyndis, callit Ane Commisshoun of Surrenderis of Superiorities and Tythis, groundit upone the helping of the clergie, who wanted sufficient mantenans and relief of the laitie, leiving yeirlye vnder the bondage of the Lordis of Ereccionis or Laick Patronis, whiche thay thocht tendit to thair gryte hurt and prejudice ; 3. when his Majestie wes at parliament, upone sum ressones moveing him, refusit to confer honouris, as to mak barronis lordis, and lordis erllis, &c. upone sum, and preferrit utheris to thir digneteis ; quhair-at thair wes gryte grudging. And siclike, anent the lord of Balmyrrinloch his accusatioun, touching ane infamous libell set out against his Majestie most unjustlie, and for the quhilk he wes justlie convictit, thogh most gratiouflic remitted by his sacred Majestie. Upone thir occasionis, I say, thir malcontentit lordis beginnis to murmur, and inuardlie gruge with oure King his most spotles proceedinges, and stryves to lay groundis for his overthrow in royall government. And first, thay privatlie essay the nobillis, knightis, barronis, burgeissis and clergie of England, how thay war set, and fyndis thair a number of malcontentis glaid to cast af the yok of obedience, with whome thair wes secreteit maid ane clandestyne covenant, so that ilk ane sould tak uther pairtis against the kingis prerogative. Now our lordis, being sure of England, laid the nixt cours to be sure of Scotland ; bot thay culd get no ground to begin the play, whill the incuming of the Service-book at Edinbrughe began. Then thay took hold of the alteration of religioun, and maid it the querrell, suppose most unjustlie, in many menis judgementis. Then followit heir in Scotland oure covenant, proclamationis, protestationis and grypt per-

turbationis. At last, thir malcontentis (secondit be thair favorites of England) had all thair will, and the king is borne down both in churche and pollicie, as may be cleirlic seie in his second parliament. Now all thingis being fatled heir in Scotland, as said is, England beginis to follow oure order in polittique and church government, and many of oure factioun fryves aganes fundrie pointis of royall prerogative and establisht lawis, whairunto his Majestie creditible nor laudable could not condescend. Quhairupone the malcontentit English beginis now to crave our Scottis assistans, conforme to the foirnamed clandestine covenant, whairby our disorder wes first bred, and quhilk his Majestie could not get suppressit, without forces from England, who wold grant nothing, whill first ane parliament wes indictit, whiche the king (against his will) yielded unto. Thay, sure of ane parliament, resolvit to get all thair willis, and first to get oure turne done, thairefter thair owne, which bred muche sorrow throw all the kingis dominionis, as ye may here sie.

Wednesday the first of June, the Committe of the kirk convenit in New Abirdene, be ordour fra the last provinciall Assemblie, anent Mr. Thomas Mitchellis tryellis with Thomas Bellis wyf, who compeirit and confessit all to his face. Aluaies this Committe causit note wp hir deposition, and referrit the decison to the nixt provinciall Assemblie, quhair he wes found honest.

The foirsaid first of June, the Sessioun sat down in Edinbrughe for administraction of justice, and peccable sat thair tym.

About this tyme, a Meiting drawn on be the king at York, declairing thair the reasons why he left the parliament, cheiflie for feir of his lyf. He wes well receaved by the haill County of York, avowit by all to his service. Well, the parliament boldlie sittis still, albeit the king had commandit thame to rys, quhilk he of his royall pouer lauchfullie nicht have done; and his Majestie being absent, thay cair not to hold thair parliament going on, quhairin, the Lower Hous, be pluralitie of voites, both in the Upper Hous and Lower Hous, still prevailed aganis the kingis favorers sitting thair. In the mein tyme, thair is provydit at York ane strong garde for the kingis persone, both of hors and foot; many malicious pasquillis written and printed aganis the king, and others writtin aganis his enemeis; a Remonstrance also set out in print by the English parliament, as wes said, declairing, what thay had done wes conforme to the lawis of England observit in King Eduard the secondis tyme, and in King Ritcherd the 2. tyme; whiche tuo Kingis wes cruellie abusit by thair subjectis and cruellie done to death, as ther Chronicles beires. And in effect, sum thocht thay had no les pouer to do the like to our gracious Sove-

raigne, and aither to tak and waird him, or be plane force to kill him ; whiche the king sufferit with great patiens. In the mein tyme, thay boldlie mell with the kingis haill rentis, thairby to disable him from raising of ony forces, if he war so disposed ; and withall had mellit with the kingis haill royall schippis, so that he could do no thing be fea. Thus, wes this royall king pitifully abusit be his owne subiectis, to the admiratioun of all Chrifteane kingis. It is said, that the kingis great feall wes privilee brocht to York to him. Sie heirefter what troubles follouit upone thir buiffnessis at the kingis awin answere to ane petition, quhair thir particularis are complanit upone.

About the beginning of this moneth of June, Doctor Guild, principall, violentlie brakis down the inficht and plenishing within the bishopis housis (quhilk wes left ondistroyit befor), sic as bedis, burdis, &c., and causit transport them down to plenish the college chalmers and uther wark ; gestis and gryte tymber he cuttit down. He tirrit the too-fallis of the haill office housis, sic as baikhous, brewhous, byris, stables, yea and of sum too-fall chalmers also, and careit roof and klat away, quhairwith he roofit ane sang-scooll and klatit the samen within Bereold Innes clos, quhair never sang-scooll wes befor. Thus, as he dang down the wallis of the Snaw kirk to big wp the College dykes, as ye have befor, so now he is demolishing the bishopis housis, in forme and to the effect foirsaid. Pitifull and lamentable, to behold kirkis and statelie buildinges first to be cassin down be ruffians and rascallis ; and nixt, be churchemen, under callour of religioun, to be broken down.

It is heir to be markit, that since Januar, the beginning of this yeir 1642, gryte skaritie of white fishes on our haill coftis, to the hurt and hunger of the poor, and raising of the prices of meill and malt, and beggering of the fishermen. And it wes reportit, that when the fisheris had laid thair lynes and takin fishes aboundantlie, thair cam ane beist, callit the Sea-dog, to the lynes, and eit and distroyit the haill bodies, and left nothing on the lynes bot the heidis : A judgement surelie from God Almightie, for the lyke scaritie of fishes to continew so long hes scarlie beine sein heir in Scotland ; quhilk bred gryte derth of meill and malt, at aucht, nyne or ten poundis the boll, and all uther meites wes also maid veray deir. Besides this, a cold drowth throw all June, quhairby girs and cornes wes brynt wp and reid in the blaid, quhilk maid also gryte skaritie of all milknes, butter and cheis : bot the Lord amendit this cold drowth, and, about or upone the seven, aucht and nynt of June, he sent thir thrie dayis abundans of rayne, to the gryte comfort of man and beist. Bot, whill this tyme, June, wes brynt wp with drowth, as said is, yet

(albeit the harvest wes lait) God sent cornes abundantlie throw the ground for intertynning of man and beist ; bot being transported to Ireland, becam scarce and deir. Sie heirefter.

Word cam that the 12 English bishchopis whiche wes wairdit, as ye have befor, war, about this moneth of June, put to libertie ; bot the Archbishchop of Canterbury stood still wairdit.

The Irishis daylie growing stronger and stronger, using fyre, fuord and all maner of crueltie aganes man, wife and barne of English, Scottissh and Irish Covenantaris within thair kyngdome, without pitie or compassioun. Mony fled this crueltie that could win away over to Scotland, both man, wyf and child ; bred by the incuming of oure Covenant.

Upone Wednesday 22 June, the laird of Cors rode to Edinbrughe to the Committe of the Generall Assemblie, holden thair be persuasioun or desire of oure last Provinciall Assembly, not of his awin good will. He wes maid welcum there be the bretheren, and had privie conferens with thame. The persone of Ballhelvie wes sent commissioner fra oure Provinciall Assembly to Edinbrughe to the same Committe ; for thay wislit erneshtlie Cors (as ane excellent lernit man) to keip his awin place, if thay could in any cace procure the samen at thair handis be ther said commissioner, who wes direct for that effect, as said is : bot let the bretheren in Edinbrughe do thair best, thay could not, be threatning nor persuasioun, allure this lernit, godlie man to subscribe and sweir ther Covenant, quhilk (as he declairit) wes contrair to his conscience, quhilk he wold not ballans with no worldlie plesour nor preferment. Thus, efter divers meitingis and conferences with Mr. Alexander Henrifoun, Mr. Androw Ramsay, Mr. Henrie Rollok, ministeris at Edinbrughe and utheris apointit to sit upone the Committe for the Generall Assembly, in end he with Mr. David Lindsay returnit hame agane, upone the 12 of July, but any forder ; quhair, Doctor Forbes, professour forsaid, a lernit divyne theolog, denying to sweir and subscribe oure Covenant, wes thocht a stumbling blok to this our good caus and new reformation. Sie more of him heirefter.

Upone the 24 of June, the laird of Haddoche compeirit befor the Justice in Edinbrughe to wnderly the law for the alledged slaughter of Mr. James Stalker, as ye have befor. Efter sum reffoning, he wes ordanit to set caution to compeir agane upone the nixt citatioun, or referrit to the nixt parliament, and so he returnit hame agane. Sie heirefter.

About this tyme, and troubles in Ireland, Mr. John Leslie, bishchop of Raphoe, cam fra that countrie to Edinbrughe, and from that to England. He

said, he cam, not cled lyk a bishop, bot with suord and quhinger like ane soldiour. Aluaies he went post to the king.

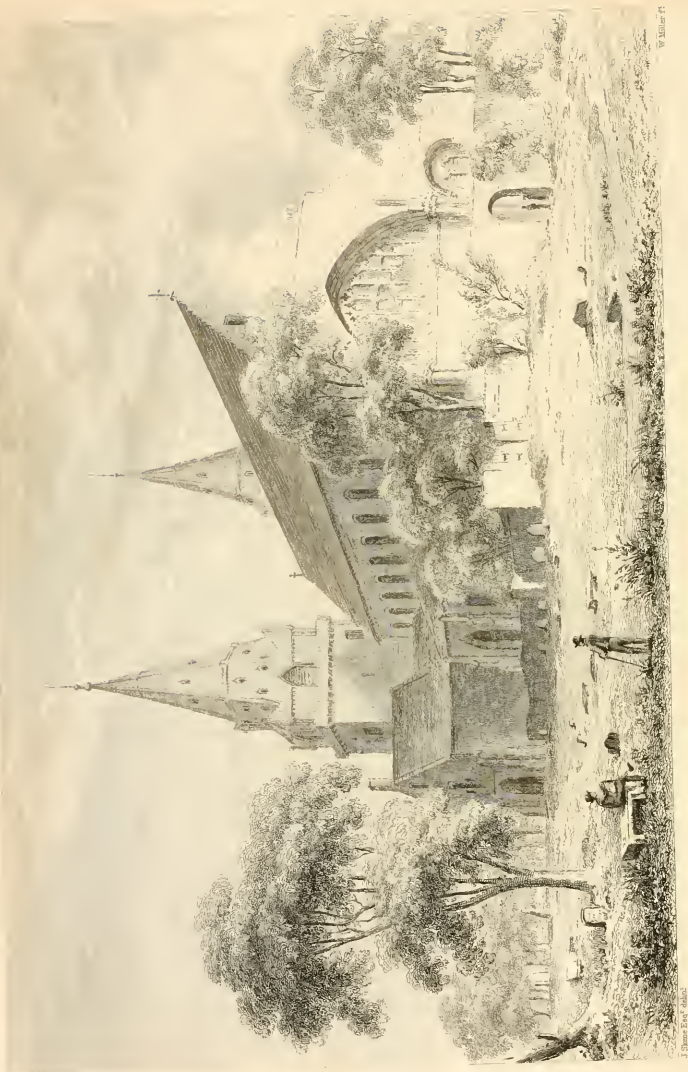
Mr. Androw Cant, being minister at Abirdene, as ye have befoir, began to bring in novationis. He wold not baptis ony barne, yea albeit at the poynt of death, bot efter preiching on Sunday or ony uther preiching day in the week. He cryit out aganes conveying at lyk-walkis, reiding of scriptures or singing of psalmes; bot the deid corpeis to ly wnder ane burde all nicht without sic company; bot nather of this could he get done. He brocht in ane lecture lesson to be usit Mononday at nicht, Wednesday, Fryday and Setterday, in place of efternoone prayers. No communion given be Cant for tuo yeires space to the toun of Abirdene, quhill first thay wer weill catechist, becaus he alledgit thay war ignorant. Sie more heirefter of his proceedingis.

Mr. Henrie Rollok, ane of the ministeris of Edinbrughe, depairtit this lyf, confessing fra his hairt that his Majestie wes cruellie subdewit, and borne down by his owne subjectis, as wes reportit; for the quhilk he gat finall convoy to his grave by the puritans of Edinbrughe. Mr. Alexander Henrifoun, minister at Leucharis in Fyff, wes translated thairfra to be ane minister at Edinbrughe in his room. About midsommer, England sent in to the Committe at Edinbrughe ane hundreth and ten thousand pund sterling for thair brotherly assistans, conform to the act of parliament, 7 August 1641.

About the 24 of June, directit the Lord Maior of London to caus mak Proclamatioun at all the crossis within the toun, chargeing all trew and loyall subjectis to cum to the king, and byganes sould be forgivin; except sum personnes, sic as Sir John Hotham, governour of Hull, and utheris his capitall enemies, quhilk his Majestie wes not to pardon. The parliamentaris wes heichlie offendit at the Maior of Londoun for suffering this Proclamation to be maid, and for the quhilk he wes presentlie deposit and ane uther Maior electit and put in his place; bot first he wes haistellie takin, accusit and wardit, and thairafter deposit for obeying of the kingis command: yet this Proclamatioun drew the hairts of many people to the king, as ye may heirefter sie.

Now, his Majestie beginnis to walkin, and is fast drawing to ane heid. His faithfull followeris and good subjectis ar by the parliamentaris declairit incendiareis and malignant pairty. He causit put in ane garisoun in Newcastle; and divers lordis of parliament resortit also to the king. Quhairupone the parliamentaris resolvit to establish ane Committe of thair best number to sit constantlie at Westminster for the parliament, with like authoritie and power, as if the haill estates of parliament war sitting; for thay durst not rys to-

CATHEDRAL OF ST. MACHAR, OLD ABERDEEN.



tallie wp nor desert thair parliament, left the king could not be movit to indict another when thay wold, as he had more nor reffone to refuse. In the meintyme, thay mak preparatioun for armes to defend ther own pretendit actis and ordinances for ther militia.

Tuyfday 27th June, ane visitatioun of our Oldtoun kirk be the bretheren. The feffoun was changed fra efter the foirnonnes sermon to efter the efternonnes sermon on ilk Sondag. The landuaird elderis thocht this burden havie, to byd ilk efternone, by thair dynner in the Old toun, quhilk wes hyding thame at home in ther owne houffis. It wes ordainit by this presbiteriall visitatioun, that ilk maister and mistres of famelie in town and cuntrie within this parochin fuld cum with ther barnes and servandis to the ministeris catechising. Noysum to the countrie people to cum all, clois wp ther durris, and leave none at home to keip thair houffis, thair cornes, cattell and uther goodis. Thay ordanit the bak of the hie altar, in bishop Gawin Dumbarris Iyll, curioslie wrocht in wanescot, matchles within all the kirkis of Scotland, to be dung down as smelling of idolatrie. Pitifull to behold ! In the mene tyme, our minister Mr. Williame Strathachin teachis powerfullie and planelie the Word, to the gryte comfort of his audiores. He takes strait count of those who cumis not to the communion, nor keipis not the kirk, and callis out the absentis out of pulpit ; quhilk drew in sic a fair auditorie, that the seatis of the kirk wes not abill to hald thame ; for remeid quhairof, he causit big wp ane loft athwart the body of the kirk, and enterit the wrichtis thairto in November. Lyk as with gryte panes and diligens he causit skleat the hail body of the kirk in the fymmer seafon with new lath, new skleat, and new materiallis, quhilk wes not so weill done sen the tyme it wes first sklaittit efter the leid wes tirrit thairfra. The too-fallis wes not theikit, becaus thay nicht not be overtane this yeir. This Mr. Williame Strathachin, one of the best pastores that hes bene sene at this church thir many yeiris bygone ; bot the treuth is, the bak of the altar wes violentlie pullit down be direction of Mr. William Strathachin, onlie advyfit thairto be doctor Goold, principall and moderatour for the tyme, and had not content of the bretheren thairto, as is said befor ; and by this glorious tymber wark of the said altar this new loft wes beautifeid and adornit with gilt pieces and ornamentis.

Now the marques of Hammiltoun, foirfeing thir feires and apparant troubles, quhairof he hes not bene saikles fra the beginning, as wold appeir, for he had still the kingis ear, was continewallie upone his counfall, quhilk he reveillit haistellie till our covenanteris be his letteris, quhairby thay war provydit and

still upone thair guard to anſuer to whatſumever commiſſioun wes ſent be his Maſteſtie heir, to proteſt aganes all maner of proclamationis uſit heir, and led or miſſed his gratus Prince (who had maid wp his forlorne eſtate) as he pleaſit. Firſt, Ane generall aſſembly wes indictit. 2. Ane parliament wes indictit, quhairintill the king, in all his deſignes, both of kirk and policie, wes trampet down; his freindes and faithfull ſervitoris declairit rebellis, incendiaris and malignantis, yea banethit fra thair honouris, countreis and eſtates, and thair enemeis plantit and placed into thair roumes; miniſteris banethit, thair places fillit wp according to the will of the covenantaris, utheris depoſit with indignitie and diſgrace; and, in a word, none bot the king, the biſchoppis, nobles, miniſteris and utheris who followit his Maſteſtie wes borne down pitifully with ſhame and diſgrace; as may appeir in his actis of parliament, quhair his enemeis are exaltit and his trew ſervitouris caſt down.

To thir hail doings this marques of Hammiltoun wes ſtill privie, the raiſing of armes, the cuming to Berwick, the treatie of peace, coroboratioun of parliament, the kingis returning to London, he is ſtill with him, he attendis his Maſteſtie whill he ſaw no appeirans of peace, then he leives him in his troubles with the parliament, fenzyeing him ſelf to be ſeik and he behovit to cum to Scotland for his helth, quhilk the king beheld, and wynkit at his proceedinges, quhairof he had gottin ſum knowledge ſuppoſe too lait: bot the erll of Lanerk, ſecreter in Scotland, and ſecreter to the Scottis counſall in Ingland, he left behind with the king, doubtles for a intelligencer, who doubtles wes ſtill cairful to acquent his owne brother german (and onlie upraiſer), the marques of Hammiltoun, with all occurrentis betuixt the king and the parliament. Many wondred at the marques of Hammiltoun's behaviour fra the begining of this covenant, as ye may ſie befor, or what could move him to deal ſo politiquely with ſo good a maſter; for it wes weil knowne he honored this marques, he iritched his cofferis, and denyit him nothing worldlie quhairin he could leſſumly avail him, in counſall, in privie chalmers, in bed chalmers, ſtill cheifeſt in his Maſteſtis ſocietie; and yet he wold ſtur againſt him, and ſo behave him ſelf wuder truſt, as bred gryt greif to the king and mutche trouble both in Scotland and England, as eſter do appeir, quhilk happellie might have bene preventit, if he had reveillit thir plotis tymouſlie to his Maſteſtie, and ſocht his honour, peice and proſperitie, as becan ane trew and loyall ſubject, both for his hienes and weil of his hail dominionis of England, Scotland and Ireland, who felt and ſufferit ilk ane ther owne troubles and ſeverall vexationis, as ſall appeir more planelie heirefter.

Alwayes this marques of Hammiltoun leavis the king in the begining of thir troubles; bot his brother, as I have said, baid still at court with the king, quhairby he had daylie intelligens what wes doing in court or abroad. Weill, he cumis to Hammiltoun, whair he had his meitings with the marques of Argyll, the heiche chancelar and uther pryme lordis of the covenant at his ple-four: Syne, at the doun fitting of the fessioun, he cam and duelt in the kingis owne pallace of Holirudehous, and attendit the counfall dayes ordinarlie. He had a stout guard about him of his owne freindis and domestickis, and held a gryte hous, as wes reportit. He had his meitings daylie and nichtlie with the foirfaidis perfonis. Sie more heirefter. This marques of Hammiltoun left the king, and cam in till Scotland about the begining of July, quhair he stayit whill 1643, as ye may sie heirefter.

The erll of Mortoun left his Majestie also, and cam to Scotland to the kingis awin pallace of Dalkeith, quhair he remanit and duelt all this while.

Generall Leslie (now erll of Levin) bringis over his ladie to the castell of Edinbrughe, theirin to dwell togidder about this tyme, furnisht the same for his awin provision; bot had no more men bot sic as wes within, by his owne domestikis.

It wes reportit also, that thare wes about 24 noble men, callit Banderis, that conveinit in the Cannoget of Edinbrughe, at the foirfaid counfall day, all malcontentis, and wes to petition the counfall, desiring thame to keip ther Covenant, and Othe of Allegiance to his Majestie, and to defend his royall prerogative now inerochit upone be his English subjectis. Of thir or the lyk termes this petitionne wes framed be nobles and utheris of the waist countrie, and givin in vnder the subskriptioun of the erll of Montgomrie. The counfall gave no ansuer, bot flichtit the samen, commanding thame to remove, whiche thay did and went to Glasgou. In the mein tyme, the ministrie of Fyff, with nobles, barronis, and burgesis, gave also in to the counfall ane uther petitionn. Thay cam in with gryte numberis, as the Banderis also did. The toun of Edinbrughe gardit the counfall and Edinbrughe and Leith both with about 1000 men in armes.

It wes reportit, that the Irishis is veray strong, who cannellie espyit thair tyme, to cast af ther yok of obediens, throw the incuning of oure covenant.

Sonday 12 June, Alexander Hervie younger, and Alexander Paip, tailyeour, war, be Mr. William Strathauchin, minister, both excommunicat in Maucher kirk for poperie.

Wedinsday 15 June, Proclamatioun printed in the kingis name wes pro-

claimit at the cros of New Abirdene, for leavying of four thousand and fyve hundreth foldiouris to go, wnder the conduct of the erll of Irving, brother to the marques of Argyle, for France. Robert Keith, brother to the erll Mar-schall, wes one of his capitanes, who gat sum foldiouris in this countrie, and schippit heir at Abirdene, in company of this capitan Robert Keith, who schippit onlie heir with them.

Ye hard of the laird of Haddoche, how he wes perfeuit criminallie before the Justice. At that same time, he wes forffit to consigne befor the Lordis ten thousand merkis at the lord Frazeris instans, and thrie thousand fyve hundreth merkis at Jon Forbes of Lelleis instans, conforme to thair decret; quhairupone he relaxt him self fra the horne, and in the mein tyme be moyan thay listit wp his moneyis by his expectationn, to his gryte greife; bot wyfelie he conceallit his wrath till he saw his tyme, and to the king gois he, and stais whill as ye may sie heirefter: bot he first settis caution to compeir the nixt parliament to widerly the law for the slauchter of Mr. James Stalker forfaid.

Word cam, that the parliament of England wes be tham selfis to be adjornit, to ordour the militia but the kingis advys, and to tak wp armes in thair awin defens agane the king, and to seik him at York, quhilk his Majestie couragiouslie resolves to beir out, as ane nobill king, conform to his royall predecessouris, or then die lyk a gentilman, as him self said; and in the mein tyme gois wp and down at his plesour, miskening the procedure of the parliament. And being at Beverley castle, thair wes presentit thair to his Majestie ane petition from the parliament, daitit 16 July 1642, wherunto his hienes haistellie maid ane ansuer. Quhilk petition and ansuer, by the kingis command, wes printed to be publictly published, quhairof the tennour followis:

The Petition of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament presented to his Majestie at Beverley the 16 of July, 1642. With his Majestie's Answer thereunto.

The humble Petition of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament presented to his Majestie at Beverley the 16 of July, 1642.

May it please your Majestie,

Although we, your Majestie's most humble and faithfull subjects, the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, have been very unhappy in many former Petitions and Supplications to your Majestie, wherein we have represented our most dutifull affections, in advising and desiring those things which we held most necessary for the preservation of God's true religion, your Majestie's safety and honour, and the peace of the kingdome; and with much sorrow do perceive, that your Majestie, incensed by many false calumnies and slanders, doth continue to raise forces against us and your other peaceable and loyal subjects, and to make great preparations for war, both in the

kingdome, and from beyond the seas; and by arms and violence to overrule the judgment and advice of your great Councell; and by force to determine the questions there depending, concerning the government and liberty of the kingdome. Yet such is our earnest desire of discharging our dutie to your Majestie and the kingdome, to preserve the peace thereof, and to prevent the miseries of civil war amongst your subjects, that notwithstanding we hold our selves bound to use all the means and power, which, by the lawes and constitutions of this kingdome, we are trusted with for defence and protection thereof, and of the subjects, from force and violence, we do, in this our humble and loyall Petition, prostrate our selves at your Majestie's feet, beseeching your Royall Majestie, That you will be pleased to forbear, and remove all preparations and actions of war, particularly the forces from about Hull, from Newcastle, Timmouth, Lincoln, and Lincolnshire, and all other places; and that your Majestie will recall the Commissions of Array, which are illegall, dismisle troops and extraordinary guards by you raised: That your Majestie will come neerer to your Parliament, and hearken to their faithfull advice and humble Petitions, which shall onely tend to the defence and advancement of religion, your own royall honour and safety, the preservation of our lawes and liberties; and we have been, and ever shall be, carefull to prevent and punish all tumults, and seditious actions, speeches and writings, which may give your Majestie just cause of distaste or apprehension of danger; from which publike aims and resolutions, no sinister or private respect shall ever make us to decline: That your Majestie will leave delinquents to the due course of justice; and that nothing done or spoken in Parliament, or by any person in pursuance of the command and direction of both houses of Parliament, be questioned any where but in Parliament.

And we, for our parts, shall be ready to lay down all those preparations which we have beene forced to make for our defence. And for the town of Hull, and the ordinance concerning the Militia; as we have, in both these particulars, onely sought the preservation and peace of the kingdome, and the defence of the Parliament from force and violence, so we shall most willingly leave the town of Hull in the state it was before Sir John Hotham drew any forces into it, delivering your Majestie's magazine into the Tower of London, and supplying whatsoever hath been disposed by us for the service of the kingdome. We shall be ready to settle the Militia by a Bill, in such a way as shall be honorable and safe for your Majestie, most agreeable to the dutie of Parliament, and effectual for the good of the kingdom; that the strength thereof be not employed against it self, and that which ought to be for our security applyed to our destruction; and that the Parliament, and those who profess and desire still to preserve the Protestant religion, both in this realm and in Ireland, may not be left naked and indefensible to the mischievous designs and cruell attempts of those who are the profest and confederated enemies thereof, in your Majestie's dominions, and other neighbour nations. To which, if your Majestie's courtes and counsels shall from henceforth concur, we doubt not but we shall quickly make it appear to the world, by the most eminent effects of love and dutie, that your Majestie's personall safety, your royall honour and greatnesse, are much dearer to us then our own lives and fortunes; which we do most heartily dedicate, and shall most willingly employ, for the support and maintenance thereof.

His Majestie's Answer to the aforesaid Petition.

Though his Majestie had no great reason to beleieve, that the directions sent to the Earle of Warwick, to go to the river of Humber with as many ships as he should think fit, for all possible assistance to Sir John Hotham, whilest his Majestie expected the giving up of the town unto him, and to carry away such arms from thence, as his discretion thought fit to spare out of his Majestie's

own magazin; the chusing a generall by both Houses of Parliament, for the defence of those who have obeyed their orders and commands (be they never so extravagant and illegal); their declaration, that in that case they would live and die with the Earle of Essex, their Generall; (all which were voted the same day with this Petition); and the committing the Lord Mayor of London to prison, for executing his Majestie's writs and lawful commands, were but ill prologues to a petition which might compose the miserable distractions of the kingdome; yet his Majestie's passionate desire of the peace of the kingdome, together with the preface of the presenters, that they had brought a Petition full of duty and subuission to his Majestie, and which desired nothing of him but his consent to peace (which his Majestie conceived to be the language of both Houses too), begot a greedy hope and expectation in him, that this Petition would have been such an introduction to peace, that it would at least have satisfi'd his Message of the eleventh of this moneth, by delivering up Hull unto his Majestie. But, to his unspeakable grief, his Majestie hath too much cause to beleeve, that the end of some persons, by this Petition, is not, in truth, to give any reall satisfaction to his Majestie; but, by the specious pretences of making offers to him, to mislead and seduce his people, and lay some imputation upon him of denying what is fit to be granted; or otherwise, it would not have thrown those unjust reproaches and scandalls upon his Majestie, for making necessary and just defence for his own safetie, and so peremptorily justified such actions against him, as by no rule of law or justice can admit the least colour of defence; and after so many free and unlimited acts of grace passed by his Majestie, without any condition, have propos'd such things, which, in justice, cannot be deny'd to him, upon such conditions as, in honour, he cannot grant. However, that all the world may see how willing his Majestie would be to embrace any overture that might beget a right understanding between him and his two houses of Parliament (with whom he is sure he shall have no contention, when the private practices and subtil insinuations of some few malignant persons shall be discovered, which his Majestie will take care shall be speedily done), he hath with great care weigh'd the particulars of this Petition, and returns this Answer:

That the Petitioners were never unhappy in their Petitions or Supplications to his Majestie, whilst they desired any thing which was necessary or convenient for the preservation of God's true religion, his Majestie's safety and honour, and the peace of the kingdome; and therefore, when those generall envious foundations are laid, his Majestie could with some particular instances had been applied. Let envie and malice object one particular proposition for the preservation of God's true religion, which his Majestie hath refused to consent to. What himself hath often made for the ease of tender consciences, and for the advancement of the Protestant religion, is notorious by many of his messages and declarations. What regard hath been to his honour and safety, when he hath been driven from some of his houses, and kept from other of his towns by force; and what care there hath been of the peace of the kingdome, when endeavour hath been us'd to put all his subjects in arms against him, is so evident, that his Majestie is confident he cannot suffer by those generall imputations. 'Tis enough that the world knowes what he hath granted, and what he hath deny'd.

For his Majestie's raising forces, and making preparations for war,—whatsoever the petitioners, by the ill acts of the enemies to his Majestie's person and government, and by the calumnies and slanders rais'd against his Majestie by them, are induc'd to beleeve, all men may know what is done that way is but in order to his own defence. Let the petitioners remember, that (which all the world knowes) his Majestie was driven from his palace of Whitehall for safety of his life; that both houses of Parliament, upon their own authority, rais'd a guard to themselves (having gotten the command of all the Train-bands of London to that purpose), without the least colour or

shadow of danger; that they usurped a power, by their pretended ordinance (against all principles and elements of law), over the whole Militia of the kingdome, without and against his Majestie's consent; that they tooke possession of his town, fort and magazine of Hull, and committed the same to Sir John Hotham, who shut the gates against his Majestie, and by force of arms denied entrance thither to his own person; that they justified this act, which they had not directed, and took Sir John Hotham into their protection, for whatsoever he had done or should do against his Majestie; and all this whilst his Majestie had no other attendance than his own meniall servants. Upon this, the duty and affection of this county prompted his subjects here to provide a small guard for his own person. Which was no sooner done, but a vote suddenly past, of his Majestie's intention to levie war against his Parliament (which God knows his heart abhorreth), and notwithstanding all his Majestie's professions, declarations, and protestations to the contrary, seconded by the cleer testimony of so great a number of Peers upon the place; propositions and orders for levies of men, horse and arms, were sent throughout the kingdome; plate and money brought in and received; horse and men raised towards an army, mustered, and under command; and all this contrary to the Law and to his Majestie's proclamation; and a declaration published, that if he should use force for the recovery of Hull, or suppressing the pretended ordinance for the Militia, it should be held levying war against the Parliament; and all this done before his Majestie granted any commission for the levying or raising a man. His Majestie's ships were taken from him, and committed to the custody of the Earle of Warwick, who presumes, under that power, to usurp to himself the sovereignty of the sea; to chase, fright and imprison such of his Majestie's good subjects as desire to obey his lawful commands, although he had notice of the legall revocation of the Earle of Northumberland's commission of Admirall, whereby all power derived from that commission ceased. Let all the world now judge who began this war, and upon whose account the miseries which may follow must be cast; what his Majestie could have done lesse than he hath done; and whether he were not compelled to make provision both for the defence of himself, and recovery of what is so violently and injuriously taken from him; and whether these injuries and indignities are not just grounds for his Majestie's feares and apprehensions of further mischief and danger to him. Whence the feares and jealousies of the petitioners have proceeded hath never been discovered; the dangers they have brought upon his good subjects are too evident; what those are they have prevented, no man knowes. And therefore his Majestie cannot but look upon that charge as the boldest and the most scandalous hath been yet laid upon him, that this necessary provision, made for his own safety and defence, is to overrule the judgement and advice of his great Councell, and by force to determine the questions there depending, concerning the government and liberty of the kingdome. If no other force had been raised to determine those questions then by his Majestie, this unhappy misunderstanding had not been. And his Majestie no longer desires the blessing and protection of Almighty God upon himself and his posterity, then he and they shall solemnly observe the due execution of the laws, in the defence of Parliaments, and the just freedom thereof.

For the forces about Hull,—his Majestie will remove them when he hath attained the end for which they were brought thither; when Hull shall be reduced again to his subjection, he will no longer have an army before it; and when he shall be assured that the same necessity and pretence of public good which took Hull from him may not put a garrison into Newcastle, to keep the same against him, he will remove his from thence and from Tinnmouth; till when the example of Hull will not out of his memory.

For the commissions of array,—which are legall, and are so proved by a declaration now in the presse, his Majestie wonders why they should at this time be thought grievous and fit to be re-

called. If the feares of invasion and rebellion be so great, that by an illegall pretended ordinance it is necessary to put his subjects into a posture of defence, to array, traine and muster them, he knows not why the same should not be done in a regular, known, lawfull way : but if, in the execution of that commission, any thing shall be unlawfully imposed upon his subjects, his Majestie will take all just and necessary care for their redresse.

For his Majestie's coming nearer to his Parliament,—his Majestie hath expressed himself so fully to his severall Messäges, Answers and Declarations, and so particularly avowed a reall fear of his safety upon such instances as cannot be answered, that he hath reason to take himself somewhat neglected, that, since upon so manifest reasons it is not safe for his Majestie to come to them, both his Houses of Parliament will not come neerer to his Majesty, or to such a place where the freedom and dignity of Parliament might be preserved. However, his Majestie shall be very glad to hear of some such example in their punishing the tumults (which he knows not how to expect, when they have declared that they knew not of any tumults, though the House of Peeres desired, both for the dignity and freedome of Parliament, that the House of Commons would joine with them in a declaration against tumults), which they refused (that is, neglected to do), and other seditions actions, speeches and writings, as may take that apprehension of danger from him ; though, when he remembers the particular complaints himself hath made of business of that nature, and that, instead of inquiring out the authors, neglect of examination hath been, when offer hath been made to both Houses to produce the authors (as in that treasonable paper concerning the militia) ; and when he sees every day pamphlets published against his Crown, and against monarchy itself, as the observations upon his late messäges, declarations and expressions, and some declarations of their own, which give too great encouragement in that argument to ill-affected persons, his Majestie cannot with confidence entertain those hopes which would be most welcome to him.

For the leaving delinquents to the due course of justice,—his Majestie is most assured he hath been no shelter to any such. If the tediousnesse and delay in prosecution, the vast charge in officers' fees, the keeping men under a generall accusation without tryall a whole year and more, and so allowing them no way for their defence and vindication, have frighted men away from so chargeable and uncertain attendance, the remedy is best provided where the disease grew. If the law be the measure of delinquency, none such are within his Majestie's protection ; but if, by delinquents, such are understood who are made so by vote, without any trespasse upon any known or established law ; if, by delinquents, those nine lords are understood who are made delinquents for obeying his Majestie's summons to come to him, after their stay there was neither safe nor honourable, by reason of the tumults and other violences, and whose impeachment, he is confident, is the greatest breach of privilege, that, before this Parliament, was ever offered to the House of Peeres ; if, by delinquents, such are understood who refuse to submit to the pretended ordinance of the militia, to that of the navie, or to any other which his Majestie hath not consented to, such who, for the peace of the kingdome, in an humble manner, prepare petitions to him, or to both houses, as his good subjects of London and Kent did, whilest seditious ones, as that of Essex and other places, are allowed and cherished ; if, by delinquents, such are understood who are called so for publishing his proclamations (as the Lord Mayor of London), or for reading his messäges and declarations (as divers ministers about London and elsewhere), when those against him are dispersed with all care and industry, to poison and corrupt the loyalty and affection of his people ; if, by delinquents, such are understood who have or shall lend his Majestie money in the Universties, or in any other places ; his Majestie declares to all the world that he will protect such with his utmost power and strength, and directs, that in these cases they submit not to any messengers or warrants, it being no lesse his duty to protect those who

are innocent, then to bring the guilty to condigne punishment, of both which the law is to be judge ; and if both Houses do think fit to make a Generall, and to raise an army for defence of those who obey their orders and commands, his Majesty must not sit still, and suffer such who submit to his just power, and are solicitous for the laws of the land, to perish and be undone, because they are called delinquents. And when they shall take upon them to dispend with the attendance of those who are called by his Majesty's writ, whilst they send them to sea to rob his Majesty of his ships, or into the severall counties to put his subjects in arms against him ; his Majesty (who onely hathe it) will not lose the power to dispend with them to attend his own person, or to execute such offices as are necessary for the preservation of himself and the kingdome, but must protect them, though they are called delinquents.

For the manner of the proceeding against delinquents,—his Majesty will proceed against those who have no privilege of Parliament, or in such cases where no privilege is to be allowed, as he shall be advised by his learned Councill, and according to the known and unquestionable rules of the law ; it being unreasonable that he should be compelled to proceed against those who have violated the known and undoubted law only before them who have directed such violation.

Having said thus much to the particulars of the petition, though his Majesty hath reason to complain, that since the sending this petition they have beaten their drums for souldiers against him, armed their new Generall with a power destructive to the law and liberty of the subjects, and chosen a Generall of their horse, his Majesty, out of his princely love, tendernesse and compassion of his people, and desire to preserve the peace of the kingdome, that the whole force and strength of it may be united for the defence of it self and the relief of Ireland (in whose behalf he conjures both his Houses of Parliament, as they will answer the contrary to Almighty God, his Majesty, to those that trust them, and to that bleeding miserable kingdome, that they suffer not any moneys granted and collected by act of Parliament to be diverted or employed against his Majesty, whilst his souldiers in that kingdome are ready to mutiny or perish for want of pay, and the barbarous rebels prevail by that encouragement), is graciously pleased once more to propose and require,

That his town of Hull be immediately delivered up to him ; which being done (though his Majesty hath been provoked by unheard of insolencies of Sir John Hotham since his burning and drowning the countrey, in seizing his wine and other provisions for his house, and scornfully using his servant whom he sent to require them, saying, It came to him by Providence and he will keep it, and so refusing to deliver it, with threats, if he or any other of his fellow servants should again repair to Hull about it ; and in taking and detaining prisoners divers gentlemen, and others, in their passage over the Humber into Lincolnshire about their necessary occasions, and such other indignities, as all gentlemen must resent in his Majesty's behalf), his Majesty, to shew his earnest desire of peace (for which he will dispend with his own honour), and how far he is from desire of revenge, will grant a free and generall pardon to all persons within that town :

That his Majesty's magazine taken from Hull be forthwith put into such hands as he shall appoint :

That his navie be forthwith delivered into such hands as he hath directed for the government thereof ; the detaining thereof, after his Majesty's directions published and received to the contrary, and employing his ships against him in such manner as they are now used, being notorious high treason in the commanders of those ships :

That all arms, levies and provisions for a war, made by the consent of both Houses (by whose example his Majesty hath been forced to make some preparations), be immediately laid down, and the pretended ordinance for the militia, and all power of imposing lawes upon the subject, without

his Majestie's consent, be disavowed, without which the same pretence will remain to produce the same mischiefs; all which his Majestie may as lawfully demand as to live, and can with no more justice be denied him then his life may be taken from him.

These being done, and the Parliament adjourned to a safe and secure place, his Majestie promises, in the presence of God, and binds himself, by all his confidence and assurance in the affection of his people, that he will instantly, and most cheerfully, lay down all the force he shall have raised, and discharge all his future and intended levies, that there may be a generall face of peace over the whole kingdome, and will repair to them; and desires that all differences may be freely debated in a Parliamentary way, whereby the law may recover its due reverence, the subject his just liberty, and Parliaments themselves their full vigour and estimation, and so the whole kingdome a blessed peace, quiet and prosperity.

If these propositions shall be rejected, his Majestie doubts not of the protection and assistance of Almighty God, and the ready concurrence of his good subjects, who can have no hope left them of enjoying their own long, if their King may be oppressed and spoiled, and must be remedied. And though his towns, his ships, his arms and his money be gotten and taken from him, he hath a good cause left and the hearts of his people, which, with God's blessing, he doubts not will recover all the rest.

Lastly, if the preservation of the Protestant religion, the defence of the liberty and law of the kingdome, the dignity and freedom of Parliament, and the recovery and the relief of bleeding and miserable Ireland be equally precious to the petitioners as they are to his Majestie (who will have no quarrell but in defence of these), there will be a cheerfull and speedy consent to what his Majestie hath now proposed and desired.

And of this his Majestie expects a full and positive Answer by Wednesday the 27. of this instant July; till when he will not make any attempt of force upon Hull, hoping in the affection, duty and loyalty of the petitioners; and in the mean time expects that no supply of men be put into Hull, or any of his Majestie's goods taken from thence.—FINIS.

BY THE KING.

Our expresse pleasure is, that this our Answer be read and published throughout all Churches and Chappels of the Kingdome of England and Dominion of Wales, by the severall Parsons, Vicars or Curates of the same.

Edinburgh: Printed by Evan Tyler, Printer to the King's most excellent Majestie, anno 1642.

I do verallic conceive, that the judicious reidar may cleirlic sie, by reiding of this petition and the answer maid thairto, who began thir troubles, and first raised armes, and what injurie and oppressioun hes been done aganes our gratus foveraigne, as is particularlie set down thairintill, quhairintill I do rest my self; yit this I mark, this answer is maid by one, as seimis, in the kingis name, bot not by him self, as in other paperis do appear. And howsoever his Majestie's answer seimit to be groundit upone infallibill ressones, and that all his demaundis war trew and just, yet he could get no satisfactorie answer thairto; bot the parliament still wirking out thair owne wayes, to mak them selves pouverfull aganes him, and to bring him to ther opinoun, whidder he wold or not, as heirefter more planelie do appeir, whair, for a tyme, I

will leave the king and his parliament, ilk ane doing for them selfis, to the admiration of the hail chritsean world. Sie heirefter.

About this time, there fell out heir about Abirdene gryte floures of hailstones, mervallous to sie, being upone the 9 of July; bot lay not long, in respect of the tyme of the yeir.

Mr. Androw Cant, minister at Abirdene, and Mr. Johne Gregorie, minister at Dulmaok, is chosin commissioneris for the presbitrie of Abirdene, and Jon Leslie, ballie, laick elder, to go to the generall assemblie to be halden at Sanct-androis the 27 of July, as ye may heirefter sie.

Ye hard before, how the Quenis Majestie went over to Holland, in company of hir dochter, with whome went Johne Strathauchin, skipper, Strathauchin's sone of oure brugbe of Abirdene, who wes borne, bred and broght wp within the said toun. This Johne Strathauchin is ane brave mariuer and ane stont cavileir. He gat charge from his Majestie of ane of the kingis quhelpis having 24 brassen pieces upone hir, to folloue the quene to Holland, and to attend hir service. Now, the parliament feing the king daylie to stand out, and not to yeild to thair willis, and feiring this Strathauchin's imployment wes not for nocht, thay therefore fendis to him quhair he wes lying, and summondis him to returne with his ship and goodis bak to the parliament, wnder the pane of death. He answert, his charge wes fra his Majestie, and when he commandit him to cum, he sould obey. The king gettis word of this charge, quhairupone he fendis command, wnder the pane of hanging, that he, the said John Strathauchin, sould give no obedience to any charge cuming fra the parliament for that purpose; quhilk he glaidlie obayit. Then thay summond him the second tyme, and the king gave ane second contramand. Quhairupone the parliament fendis out four of the kingis owne royall schippis, tua to ly at the mouth of the river Humber, and uthertwa at the mouth of _____, by one of whiche wayes, thay by the Hollanderis war surelie advertesit this Strathauchin behovit to go, and wes haistellie to cum to England. Bot the parliamentaris resolvit, before he cam that lenth, to have him quick or deid. Of all this Strathauchin hes good intelligens, and resolves to tak the sea. He had with him in schipboord the lord Digby and Williame Morray, who had gone over with the Queene, and resolves now to returne bak with Strathauchin to England. Weill, to the sea goes Strathauchin. Tuo of the kingis schippis followis, betuixt whome there wes sum fight. The uthertwa lykuaies followis, quhilk Strathauchin espying, and, finding him self unhabill to defend aganes thame all four, maid chois, takes flicht, and, being spedier wnder sail,

for that scho wes of les burdene nor ony of the uther four, gois foundlie and faillie fra thame, be plane speid, for he wes weill acquentit with all the fandis, creikis and hoillis upone the English coft, quhairby he wyllie took his advantage, and haiftellie ran hir aschoir, whome the gryte schippis durft not follow. Weill, he takis out his cannon and mountis them upone land, he plantis his muskatis so that none pyunage nor boit durft cum neir his schip, albeit thay war sent efter him, but wes dung bak agane both be cannon and muskat. In the meintyme, Strathachin fendis word to the king of his landing, who wes within 18 myllis distant. He sent haiftellie ane garde, convoyis the lord Digby, Williame Morray, him self and sum otheris, about ane hundreth persones, to his Majestie. Thay tuke ordour with the cannon, muskatis and ammunitioun, and let the schip ly still thair. Thair cam in this ship to his Majestie gryte sommes of money, be the Quenis moyan, as wes said, togidder with armes for ten thousand men, ammunitioun and cannon, quhair of his Majestie wes veray joyfull, receavit Strathachin (whome the parliament had declairit traittour for his disobediens), and for his brave service knyghtit him with his owne hand, to the gryte honour of the brughe of Abirdene, being ane of oure tounis men borne, as said is.

The erll of Northumberland, gryte admirall of England of fie and heritage, about this tyme, upon his awin privie respectis, laid down his admiraltie, gave over his charge, and the erll of Warwik at his owne hand mellis with his place, quhairat the king takis offens, as ye have in his awin ansuer maid to the parliamentis petitionne heirtofor.

Now the king is growing to ane heid, and the parliamentaris veray strong, keiping parliament daylie and continewallie. The erll of Essex is chofin ther generall, and all fuche as favouris the king are declairit incendiareis and malignant parteis aganes the countrie. Therefore the parliament resolves to move or mak the king condiscend to ther opinions, whidder he wold or not. First, That he sould ratefie ther haill actis of parliament, both for church government and pollicie, albeit contrair to his royall prerogative, and to the utter suppreffing of episcopacie. 3. That his Majestie sould indict ane generall Assemblic, for getting ane consent of the kirk that wes of ther opinioun to the establisshing of this new order of church government in England as it is now with us in Scotland, and doubtles plottit and devyfit betuixt England and Scotland, for ther owne endis, and overthrow of the lawis both of England and Scotland maid in favouris of bishopis, and to his Majestie's prejudice, wanting the bishopis to sit as the first of the thrie estaites in parliament. 4:

That his Majestie fould fend in the incendiareis and haill malignant parteis to be censuret and puneffit be parliament. Thir incendiareis is not wuderstood to be the kingis loyall subjectis and faithfull folloneris, as ye have in his Majestie's answere to ther petitionn heirtofore. Bot thir pointes feimit nowayes ressonable in the kingis fight, and utterlie denyit the fanen. Quhairupone both parteis went to armes, fore against the kingis will, as efter do appeir.

Essex is maid generall to the foot army, and Bedford general to the hors army; or utherways Essex to the hors army, and Bedford to the foot army.

The king, feing no redres, went to Hull. He layes ane strait seige thairto; bot Sir Johne Hotham, governour thairof, lettis out certane clouffis of water, quhilk overflowit the boundis neir about the toun, so that be land no convenient assault could be maid. Quhairupone the king left the seige, and rode heir and thair throw the countrie making his freindschip, to whome also many of his loyall subjectis daylie resortit. Sie heirefter.

Wedinsday, 27 July, 1642, the generall Assemblie sat down in Sanctandrois. Mr. Robert Douglas, minister at Kirkecaldie, translatit thairfra to Edinbrughe, wes moderatour of this Assemblie. The erll of Dunfermling wes commissioner fra the king, with four assessoris, viz. the Chancelare, the marques of Argyll, the erlis of Mortoun and Southesk. To this Assemblie came mony noble men, sic as the Chanceler, the marques of Argyle, the erlis of Cassilis, Glen-carne, Lyndsay, Weimis and otheris divers barronis, gentilmen and reulling elderis. The marques of Hammiltoun and the erll of Mortoun wes writtin for; bot they cam not, and the marques said he culd now do no service for the king. It is heir to be markit, that Argyle sat not only there as acceffour to the kingis commissioner, bot also sat at this Assemblie as ane of the commissioneris for the estaitis of Scotland, who still opposit the kingis commissioner pleading for the kingis honor. As in speciall the Assemblie receavit fra him ane letter fra the king, desiring thame not to midle nor mediat with the effaires of England, lest ther quietnes might be turnit in trubbill, quhilk they regardit not as becam in the particularis subsequnt. Ane letter cam also to this Assemblie from the Parliament of England, desiring them to remember ther covenant and unitie of religioun with England, be ther owne commissioner whom they sent with this letter weil bakkit. There also cam ane other commissioner with ane letter subscrivit be about 25 puritane London ministeris, desiring presbiteriall government. Mr. Alexander Spang, minister at Camphier, cam also to this Assemblie, who wes weil received, and admitted to voce with the bretheren. There also cam ane letter fra our

owne Scottis commiffioners lying at England, defyring the Affembly to have conformetie with England in church government, and that our ecclesiastick forme shuld be wrettin wp to England for this effect. Materis are agitat and how answaris shuld be sent to the severall letteris. The kingis commiffioner alledgit thay culd mak no answar to any of thir letteris bot be his Majestie's awin advys, and protestit aganes thame. Argyle stood wp and opposit him, saying, it was lafull to ane frie Affembly to mak ther owne answaris. And first, thay pend ane plesant answar to the parliamentis letter; ane uther to the London ministeris letter; thridlie, to ther owne commiffioneris, to whome thay send our church government, pend be Mr. Alexander Henderson, minister, and concludit to solisit his Majestie (as thay writ indeed to him) for conforming of the kirk of England to our church government. At this Affembly, Maister Johne Guthrie was *simpliciter* deposit fra the kirk of Duffus, and Mr. Alexander Symmer admitted in his place. Mr. Archibald Johnston wes clerk to this Assembly, who wes named My Lord (being indeed ane of the lordis of Seffion); bot the moderatour wes named Brother. Strange to sie! Mr. Andrew Cant, looking to have bene admitted minister at Edinbrughe, wes disappointed by Mr. George Gillespie, who wes preferrit, and he cam to Abirdene.

Many ordinances and actis wes maid heir at this Affembly, quhilk is referit heir to ther owne assemblye bookis. Thay appointit ane generall fast and praier to be keipit throw all the kirkis of Scotland upone Sunday the 11 of September nixt, for thrie severall causis; 1. for the grite blood, miserie and calametie of Ireland; 2. for the divisiouns and distractiouns within England betuixt the king and his people, and that the Lord wold bring his Majestie's thrie kingdomes wnder uniformitie of religioun and church government; 3. for to pray to God for fair and fessonabill wether to wyn and ingather the fruitis of the ground.

This generall Affembly nominat and appointit so mony to be constant commiffioneris for them to sit at Edinbrughe for the kirk whill the nixt generall Affembly, as ane committe for the kirk of Scotland, to sit and cognosce in sic maner as if the generall Affembly war personallie sitting; quhairupone sum fruitis followit, as ye may heirefter sie. And efter apointing the nixt generall Affembly to hald at Edinbrughe the second day of August 1643, thay dissolvit and rais upone the sext of August.

This fame Wedinsday and 27 of July, generall Leslie listit 3000 foot and 600 horfit soldiouris, weill furneshit with cannon, feild pieces and ammuni-

tioun, and all uther thingis neccessarie, and marchit toward Ireland; him self schippit, but he wes estimat to be bot fourscor hors, and landit all saille in Ireland. Sie more heirefter.

Collonell Hammiltoun, generall of the artailyerie, at Leslie's command, fol-louit to Ireland with gryte artailyerie.

The said day, the marques of Huntlie, accompaneit with his goodfone the lord Drummound and his ladie, the lord Oboyne, Charles and ladie Marie, the marques' barnes, being about fourscor horffis, cam from Strathbogie, rode throw the Old-toun to New Abirdene, with found of trumpet. The laird Drum with his tua fones, the laird of Petfoddellis, and findrie utheris, wes in his company. The marques, with the lord Drummound and his barnes, lodgit in skipper Anderfone's hous. Upone the morn, the toun of Abirdene gave thame the wyne and scoryettis, and maid the lord Drummound burges. Upone Frydday, thay cam over to the Old-toun, saw the marques' hous and yeardis, drank with the laird Cors and with doctour Gordoun's relict in ther owne houslis. The marques stayit in Abirdene quhill Setterday the penult of July, convoyit the lord Drummound, with his dochter, to the brig of Die, quhair thay took leive fra utheris, syne partit, the one going south, the uther returning home to Strathbogie. The marques wes not in Abirdene sen the first of Januar 1642; bot convoyit frae Strathbogie his good fone efter brave cheir into the toun. About this tyme, sum tug quhytinges takin, and the fishes becam larger be Godis providence for intertynement of his awin people.

Word cam to Abirdene, that Quene mother departit this lyf in Wast Flaunderis. Ane evill instrument in thir troubles, as wes thoct befor.

In this moneth of July, the young laird of Geicht mareit to the laird of Ludquharne's dochter, and, as wes thoct by his instigioun, fell in sum variance with his awin mother, the lady Geicht, dochter to the lord of Ogilvy. He craved his evidentis fra his mother, as he that was put in sic of the landis of Geicht be his goodfir, and his father wes never infest thairintill, who wes now out of the kingdome. The lady ansuerit, Scho could not deliver these wreittis, hir husband being absent, without his consent. Quhairupone, be Ludquharne's assistans, thay resolve to tak in the place of Geicht, whiche scho schortlie manis and stoutlie defendis. Thay tak in barnes and laiche bigging to sic if thay could get the yetis opnit, and schot in at the hall wyndois, quhair ane Williame Gordone wes schot throw the schulder bleed. The erll of Airly, heiring of his sisteris distres, spak the marques, who satlit this busines, at Leggettsiden, betuixt Geicht (who cam thither) with the ladie his mo-

ther. Now, Geicht returning back fra Leggitiden weill content of the agriement, Jon Lefk, ane of his owne folkis, schooting ane volay with ane hagbut of found for joy (lying at the feige of Geicht), his hand wes schot fra him, and schortlie thairefter deit. This hagbut of found in the trubles wes plunderit be Ludquharne, the said Jon Lefk being in his company, out of the place of Foverane; so he gat his rewaird, and this feige dissolvit.

About this tyme, doctour Johne Gordoun, the deposit minifter at Elgyne, haveing gottin sum fattling in England, returnit to Elgyne, quhair he fauld his plenishing and bookis, maid money of all, and took his wyff and children with him to England. Thus, is this honest man crost, compellit to flit fra his native countrie and fatted calling, as ye may sie befoir.

Now the king is at York, and wnderstanding of the generall Assambleis letteris writtin to divers personis, as ye have befoir, and that the famen bred gryte encouragment to the parliamentarie factioun, thinking surelie that all Scotland wes with them and upone ther cours; this, I say, maid thame so much the more bold (standing in suche terms with the king, as thay did), and bred sum discouragement to the kingis folloueris and faithfull subjectis. Aluayes he drawis to ane heid, and wes estimat to be about 7000 dragoonis and 14000 foot, by and attour his trayned bandis, with brave capitens and commanderis, haveing cannon, ammunition and all uther provisioun necessar in gryte aboundans. Sie heirefter.

The parliament, on uther pairt, sittis constantlie at Wastminster be ane establisht Committe. Divers of the lordis and memberis thair of rydis fra the parliament to ther owne countreis, making wp forces of men of warr, to bring the haill kingdome wnder subjection, and to follow ther opinioun be strong hand, as oure covenanteris did in oure kingdome of Scotland. And to this effect, thay usit all meinis possibill, and establisht a Committe of warr, without auctoritie or warrant of the Kingis Majestie. Yit it wes said, the parliament wes of great pouer and of better government, reddie to meit him with displayit baner.

Word cam that the marques of Hartfurde, keipar of the young prince, wes overthrowne by the lord Brook, one of the parliamentaris, and fled to one of his owne castles fra the kingis service.

About this tyme, ane Committe holdin at Elgyne, upon the tent, ellevint and tuelf dayis of August; the justice deput, the kingis advocat and justice clerk wes there. The marques of Huntlie, the erll of Morray, the erll of Findlater, the schirref of Morray, the laird of Innes, the laird of Grant and divers utheris

wes at this Committe, and findrie utheris absent that sould have been there. Thair buflines wes to tak ordour with the Clangregour and John Dugar and utheris hieland lymmaris, and with thair receptaris. Thay sat down and fenfit thair courtis daylie, albeit thair wes not ane full quorum convenit.

The poor countrie people are citat and accusit for recept of thir lawless lymmaris and giving of them meit, drink and harberie. Thay ansuerit, it wes trew, becaus thay durst not deny thame intertynement for feir of thair lives and spolyeing of thir goodis. Bot no respect had to the good reffone of thir poor bodeis, bot wes severlie fyuit and punisheit for thair recept, and thir rascall robberis them selfis left onpunisheit or onsocht for.

Thus, this Committe dissolvit, ilk one to thair awin housis; and, upone the 14 of August, the justice deput, kingis advocat, and justice clerk, with thair fervandis, rode fra Elgyn to Invernis, with litle good to the countrie for thair cuning.

The erll Marfchall rydes south agane to Edinbrughe for fatling of his customes, quhilk agreit, as ye may sie heirefter, nothing to his mynd, and grevous to the brughe of Abirdene.

About this tyme, the laird of Banf, and laird of Foverane and sum utheris leaves the kingdome and gois to the king, quhair thay remanit whill as ye may sie heirefter.

Ye hard befor of the Kingis forces. He resolves now to rais his army, and to tak wp his marche upone Monday the 8 of August, and go forduardis with displayit banner, and fet wp his standard at Nottingham; quhilk indeid couragioussie he did.

Bot it is trew, befor he took wp his marche, he, upone the fourt of August, maid a brave speiche to the gentilmen of Yorkshire, quhair of the tennour follows *verbatim* :

His Majestie's speech to the Gentlemen of Yorkshire, on Thursday the fourth of August.

Gentlemen,

When I directed that summons should be sent out for your meeting here this day, my principall end was, that I might give you thanks for the great forwardnesse and expressions you have made of your affections to me since I came into this country; and to assure you, that as the whole kingdome hath great reason to value you exceedingly for it, so I shall be very unsatisfied with my self till I have found some way to fix a mark of favour and estimation upon this country and this people, which may tell posterity how good subjects you have been, and how much gentlemen; and I am confident the memory of it will grow up with my sons too in a just acknowledgement. This was the most I intended to say to you; but there is an unquiet spirit abroad, which every day throws in

new accidents to disturbe and confound the publike peace. How I was driven from London, when I chose this place for my safety, is so notorious, that all men know it who know any thing. With what strange violence and indignities I have been pursued since I came hither needs no other evidence then Sir John Hotham's behaviour at Hull, who is now arrived at that infolence, that he will not suffer his treason to be longer confined within those walls; but makes sallies out of the town upon his fellow subjects, drowns their land, burnes and plunders their houses, murders, and, with unheard of cruelty, torments their persons; and this with so much delight, that he would not have the patience to wait what answer should be sent to my just demands, though in that respect I engaged my self to forbear to use any force, and kept my word, but chose the night before that came (as if he well knew what answer I was to receive) to act those outrages.

You see the sad effects of feares and jealousies, the miseries they have produced. No man can tell you the least good they have brought forth or the least evill they have prevented. What inconvenience and burthen my presence hath been here, what disturbance it hath brought upon the publick, or grievance upon any private person, your selves are the best judges; and whatever scandall some men have pleased to cast upon the Cavaliers (which they intend should reach all my retinue, and by degrees shall involve all gentlemen), I am confident there hath not been any eminent disorder or damage befallen any man by any person of my train, or under my protection.

I am sure my directions have been very strict in that point, and if they had not been observed, I thinke I should have heard of it by neerer complaints than from London. I pray God the same care may be taken there. I am sure it hath not been. And to give you the fullest testimony of my affection to you and to the peace of this county, and to shew you that no provocation shall provoke me to make this place to be the seat of the war, I have, for your sakes, passed over the considerations of honour, and notwithstanding the reproches every day laid on me, laid no siege to that place, that they may not have the least pretence of doing you mischief, but resolve, by God's helpe, to recover Hull some other way; for, that I will ever sit down under so bold and unexcusable a treason, no honest man can imagine. But it seems other men are not of my mind, but resolve to make a war at your own doors, whatsoever you doe or I suffer. To what purpose else is their new Generall armed with an authority to kill and destroy all my good subjects; their levies of horse and foot, some whereof are upon their march towards you, with cannon mounted, and the sending so many new souldiers into Hull, when there is no approach made towards it; but to fall out and to commit rapine, and by degrees to poure out an army upon you. In this I must aske your advice, what you would doe for your selves, what you would have me doe for you? You see how I am stript of my navy at sea, which is employed against me; of my forts and townes at land, which are filled with armed men to destroy me; my money and provisions of my house taken from me, and all my subjects forbid and threatned if they come neer me, that I may by famine or solitarinesse be compelled to yeeld to the most dishonourable propositions, and to put my selfe and children into the hands of a few malignant persons who have entered into a combination to destroy us; and all this done under pretence of a trust repofed by the people. How farre you are from committing any such trust, most of the persons trusted by you, and your owne expressions of duty to me, hath manifested to all the world; and how far the whole kingdome is from avowing such a trust, hath already, in a great measure, and I doubt not will more every day appeare by the professions of every county, for I am wholly cast upon the affections of my people, and have no hope but in the blessing and assistance of God, the justnesse of my cause, and the love of my subjects, to recover what is taken from me and them, for I may justly say they are equall losers with me.

Gentlemen, I desire you to consider what course is to be taken for your owne security from the

excursions from Hull, and the violence which threatens you from thence. I will assist you any way you propose. Next, I desire you out of the public provision, or your private store, to furnish me with such a number of arms (muskets and corlets) as you may conveniently spare, which I do promise to see fully repaid to you. These arms I desire may be speedily delivered to the custody of my Lord Maior of Yorke, for my use, principally from those parts, which, by reason of their distance from Hull, are least subject to the fear of violence from thence. And whosoever shall so furnish me shall be excused from their attendance and service at musters till their arms shall be restored, which may well be sooner then I can promise or you expect. I desire nothing of you but what is necessary to be done for the preservation of God's true religion, the laws of the land, the liberty of the subject, and the very being of this kingdome of England; for 'tis too evident all these are at stake. For the compleating of my Sou's regiment for the guard of my person, under the command of my Lord Cumberland, I refer it wholly to your selves, who have expressed such forwardnes in it.

YORK,—*Printed by Robert Barker, printer to the King's most excellent Majestie, and by the assignees of John Bill, 1642.*

This speiche endit, he now begins to marche, and at Nottinghame raises his standard.

Prince Robert, his nepuoy, being taken by the Emperour, and keipit be the space of thrie yeires in sure custodie and keeping, at this tyme, by the Emperour, is ransom frie put to libertie; who quiklie takis journey towardis his Uncle, the King of Britaine, where, at sic a tyme, he wes joyfullie received and hartfullie maid welcum, and, as wes said, sent frielie be the Emperour to our King to help him in his troubles. Well he is preferrit and maid commander over the Kingis horffis. The erll of Craufurd lykuaies cumis to him. He is maid welcum, and creat commander of the Volunteiris. The king takis order with the Commiissionis of Array (throw all schires and counteis), quhilk we call wapinschawinges. He charges all maner of men to convein at his standard, conform to the English lawis, wnder the pain of tresson; and finding the parliamentaris disobeying and not cuming to his standard, he furthwith causit discharge thair parliament, commanding thame to rys wp and dissolve, and declairit the erll of Essex, the erll of Bedford, the lord Brook, and sum utheris, traittouris.

On the uther pairt, the erll of Essex, generall of the hors forces, haistelly drawis to ane heid with ane brave army, and gave it out thay had no purpose aganes the king himself, bot onlie against his wicked counfallouris, malignant and incendiarie persons (who indeid wes his Majesteis loyall and trew subjectis, byding be him most faithfullie in thir his miserable distreffis), and resolved to tak thame fra the kingis bak perforce, as thay who war enemeis to thair ungodlie, tressonable procedure aganes his sacred Majestie, feiking to

defend his royall prerogative with thair lives, thair landis, thair goodis aganes thir rebellious parliamentaris. Sic heirefter.

Upone the 23 of August, Crichtoun, brother german to the laird of Frendracht, wes unhappellie slayne at be Adame Gordoun, ane young boy, with ane peftoll ; he is sone to James Gordoun in Fechill, of the folkis of Curridoun, and fervitour to Urquhart of Crommy. Dunbar, of Burgie, good brother to the laird of Frendracht, had drawn on ane meiting betuixt Crommy and Crichtoun, who then stood not in good termes, whair Meldrum of Iden wes ; bot this meiting turned tragicall, and Crommy, his boy, and Iden haistellie fled the countrie, and saillie wan away.

Efter thir great uproaris and buffines in England, it pleisfit his Majestie yit agane to fend ane messlage to both houffis of parliament, quhairof the tenour fra the prynt, word be word, follouis :

His Majestie's gracious Messlage to both Houses of Parliament, sent from Nottingham, 25. August, 1642, by the Earls of Southampton and Dorset, Sir John Culpepper, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir William Wedall, Knight.

We have, with unspeakable grief of heart, long beheld the distractions of this Our kingdom. Our very soul is full of anguish, until We may find some remedy to prevent the miseries which are redly to overwhelme this whole nation by a civil war. And though all Our endeavours tending to the composing of those unhappy differences betwixt Us and Our two Houses of Parliament (though pursued by Us with all zeal and sincerity) have been hitherto without that successe We hoped for ; yet such is Our constant and earnest care to preserve the publike peace, that We shall not be discouraged from using any expedient, which, by the blessing of the God of Mercy, may lay a firm foundation of peace and happinesse to all Our good subjects. To this end, observing that many mistakes have arisen by the messages, petitions and answers betwixt Us and our two Houses of Parliament, which happily may be prevented by some other way of treaty, wherein the matters in difference may be more cleerly understood, and more freely transacted, We have thought fit to propound to you, That some fit persons may be by you inabled to treat with the like number to be authorized by Us, in such a manner, and with such freedom of debate, as may best tend to that happy conclusion, which all good men desire, the peace of the kingdom. Wherein, as We promise, in the word of a King, all safety and encouragement to such as shall be sent to Us, if you shall choose the place where we are for the treaty, which We wholly leave to you, presuming of your like care of the safety of those We shall imploy, if you shall name another place ; so We assure you and all Our good subjects, that (to the best of Our understanding) nothing shall be therein wanting on Our parts, which may advance the true Protestant religion, oppose Popery and superstition, secure the law of the land (upon which is built as well Our just prerogative, as the propriety and liberty of the subject), confirme all just power and privileges of Parliament, and render Us and Our people truly happy by a good understanding betwixt Us and Our two Houses of Parliament. Bring with you as firm resolutions to doe your duty, and let all Our good people joyne with Us in Our prayers to Almighty God for his blessing upon this Work.

If this proposition shall be rejected by you, We have done Our duty so amply, that God will absolve Us from the guilt of any of that blood which must be spilt; and what opinion soever other men may have of Our power, We assure you nothing but our Christian and pious care to prevent the effusion of blood hath begot this motion, Our provision of men, arms and money being such as may secure Us from farther violence, till it shall please God to open the eyes of Our people.

What reasonable man is so blynd, bot the goodnes and grationfnes of this royall king may be evidentlie seim to his good subjectis, or who could think or can justlie alledge aganis this godly proposition? Bot behold the answer whiche it gettis, heirefter set down, word be word, fra the print :

The Answer of the Lords and Commons to his Majestie's Message the 25. of August, 1642.

May it please your Majesty,

The Lords and Commons, in Parliament assembled, having received your Majestie's Message of the 25. of August, doe with muche greife resent the dangerous and distracted state of this kingdom, which we have by all means endeavoured to prevent, both by our severall advices and petitions to your Majesty, which have been not onely without successe, but there hath followed that, which no ill counsell in former times hath produced, or any age hath seen, namely, those severall Proclamations and Declarations against both the Houses of Parliament, whereby their actions are declared treasonable, and their persons traitors; and thereupon your Majestie hath set up your standard against them, whereby you have put the two Houses of Parliament, and in them this whole kingdome, out of your protection: so that, until your Majestie shall recall those Proclamations and Declarations, whereby the Erll of Essex and both Houses of Parliament, and their adherents and assistants, and such as have obeyed and executed their commands and directions, according to their duties, are declared traitors, or otherwise delinquents, and untill the standard set up in pursuance of the said Proclamations be taken down, your Majestie hath put us into such a condition, that whilst we so remain, we cannot, by the fundamental priviledges of Parliament, the publique trust reposed in us, or with the generall good and safety of this kingdome, give your Majestie any other answer to this Message.

JOH. BROWN, Cler. Parliament.

H. ELSING, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

It may be heir thoct, that this gracious king did not, without just reason, give out these declarationis and rais wp his standard, as forsit and compellit thairto by the actionis and deidis daylie done by thir tuo honniss of parliament, to the derogatioun of the kingis royall auctoritie, so soundlie establishit be the irrevocabill lawis of the kingdome. And albeit this answer wold infer a rebellious disobedience and denying of all meins of peace, so grationlie offerit by his Majestie, and that it wold appeir it was aneuche to mak the king go about efter a violent maner to bring them in wnder subjection; yet he wyslie suppressis his justlie procured wrath, and studeis to give thir honniss of parliament full content, whereof thay formerlie complained, be the wnder-writin Reply, coppeit fra the prynt, word be word, as follows :

His Majesty's Reply to an Answer sent by the two Houses of Parliament to his Majesty's Message of the 25. of August, concerning a Treaty of Accommodation.

We will not repeat what means We have used to prevent the dangerous and distracted estate of the kingdom, nor how those means have been interpreted, because, being desirous to avoid effusion of blood, We are willing to decline all memory of former bitterness that might make Our offer of a Treatie lesse readily accepted.

We never did declare, nor ever intended to declare, both our Houses of Parliament traitors, or set up our standard against them, and much lesse to put them and this kingdom out of Our protection : We utterly professe against it before God and the world. And further, to remove all possible scruples which may hinder the Treatie so much desired by Us, We hereby promise, so that a day be appointed by you for the revoking of your Declarations against all persons as traitours or otherwayes for assisting of Us, We shall, with all cheerfulness, upon the same day recall Our Proclamations and Declarations, and take down Our standard. In which Treatie We shall be ready to grant any thing that shall be really for the good of Our subjects. Conjuring you to consider the bleeding condition of Ireland, and the dangerous condition of England, in as high a degree as by these Our offers We have declared Our self to do ; and assuring you that Our chief desire in this world is to beget a good understanding and mutuall confidence betwixt Us and Our two Houses of Parliament.

Who wold think bot thir houffis of parliament had receavit from his Majesty full content to their owne desire be the replie formerly set down ; bot behold how his Majesty's goodness is be them still misregardit, speik, writ or do what he can to satiffie them. And haveing wyn ane poynt, thay still desire his Majesty to more, as be thair subseqent declaration may appeir, coppet fra the print *verbatim* :

A Declaration of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, in answer to his Majesty's Message.

Whereas his Majesty, in a Message received the fifth of September, requires that the Parliament would revoke their Declarations against such persons as have assisted his Majesty in this unnatural war against his kingdom, It is this day ordered, and declared, by the Lords and Commons, that the arms which they have been forced to take up, and shall be forced to take up, for the preservation of the Parliament, religion, the laws and liberties of the kingdom, shall not be laid down until his Majesty shall withdraw his protection from such persons as have been voted by both Houses to be delinquents, or that shall by both Houses be voted to be delinquents, and shall leave them to the justice of the Parliament, to be proceeded with according to their demerits, to the end that both this and succeeding generations may take warning with what danger they incur the like heinous crimes ; and also to the end that those great charges and damages wherewith all the Commonwealth hath been burthened in the premises, since his Majesty's departure from the Parliament, may be borne by the delinquents, and other malignant and disaffected persons ; and that all his Majesty's good and well-affected subjects, who, by loan of moneys or otherways, at their charge, have assisted the Commonwealth, or shall in like manner hereafter assist the Commonwealth in time of extream danger, may be repayed all sums of money by them lent for those purposes, and be satisfied their charges so sustained, out of the estates of the said delinquents, and of the malignant and disaffected party in this kingdom.

Ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, that this Declaration be forthwith printed and published.

HEN. ELSYNG, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

Now, judge how this gracious king his goodnes is abusit, and daylie more and more provokit to wrath by his disloyall parliamentaris. For when first his Majestie conditionallie wes too content to recall his declaratioun of tressoun, and tak down his Standard, now they will have him to quyte his trew and loyall subjectis, without whome he can have no being, and they, with the erll of Strafford, put out of the get; then the king suld stand his allone, quhairby thay nicht do with him as they pleiffit. Bot his Majestie more generoullie wold protect and defend thame the better, whome the parliament socht thus to destroy for his caus, and held and maintained thame as his good subjectis, who approved thame felfis faithfull in the trubles whiche followit. Now the parliamentaris most rebelliouslie beginis at thair owne handis to mell with the king, the quein, the young prince, and all thair rentis; takis in the schippis royall; thay leave him nothing in propertie quhairupone to leive. His castellis, his touris, his strenthis thay tak fra him. The prelatis and ther dependaris, with the papistis rentis thay mell with. So that, in effect this gracious king is robit of all meines, freindis and moyan belonging to him, his quein, the young prince, and of his worthie prelatis; bot done to him be his owne native and unnaturall subjectis, of purpose to draw him perforce to ther lawles opinioun. Bot the Lord disapointed ther expectatioun, albeit his rentis and revenues in Scotland pertening to him and his quein wes in lyk maner takin fra him be his disloyall subjectis, wnder pretens to pay ther debt contractit in thir trubles, quhilk thay call the good caus. Notwithstanding of all thir grievous afflictions, he raisis his Standard, as ye have befor, at Nottinghamhe, not passing tuo thousand men, and als litle money to pay thame; aluaies the Lord daylie more and more prosperis him, as ye may sie heirefter. Anent the melling with his rentis, sie more heirefter, and of his freindis rentis also, by act.

Upone Sunday the 28 of August, Mr. Androw Cant and Mr. Johne Ofwall, tua of the ordinar ministeris of Abirdene, gave the communion, the first in the old kirk, and the second in the new kirk. Thay gave the breid to one or tuo sitting narrest them, then the bassein be ane elder wes sett befor the people doun the burde, and ilk mau took his communioun breid with his owne hand out of the bassein. The miniuter thairefter gave the coup to one on ilk syd sitting narrest him, and so ilk communicant gave the coup to utheris, sitting at the table, bot not kneeling, as wes usit befor; whereat findrie people murmurit and grudgit, bot culd not mend it.

Upone the 29 of August, doctor Goold at his owne hand caufit brak doun the fair gryte aikin gestis within the bischopis hous, and transportit thame

thairfra for reparatioun of the college. Pitifull to ſie ſo glorious a boolding thus revin doun be diſpightfull foldiouris, and then demolifhit be doctoris of divinitie! This doctor Goold, being principall, began to preiche there, as ye have before; bot about Lambes he began to wiry, and left af ony more preiching, quhairat his auditouris wes nowaies diſpleiſſit, for thay had no pleſour of his unfavorie ſermonis; the ſtudentis wiſſing rather to be at thair leſſonis, and the townes people at thair wark, nor to be heiring him. Sie heirefter.

About the laſt day of Auguſt, the laird of Haddochie cam home from England knightit Sir John Gordone. He brocht with him ſum dayntie Engliſh horſſis. Sie more of him heirefter.

Upone the ſecond day of September, lady Henrietta Stewart, marchiones of Huntlie, departit this life in France, and wes bureit in hir motheris grave at Lionis;—a virtuous, reverend, nobill lady, borne in France, mareit in Scotland, where ſcho boor hir honorable bairne tyme; and in hir widowheid and old age, by crueltie of the kirk for hir religioun, is forſit to flie the land and go to France, where ſcho deis, as ſaid is. Sie befoir, when ſcho went away. Her eldeſt ſone, the marques, ſucceidit to hir lifrent landis of the Bog and Pleuchlandis, a mater about ſexticoir chalderis vittel, a good help to his diſtreſſit eſtāt; bot had no more bot the chalmerlanry thairof.

The erll Marſhall is forſit, be plane moyan, to ſet Sir Williame Dik fyve yeires tak of the cuſtomes of Abirdene and Banff, and that for yeirlye payment of tuelf thouſand merkes and ane tun of Frenſhe wyne, for the cuſtomes both of Abirdene and Banf. Quhilk tak the ſaid Sir William Dik preſentlie ſettis in ſubtak to Patrik Leſlie, proveſt, and he oblegit to releive him of the tak deuty at the erllis handis. Thus, (ſic wes the iniquitie of tym) this Patrik Leſlie getes thir cuſtomes aganis this noble erll and all his enemeis in Abirdene, quhairat many mervallit. It wes ſaid, he gave the erll quyettie 1000 doleris for his overſicht to this fyve yeires tak; aluaies the erll had ten yeires tak to ryn (onſet), efter exſpiratioun of ſaid fyve yeires tak, for he had gottin 15 yeires tak of all.

Upone Tuiſday 6 September, Mr. John Gregorie, miniſter at Dulmaok, at the viſitatioun of the kirk at New Abirdene, teichit moſt lernidlie upone the 4. verſe of the 2. cheptour to the Colloſians, and reprehendit the order of our kirk and new brocht in poyntes. Mr. Androw Cant, ſitting beſyde the reidar, as his uſe wes, offendit at this doctrin, quiklie cloiſit the reidaris buke, and laid doun the glas befoir it was run, thinking the miniſter ſould the ſooner mak an end; bot he beheld and preichit half ane hour longer nor the tyme. Sermon

endit, the bretheren convenes to ther visitatioun, quhair Mr. Androw Cant impugnit this doctrein, defyring the said Mr. John to put the samen in wreit, who anfuierit, he wold not only wreit bot print his preiching, if neid so requirit, and baid be all what he had teicht as orthodox doctrein. The bretheren heard all and had ther owne opiniouns, and but ony more censure thay dissolvit, sunnwat perturbit with Cantis curiositie. Upon Thursday, he raillit out in his sermon aganes the said Mr. John Gregoreis doctrein, and on Sunday likuaies. At last, be mediatioun of the toune's balleis, at a coup of wyn, thay tua war satled with finall credet to Cantis buffines.

Thair cam word to Abirdene, that the English and Scottis covenantaris resident in Ireland wes pitifullie distreft, spoyled of ther goodis, and reft of thair lives. Efter generall Lesleis ingoing to the countrie, the native Irishis declairit they wold lay down armes at the kingis feit, bot not to the Scottis and English rebellis. Sie more heirefter.

Upone the fairsaid sext of September, the maister of Lovat, new cum fra his mareage with generall Lesleis second dochter, cam with hir to Abirdene, haveing her eldest brother the lord of Balgowny, the lord Elcho, Sir John Ruthven and sum otheris in ther company. They gat the banket fra the toune and little thankis given thairfore. Thay rode to the laird of Frendrachts hous, whose eldest sone had bein mareit to ane elder dochter of the said generall Lesleis, now erll of Leven (bot scho departit schortlie this lyf, leaving ane onlie dochter behind hir), quhair thay war weill entertaind. From that, they rode to Morray, to the lord Lovatis hous; and from that, the hieland get, returnit to Edinbrughe.

About this tyme, thier cam in quyetlie to Abirdene one called Othro Ferrendaill, ane Irish man, and ane skynner of his calling, favourit be Mr. Androw Cant, and be his moyan admittit frieman. He wes trappit for preiching on the night in sum housis of the toune befor ther fameleis, with clois durris, Nocturnal doctrein, or Brounaisine, as wes said, of whome ye may reid more heirefter.

About the 10 of September, the erll of Irving, laifull brother to the marques of Argyll, taking wp ane regiment of men for France, cam to the marques of Huntly, his awin good-brother, who wes weill intertaynd in Strathbogie, and gat 40 soldiouris fra him to help his regiment. From that, he cam to Abirdene, and wes blythlie banketed. His soldieris heir wes schippit at Abirdene vnder the conduct of livetennand Blair; and thairefter uther men wes schippit for his regiment at Abirdene, with livetennand Colonell Gordone, brother to the laird Abirzeldie.

Saterdag 10 of September, George Thomfounne, maister meafoun, new cum from Strathbogie to Abirdene, fuddantlie fell over Thomas Thomfone, burges of the toun, his stair, and with the fall becam fenfles and fpeichles, and depairted this life upone the Thuirfday thairefter; ane excellent mefoun, of fingular devyfe. He booldit findry brave booldings, amanges the reft he reedifeid the ftepill of the College kirk of Old Abirdene.

About the fame tyme, Thomas Urquhart, chirurgian in Abirdene (being drunk), fell over William Watfone's stair in the Nether Kirk Get of Abirdene, about 7 houris at even, and immediatlie departit this lyf, being careit home to his owne hous. Pitifull accidentis in this good caus.

Upone Sondag the ellevint of September, and Wedinfday thairefter, ane fast folempnandlie keipit in both Abirdenes, and throw all the churches of Scotland, be directioun of the Generall Affemblie, as ye have befoir. The motives were; 1. The troubles betuixt the king and the parliament of England; 2. To pray for uniformitie of religioun, doctrein and difcipline throw England, Scotland and Ireland; 3. For fatling all malcontentis in Scotland, that we may leive in peace; 4. For fair wether to ingather the cornes of the harveft. This fast wes folempnlie keipit in both Abirdenis, Sondag and Wedinfday thereafter, and in New Abirdene fo preceiffie, that no booth dur durft be opinit on Wedinfday, quhill both foirnone and efternone's fermonis were endit that day.

Tuyfday 20 September, Mr. Alexander Serogie younger exercifit heir in Old Abirdene, befoir the prefbetrie, veray lernedlie, to his gryte commendatioun. He wes preferrit to be minifter at Forgelyn, albeit deposit fra his regencie of the Colledge of Old Abirdene, as ye may fie befoir. Mr. William Serogie, his brother, thairefter exercifed lykuaies lernedlie. It is faid, at this tyme the prefbetrie fand it expedient, that baptifme fould be given upone ony day, alfwieill as on ane preiching day, quhar the barnes war waik, contrair to the opinioun of Mr. Androw Cant and his associates, as ye may fie heirefter.

Ye hard befoir, how doctour Guild tooke down the fair aikin geftis out of the Bifchopis hous. Now, about this tyme, he likuaies caufis tir and tak af the fklaites af of thir houffis, and careit thame down to theik ane fang fcooll newlie maid wp be him of ane hous within umquhill Bereold Innes' clois. He caufit brak down beddis, burdes and uther fyne wanefcot tymber wark, and brocht them down to the Colledge, to be employed there at his plefour. He alfo turred the laterans in the Colledge, whereby the fludentis had not fic naturall

efiment as befor; whereupone follout in despyte of him, that both the staires, chalmier durris and clois wes nichtlie abusid; yit wes theikit agane. Sie more heirefter.

About this tyme, the erllis of Dumfermling, Kynnoull, and Airlie, the lairdes of Banff, Foverane, and divers utheris, cam home from England. The laird of Banff wes maid lord of Banf. And at the same tyme, the young laird of Frendracht wes maid viscount of [Frendraught], lord Crichtoun; bot his father wold not change his styll, bot be called Laird.

It wes said that the English parliament had maid an Act abolishing bischopis and thair hail dependentes out of the kirk of England, cropt and root, whidder the king wold or not. And in the meintyme, sum bischopis are banefluit, sum wardit, sum abusit, and all thair housis and rentis mellit with and wptakin. Sie more heirefter.

Wedinsday 28 of September, being Michael evin, Patrik Lesly (a strong covenantier) chosin provest of Abirdene; Mr. Robert Farquhar, Johnie Leslie, Thomas Mortimer and Alexander Joffray, balleis for ane yeir; Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, schirref principall of Abirdene, and Thomas Frazer of Strechin, schirref principall of Invernes be commissioun.

About this tyme, Sir Johnie Leslie, eldest sone to the defunct laird of Wardes, cam home out of Germany; bot his fatheris fair estait was delapidat, and littil or nothing left him quhairupone to leve; so that he behovit to schift for him self, and went southe to Edinbrughe.

Sonday 2 October, Allaister Sandysone, messinger, sueir and subscrivit the covenant efter sermon in Old Abirdene, and in presens of the congregatioun, compellit thairto against his will.

About this tyme, there cam out a paper, quhairof the tennour follous:

A Declaration of the Lordis and Commonis assembled in Parliament, concerning his Majesties advanceing with his army towards London; with direction, that all the trayned bandis and volunteiris be put into a redline, that so the Kingis army may find oppositioun in evrie place as they marche;—As also how Sir Johnie Henderfoun urged one David Alexander, a Scottis man, to kill Sir Johnie Hotham and blow up the Parliamentis magazine, to whom his Majestie gave money, and he received it; and that no man full presume to wear any culloris or markis of divisioun in the city of London;—Whereunto is added, Generall Votes of the Lordis and Commonis for the serching of divers menis housis in the citie, and for the faying of the Kingis Revenue, and all the Bishops, Deanes and Chepdours ther Rentis and Profitis quhatsoever.

THE Lords and Commons in Parliament, considering with much tenderesse and compassion the miserable condition of this kingdom, distracted and distempered with many present evils and im-

minent dangers, and brought now to such an height of extremity of misery, that two English armies are neer together, even ready to joyn in a dreadful and bloody encounter, through the violent and wicked counsell of those who have captivated both the person and the power of the King to their own impious and trayterous designs, Do thereupon thinke good to publish and declare the same to the kingdome, together with some directions and provisions which may prevent the utter desolation and ruine both of religion and liberty, already overwhelmed and suppressed in the intention and hope of those rebels and traytors about the King. To which purpose, it is desired by both Houses, that all well affected subjects may take notice of these particulars.

That the King, by the help and assistance of the papists, the prelatical and corrupt part of the clergy, the delinquent nobility and gentry, and by the confluence of some notable traytors from beyond the seas, the Lord Digby, Oneale and others, and of many desperate, mercenary and ill affected persons from all parts of the kingdome, hath raised an army, armed, clothed and fed for the most part with the spoyles of his subjects, giving them liberty to plunder and rob all sorts of people, to exact money and plate from corporations, by threatening fire and sword, if they should refuse it.

That this wicked council doth not only hinder his Majesty from exercising the justice and protection of a King towards his people, but even that honour which is observed betwixt enemies; for, by a confident instrument of his Majesty, Sir John Henderfon, a papist (as we are credibly informed), one David Alexander was urged to kill Sir John Hotham, telling him it would be a good service both to God and the King; which he refused to do, saying, it was the work of a butcher, and not of a souldier. This Alexander being a Scotchman of a very poore fortune, and of a mind fit for desperate attempts, the King sent for him twice, while he was at Beverley, and when he came to his presence, he spak to him publicly in the field, and appointed a summe of money to be given him, which he received. After which, another proposition was made to him by the said Sir John Henderfon, that he would put fire to the magazine of the army raised by the Parliament; and to gaine the better opportunity to effect it, that he should labour to get some employment in the train of artillery; which he accordingly undertooke, and endeavoured to obtain. But before he could effect his mischievous intention, he was discovered, apprehended and examined, and thereupon confessed the practise and undertaking, the particulars wherof are referred to the examinations thereupon taken.

That the King doth send out Letters to borrow great sums, professing that those who will not lend him money do give him just cause to suspect their duty to his person and the peace of the kingdome; and this will be a sufficient reason to make them lyable to be plundered and spoiled of all they have. But such is the violence of the King's army, that their friends are in little better case than they who oppose them, and those who escape best must yet feed and billet the souldiers for nothing.

In those places where the trained bands are willing to go forth to serve in his Majestie's army, yet for the most part their armes are taken from them, and put upon those who are more mercenary, and lesse intrested in the Commonwealth, and so likely to be fitter instruments of rapine and spoile.

By these great violences and oppressions, they have so exhausted those parts, that his Majesty cannot stay long about Shrewsbury; and it is the earnest desire of the Cavaliers, that he would march forward towards London, those rich and fruitful countries in the way being like to yield them a supply of their necessities, and the wealth of London a full satisfaction of their hope, where they likewise think to find a party, which, upon his Majestie's approach, may make some disturbance, and facilitate their designs upon the city.

That if the King's army prevails, the good subjects can expect nothing, but that their lives and fortunes will be exposed to the malice and rapine of those ravenous souldiers, who often talk of

cutting the throats of honest and religious men, and have long expected their goods and estates, as the rewards of their service; the kingdom will again fall under the government of those mischievous counsellors, who, before this Parliament, had even brought both religion and liberty to ruine; and we shall have no hope left of any more Parliaments, except such as shall be concurrent and subservient to these ends.

The means of curing and preventing these evils and dangers we conceive to be these:

That good provision be made, by lone and contribution, for the army raised by the Parliament under the Lord Generall the Earle of Essex, which is no whit inferiour in horse and foot to the King's army; better armed, full paid, restrained from disorder and rapine as much as may be, well provided of all outward necessities, but above all, well encouraged and instructed in the goodness of the cause, by the labour of many godly and painfull divines.

That this army be alwaies ready to attend the removes of the King's army, either in one body or divided, as there shall be occasion, according to the wise conduct and direction of the Generall, that so no opportunity of fighting upon advantage be lost, nor the greedy fouldiers of the King's army suffered to range and spoyle the country at their pleasure.

That the countries through which the King's army is to passe doe associate themselves, and draw all their forces together, for the mutual defence of their persons and goods from oppression and spoile.

That those countries be required to send in all their horses fit for carriage, and for dragoons, as well for the assistance of the Lord Generall, for which, in convenient time, they shall receive satisfaction, as likewise that, by such meanes, those horses may be kept from being employed by the King's army.

That command and direction be given to all Lieutenants of Counties, and Deputy Lieutenants, that all the trained bands and all volunteers be put into a readinesse to be brought to such rendezvous, and to be obedient to such commanders in chiefe, as shall be appointed by the Committee for the safety of the kingdom, or by the Lord Generall; that so the King's army may find opposition in every place as they passe, and the inhabitants may have at hand a sufficient protection and defence, and the Lord Generall may strengthen his owne army with these forces, as he shall see cause.

That powder, munition and ordnance, with all other necessities, be prepared for these forces, that so, without any trouble or confusion, they may be brought together, and fitted for service, upon all sudden occurrences.

That all those, who, in the city of London or any other place, shall weare any colours or other marks of division, whereby they may be distinguished from others, and knowne to be of the malignant party, shall be examined, searched and disarmed; as likewise all others, who, being able, shall not lend or contribute towards the publique safety of the kingdom in this time of so great and imminent danger.

That it be commended to the serious consideration of those in the King's army, and of all other that intend to assist and succour his Majesty in this impious and unnaturall war (amongst whom it may be hoped there are some honest men and Protestants), what it is that moves them in this quarrell.

Is it for feare of some innovations and alterations of Religion, or Church Government? Let such as are possessed with this vaine and causelesse apprehension know, that nothing is intended or desired, but to take away the government by Bishops, which hath been so constantly evidently mischievous and dangerous to Church and State, and such other things as shall be found to be justly offensive; and nothing to be settled and introduced but by authority of Parliament, after consultation first had with an assembly of learned and reverent Divines.

Is it to uphold the authority, prerogative and honour of the King, and to preserve the faifty of his royall person? Surely the Parliament is, and ever hath benee ready to doe any thing that belongs to them to secure all these, which they have often testified by many humble petitions to his Majesty.

If there be no cause for any of these respects to seeke the destruction of the Parliament, and the blood and ruine of their kindred, friends and acquaintance, what remains then to be the matter of the quarrell, and the motives of such great combustions, and the effects and consequences of their victory if they should prevaile? That Priests, Jesuits and the Pope's Nuncios may domineere and governe in the King's Connell, as heretofore: That the Arch-Bishops of Canterbury and Yorke, and their suffragans may suppress diligent and powerful preaching, and banish and oppress all the most pious and best affected subjects of the kingdome, and introduce the Popish religion, under a Protestant profession, till they have strength and bouldnesse to cast off the disguise, and openly appeare that which indeed they are, and would not seem to be: That the Earle of Brissoll, and his sonne the Lord Digby, Mr. Jermin, and other such traytors may possesse the great places and government of this kingdome, and be the arbiters of the affaires of State, and distributors of preferments, and disgraces to such as shall further or oppose their designs: That the delinquents, oppressors and destroyers of the kingdom may not only escape the justice of the Parliament, but triumph in the spoiles of all honest men, good patriots; and that through our troubles and divisions, the rebels in Ireland may prevaile; that we may cease to be a free nation, and become the object of cruelty and oppression at home, and of scorn and infamy abroad.

And if there can be no other fruit of their hazard and endeavours on that side, let them then consider whether, by adhering to the Parliament, they may not expect effects more suitable to the desires of honest men, the glory of God, in the preservation of his truth; the peace of the Church, by securing it against the pride, avarice and ambition of the clergy; the honour, greatness and security of the King, by freeing him from false and trayterous counsellors, and establishing him in the hearts and affections of his people; the prosperity of the whole kingdome, by the blessing of good lawes and a righteous government.

Die Sabbati, 15 Octob. 1642.

Resolved upon the Question by the Lords and Common assembled in Parliament,

That such persons as shall not contribute to the charge of the Commonwealth in this time of imminent danger and necessity shall be held fit to be censured.

Resolved upon the Question by both Houses of Parliament,

That such persons as shall not contribute to the charge of the Commonwealth in this time of imminent necessity shall be held fit to be disarmed.

Ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, That the Lord Maior and Sheriffs of the city of London shall forthwith search the houses and seize the arms belonging unto Mr. Nathaniel Jefferson, Mr. Aulin, Mr. John Bedle, Mr. John Batty, Mr. Ralph Long and Mr. Robert Lewis, all of Breadstreet Ward; Mr. Jo. Blunt of Lymestreet Ward; Mr. Ald. Wright of Colemanstreet Ward; Mr. Roger Drake and Mr. John Walter of Farringdon Within; for that, as it appears by the report from the Committee, they have not contributed, as they ought, to the charge of the Commonwealth in this time of imminent danger.

Resolved upon the Question by both Houses of Parliament,

That the fines, rents and profits of Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Deans and Chapters, and of

such notorious delinquents who have taken up arms against the Parliament, or have been active in the Commission of Array, shall be sequestred for the use and service of the Commonwealth.

Resolved upon the Question by both Houses of Parliament,

That the King's revenue arising out of rents, fines in Courts of Justice, compositions for Wards, and the like, and all other his Majesty's revenue, shall be brought into the several Courts, and other places where they ought to be paid in, and not issued forth, or paid out, until further order shall be taken by both Houses of Parliament.

Die Sabbati, 15 Octob. 1642.

Ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, That this Declaration, Depositions and Votes, thus amended, be forthwith printed and published.

J. BROWN, Cler. Parliamentorum.

LONDON,—Printed, October 17, 1642.

Followis now a paper of certane speciall and remarkabill passages fet out and coppeit thus :

A continuation of certane speciall and remarkable passages from bothe houses of parliament, and divers otheris partis of this kingdome, from Wednesday the twelf of October, till Saterdag the 15 of October 1642.

THE erll of Essex sent letteris to the parliament, whiche were this day red in the Houffis, by whiche it was enformed, that he had received certane informatioun, that the King is brocht to suche distress, and want of meines to pay his army withall, that he wilbe suddantlie enforced to marche from Schrewisburie; and, as it is reported, intendes with his forces to advance towards London; that the King is confidentlie perswaded to find a strong party in London, and then the cavilleris intendes to plunder the Round-headis. But under that name, the Lord Generall informes, that the cavilleris comprehendis all persones that have any estate, for they begin now to schow themselves in ther proper collouris, and spair none that ar worth any thing, whidder they be Round-headis or Rattill-headis; and no doubt thay wilbe now les favorable in London, if ons thay get thither; and those that fo muche plead in their behalfis will have then als litill caus to speek weill of them as any other.

But the Lord Generall desyreth the parliament, that trayned bandis in and about London may be put into a reddynes for ther owne defens, that provisioun may be maid to fortifie the city, and that the parliament wold tak ordour to secure the persones of suche of the choifest of the city as ar most suspected to rais ane party against the parliament, whereby, if occasioun of tryell fall happin, there may not be a civill mutiny in the city amongs them selfis. Whereupone the Houffis, upone debait of this busines, have ordayned that the trayned bandis of London, Middlesex and Surrey, shalbe put in a reddines (as is desired), and that the close Committe shal mak diligent inquirie of all the cheif malignantis in the city, and send out warrantis for them to have them examinat befor the Houffis. The Lord Generall, by his letteris, also informed the Houffis, that he wes of a certane informed, that the Kingis army consisted of 9000 fut, 2500 hors, and 1500 dragouneris; and however it hath bene reportit, that he is 40 or 50,000 strong, there culd not, at any muster as yit, be more found then the said number. Also the Lord Generall informed, that he intendis to marche clois efter the Kingis army, and if it be possibill intercept them in ther passage; and that the lord Co-

ventry cam to him to Worcester, and frielie yeildit him self wp to the parliament, desiring to be convoyed wp to them with a stronge guard, whiche the Lord Generall intendeth accordinglye, and to fend him wp with all conveniency.

Then cam letteris to the parliament from the kingdome of Scotland, givinge them thanks for admitting the clergy of ther kingdome, recommendit by them to the assemblie of Ministeris appointed to consider of religioun; as also to inform the parliament, upone consultation of the eaffaires of this kingdome at ane assemblie held at Edinbrughe the 29 of September last, according to the lait pacificatioun, thay have appointit 51 Commisioneris of the erllis, lordis, gentrie and commons, to offer certane propositions to the said parliament, to be treated of for the reconcilment of the presnt distractionis, whereby the divisioun of bothe kingdomes, according to the said pacificatioun, may be preferred; desiringe the parliament that thay may, be the like number out of both Houffis appointed to treat with the saidis Commisioneris from Scotland upone the said propositions, and that the parliament wold tak order that the saidis Commisioneris may have saif conduct to this kingdome and bak agane, without molestatoun by the Kingis party. Whiche propositions the parliament have takin into consideration, and have resolved to joyne with the kingdome of Scotland in the said Treaty, and to satisfie them in ther other desires.

And the parliament have also ordered, that there salbe furthwith suche a quantitie of armes bocht and sent into Scotland, in exchange for those armes whiche thay have sent over into Ireland aganes the rebellis, accordinglye as wes then agreed by the propositions concerninge that buslines.

Maister Fountane, the lawier in London, wes brocht before the Commouns as a delinquent, for questioning the power of the parliament by what auctoritie thay did appoint Commisioneris to tender the propositions for the raising of hors, money or plate, and givinge out uther speeches aganes the parliament; for whiche it was ordred he should be committed to prison to ansuer to the same.

There wes one Maister Dorella, citizen, brocht before the hous of Commons, for saying that Mr Pyme had taken a bribe of 30 lib.; and beinge demandit how he culd prove the samen, he said he had heard it so reported by otheris, bot culd not name any that had so said besides him self; quhairupone it was ordred, that he should be committed to prison, and brocht to condigne punishment, for raising the said scandall.

The parliament haveing laitle sent a message to his Majestie, to desire his consent for the sending of Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Reynolds into Ireland, to view the estate of thinges there, Secretary Nicholas, by command from his Majestie, sent a letter to the Houffes, informinge them that his Majestie doeth expresselie command, that the parliament do not send any of ther memberis into Ireland for the end aforesaid. Whereupone, efter sum debait of the buslines, the Houffes ordred that the said gentlemen should be furthwith sent over into Ireland by the auctoritie of parliament, and to have instructions from the Houffes to inquire of the estate of thinges there.

There wes a letter then also red in the Commouns, cuming from Ireland, by which it wes informed by what cuning and deceitfull meanis the Papistes and Jesuits have incensed the armyes against the parliament; tellinge them, that the rebellis have the Kingis hand and seall for what they do, and that if thay set theme selfis aganes the Kingis auctoritie, thay will incens his Majestie above what the parliament ar able to defend thame, his Majestie haveing disclaimed the courses of the parliament, and resolved to grant pardon to none that hold armes by auctoritie of the parliament (as thay pretend), or forces, or doe without the Kingis consent. By whiche meanis thay have deluded many that wold urtheraies have takin part with the Protestant forces, and the parliament have of laite bene debarred from sending into Ireland, whereby to clear them selfis from these unjust accusations.

There was also certane informationis givin to the Commouns on Thursday last, by letteris from the adventuraris' forces, from Ireland, That they have litle taken at sea, upone the Irish costis, fyve schippis cuming from Spayne with ammunition, and uthir provisiouns, intended to be sent to the rebellis in Ireland, whiche prize is valued to be worth at least 50,000 pund in bullioun, found in the saidis schippis, and ammunition and peices of ordinans worth above als muche more; all whiche is now to be employed for the service of the Protestant forces there against the rebellis.

There was four or five of the Lord Generallis troopes (that ran from ther culloris) taken in London, and committed to prisoun, and a company of dragoneiris were appointed to carry them down to the army, there to receive condigne punishment for ther base cowardeis, according to marschall law.

The Hous of Commons have drawin up ane order, that there false postis and chanes set up in all the eminent passages in Coven Garden, Sanct Martyns, Southwark, and other places about the suburbs, for the better securitie in case of ony oppositioun.

It was also informed the Houffis by letteris from the army, that the King refuseth to exchange Windgotis for young Stranguage, but will either have capitane Hampfield, or 5000 poundis in money for his ransom.

It was also informed the Houffis, by letteris from Holland, that since the Quein vnderstood that capitane Stradling and capitane Kettleheys schippis were taken, scho hath altered hir purpose of cuming to England, and sent into France for her almoner, who is expected everie day at the Hague, and that he bringis with him certane propositiones for the Queinis going over into France.

That the States Generall and the States of Holland have had sum bickering about the parliamentis declaratioun. The States of Holland declairing them selfis for the parliament, and desiring to hold ane correpondency with them, the States Generall declare them selfis not as neutrall betuixt the King and the parliament.

Also informing that the Prince of Orange is cum to the Hague, upone occasioun to chrisen his young dochter; but the States of Holland intend to call him to ane account concerning the aide whiche he hath sent to the King, befor he depairt from thence.

Ther was also ane letter presented from the Quein of Bohemia, expressing hir hartie sorrow for the proceeding of hir sones in England against the parliament, discovering ther account, and that they cam not over hither with any suche purpois, to hir knowledge, or with her consent; and therefore desires the parliament, that in whatsoever they have offended, they may be stricte called to ane account for the samen.

Upone Thursday night last, the Erll of Bathe, Sir Henry Barclay, Sir Hew Polland, Sir Ralphe Sidocham, and foure utheris, were brocht up to London by the Erll of Pembroke, and on Frydday, by order of parliament, thay were committed to severall prisounis. Sir Eduard Edomy, Sir Eduard Barclay, and the Marques of Hertfurd's cheplane were brought to toun on Tuyfday last, and committed to prisoun.

And it was then informed the Houffis from Dorsetshire, that 7 troopes of hors, and 1000 foot of the Erll of Bedfordis forces, ar gone into Couvaill aganes Sir Ralph Hoptoun, and intend veray suddantie to joyne them selfis to the lord generallis forces.

The adventuraris for Ireland cam to the parliament, and offered them that thay wold tak in Galloway at thair owne charges, and mantane the forces there, if thay might have a further allowance out of the rebellis land, belonging to the said place; whiche propositionis were veray weil approved of by the Houffis, and orderit accordinglye.

And it was then informed the Houffis by letteris from the north of Ireland, that Colonell Leslie bath givin the rebellis a veray great defeat before Charlemont; that he had killed and taken prisoneris above 4000 of them, and recovered the place from them, whiche is a veray great victory, it being als considerable a place as any is in that parte of the kingdome.

Upone Frydday last also, the Commouns, efter long debait, agreed in a vote, that all suche as have refused to give or len either hors, moneyis, or plate, upone the propositionis for the service of the King and parliament, false disjoyned as delinquentis, quhairby they may be disabled from offering prejudice to the parliament or kingdome.

By these paperis may be found many considerable pointis, done and projectit daylie by the parliament aganes his Majestie and royall auchtoritie, scheltred and schaddowit by a pretendit auchtoritie of parliament. Thay have set down be act, to mell and uptak his Majesteis rentis and revenewis, and likaies episcopall houffis and churche rentis, and rentis and leivings of all suche as followit the king in thir troublefom tymes, intending to impoverish his Majestie, in suche sort as he sould not be able to keip the feildes, bot cum in and yeild to the full desires of the parliament, whidder legal or illegall; bot the Lord disapointed them of ther designis efter a wonderful maner, as heirefter ye may sie.

Ye hard befor, how his Majestie had raisit his Standard at Nottinghame with about 2000 men, and very scant of moneyis, as wes reportit. Pitifull to behold! Ilk day newis cuning to Abirdene, sum tymes of the kingis victoreis, quhairat his trew subjectis rejoisit; uther tymes, that the parliamentaris war victorious, quhairat the puritanes and ther factioun avowedlie rejoisit, bot when thay hard of the kingis victoreis, they droupit lyk deid upone the calfey. Sie heirefter.

Word cam to Abirdene, about the 27 of September, how Prince Robert had taken in Worchefter, efter a brave fight. Generall Essex advanceing towardis them, sent sum troopes to keep the gates, and sum horfmen of his lyffgard; bot thay maid a foull retreat. There war 700 parliamentareis killit, four culouris, and divers prisoneris takin. Bot one Collonell Sandis did oppose Prince Robert manfullie, whereby sum also of the kingis men war killit and fore hurt. Efter this glorious victory thair flokkit daylie out of all schires many of his good subjectis, quhairby he wes now growing to ane heid, and had his army both of hors and foot in good posture. About this same tyne Felt Marfchall Ruthven, with sum Dutche commanderis, cam from Germany and landit in England, offerit his service to his Maiestie, who wes well receavit, and who did some singular service, as ye may heirefter sie.

About this tyme, thair wer sent to the English parliament, the erll of Caf-fellis, the lord Maitland, Sir Archibald Johnstoun, laick elderis ; Mr. Alexander Henderfone, Mr. Robert Douglas, Mr. George Gillefpik, ministeris at Edin-brughe ; Mr. Samuell Rutherford minister at Sanctandros, Mr. Eleazar Borth-nick minister at to treat upone uniformitie of religioun and church government, as wes spokin befor in the parliament passages.

Now the king marches for London, Generall Essex resolves to give him bat-tell or he can thair. Both armeis went on in uther sichtis to Kenton near Bam-burry, quhair there wes ane large plane feild fit for the purpos. The king goes to counfall of warr, resolves to fight on Sonday aganes his will, saying, " Then, since it is so resolved, let God fight his owne battellis upone his owne day." Syne in prefens of divers nobles, captanes and commanderis of his ar-my he maid the Speiche following :

My lordis and the rest heir present, if this day schyne prosperous unto ws, we falbe all happie in a glorious victorie. Your king is both your caus, your querell and your capiten ; the foe is in sight, now shew your felfis no malignant parties, but with your fuordis declare what curage and fidelitie is within yow. I have writtin and declared, that I intend alwaies to mantane and defend the Protestant religioun, the rightis and privileges of the parliament, and liberties of the subject, and now I must prove my wordis with the convinceing argument of the fuord. Let hevin schew his pouer by this dayes victory, to declair me just, and as a lauchfull, so a loving king to my subjectis. The best encouragement I can give yow is this, that, cum lyf or death, your king will beir yow company, and ever keip this feild, this place, and this dayis service, in a gratefull remembrauns.

Eftir this speiche, he turnes to his foldiouris, and utteris the brave and comfortable oratioun following :

Gentilmen, yow ar called Cavilleiris and Royalistis in a disgraceful maner. If I suffer in my fame, needis must yow do also. Now expres your felfis my freindis, and not malignantis. Fight for your king, the peace of the kingdome and the Protestant religioun. It is not so gryt ane ho-nour to keip the quhyte cander of opinioun, sumtymes conferred by the rable multitude without distinctioun, as, when oure honour have suffered sum diminutioun and bene in the eclipse of royall splendor, to mak it schyne out agane with cleir resplendant beames of majestie. I have drawin and collected yow from severall countreis, and yow have, lyk trew freindis, followit me in all my occa-sionis and fortouns. We ar all now engaged, as neir as lyf or fame concernis ws ; and if I thocht that any of your affectionis wanted provocation to stirr your magnanimous resolutionis in the ac-tionis of this dayes service, I wold use wordis to enflame your anger, and tell yow sum reffone of heighe encouragement, that sould produce in yow all a nottable mounted anger, since the inequali-tie of this feild (pretendit for defens of the Protestant religioun, and by me intendit to the same purpos) doeth expres a secret distrust of realitie in my royall intentionis. Yow ar called Cavi-leiris, in a reprocheful signification, and yow are desiguit for the slaughter, if yow do not manful-

lie behave your selfis in this battell. Thay call all the kinges trooperis Cavilleiris; bot let thame now know, that the valour of the Cavilleiris bath honored that name both in France and other countreis, and now let it be knowne in England, alswell as horsman or trooper, it signefeing no more bot a gentleman serving his king on horsbak. Schow your selfis now courageous Cavilleiris, and beat bak all opprobrious speiches and asperionis cast upone yow by the enemy. Let thame know and decree, that for your king ye do adventure your selfis, and for the eternall reward of a just acquired honour.

Thaireftir, whill as his Majestie was ryding wp the foirfront on heid of his army, and immediatlie befor he joynit battell, he maid ane thrid speiche, and commandit the sevint Psalme (much to his purpois) to be publictly sung, to the gryte joy of his people, who threw ther capes in the air, saying and crying out, “ God save the King, Forduard, Forduard.”

Whereupone, his Majestie gives order to charge. Prince Robert commandit the richt wyng, Felt Marschall Ruthven the left wyng, and the Erll of Lyndesay the battell. Prince Robert, at the first charge, routed the enemeis left wyng, and Ruthven shorthlie eftir (though with sum more difficulty) did als much to ther right, and left the battell naiked; so as the standart, being in the vane of the kingis foot, haveing long sustaned the enemeis hail fors, and borne down with number, ther wes killed to the king the erll of Lindsay, the lord Obignie, Sir Eduard Varvein, standart-berar, and the standart takin, bot quicklie regaind by ane privat man, called Smith, who wes maid thereafter the kingis standart-berar in all feildis, and creat the first bannerret in all England for this piece of service. Divers utheris brave gentilmen besydis killit and cruellie woundit, and findrie taken prissoneris, sic as the lord Willabie, sone to the said erll of Lyndesay, generall of the foot army, collonell Williame Walvafer. It is said, efter the taking of the standart, the king with his reserve can couragiously forduard and recoverit the same by meines of the foir-said Smyth. Be this tyme, Prince Robert and Ruthven returnit fra the cheas, whiche, if thay had not follout so far, the kinges standart had not bene taken, and the enemy had bene utterlie overthrowne; bot shorthlie efter thair returning the enemy wes rowtit and all defeat. The king him self approved for his valiance and courage, to the gryte joy of his army, whome still he wes exhorting; and if the nicht had not fallen down, his Majesteis army had cut them all af. Essex fled to the castle of Warnick. There wes killit to him above 5000 men; 57 culloris, 26 coronetis or horsmanis cullouris taken, 11 peice of gryte ordinans, and 30 waggonis full of ammunitioun. There wes killit to the king about 2000, by the personis and prissoneris above specifit. It

is said, the king led on his troop veray fair, and escaipit the schot of ane cannon within ane yaird, still crying, "Fight, Fight for God and the King and the Protestant religioun, but God will fight for yow." The commanderis behaved them self bravelie. Sir Thomas Austen wan muche honour, the erll of Craufurd, and Sir Eduard Fyrtoun, whose regiment was last in the feild, quhair of his Majestie took speciall notice. This feild wes foughten upone Sunday 23 October, in the morning, upone a fair lieth or mure betuixt Bambury and London. It is said, befor this battell, his Majestie went from Shrewisbury and past by the erll of Essex, who being advertesit, follout with all diligens, so that the tuo armyes cam in sight one of another the samen Sunday in the morning. Essex and his whole army thus defeatit, the king and all his army stood in battallion the haill nicht, efter thay had given thankis to God. Upone the morrow, his Majestie went first to Bambury toune, where my lord Peterburrow (who fled) had ane regiment for the parliament aganis the king, and who also refusit his Majestie entres within the toune; he therefore causit schoot ane peice of ordinance over the toune, whairupone the maior and utheris cam furth. His Majestie gave thame all, young and old, quarteris for ther lives; bot gave the pillage of the haill toune to his soldiours. Then his Majestie past to the lord Seyis hous, him self being absent; bot his lady being brocht out, scho went faillie, bot her hous wes pillaged. The lord Sanet Johne, a gryte man for the parliament, wes heir in this battell lykuaies killed.

The king then went to Oxfurde, where he wes most joyfullie receaved with univerfall acclamatious of *VIVAT REX*. There wes brocht in before him all the culloris and coronetis in triumphe of virtue. His Majestie directed the most parte of his horffes to ane place of Theames, called Feavly, 25 myllis from London, and sent Sir Johne Barrow with a proclamatioun to the citizenis of London and Wastminster, with pardon to all (28 perfones who cheiflie did oppose the king onlie excepted), upone provisioun thay wold yeild and cum in to his Majestie, and that thay wold nather aid nor assist Essex with men, money, nor plate. Efter this Felt Marschall Ruthven is preferrit to be general of the kingis foot army, in place of the lait Erll of Lyndsay now deceiffit. Gryte numberis of people, fra all corneris of the countrie, daylie, efter this battell, cumis in to the king.

It is said, that Essex sent about 16 currieris or postis, ilk ane efter utheris to London, to felow the parliament his bad succes; whereat thay wer so efrayit, that thay left Wastminster, quhair ther parliament stood, and went in to the citie of London for more securitie, being a myll distant therefra. Thay

schortlie went and mellit with the kingis thrid sone, Duke of Glocester, and his sifter, in company with the Ladie Roxburche ther foster-mother, and placed thame in the Marques of Worchesteris hous in Broadstreet of London, now pertaining to the Lord Collingtoun. Thay causit beat down Windfore brig and Kingtoun bridge, with some othereis, to stop the kingis passage. Thay drew ane ditche about Hydpark, to hold af his forces. And thus all England is in an uproare, quhilk I pray the Lord to fattill in peace, to the schame and confusoun of the plotteris, projecteris and deviseris of this ungodlie, unnaturall and unkyndlie warr, his awin glory and honour of his fervand our king, who daylie more and more is provokit to wrath and anger by his disobediend and disloyall subjectis. Sie heirefter.

Upone the thrid Tuyfday, and 18 of October, the Provinciall Assemblie sat down in the sessioun hous of the kirk in New Abirdene, Doctor Goold, our principall, chosen moderatour, to continew, as use is, to the nixt Provinciall Assemblie. Mr. David Lyndsay, persone of Balhelvy, last moderatour, preichit. The deposit Doctor Scrogie, be apointment of the presbitrie, upone the morne preichit; and being thairefter censurit by the bretheren, is found faultie in sum pointes; 1. For not praying for the distressed kirk and state of Ireland, in particular; 2. Alledging, that no novatiouns could be brocht in by subjectis, either in church or pollicie, aganes the will and auctoritie of ane monarche. Bot this dillit doune quyetlie without more din.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell, persone of Turreff, being accusit for adulterie in the last Provinciall Assemblie (sie befoir) produces befoir the Committe apointit for his tryellis heir famous testimonials under the subscriptionis of the provest, balleis, minister and reider of the brughe of Coupar in Fyff, declairing, these wemen in ther owne presens had suorne quyte contrarie to ther first depositioun, and that thay war persuadit and intyfit to mak wp this sclander. The testimonials wes found sufficient, and besydis, thay took him deiplice sworne upone his innocencie, quhairupone he wes absolvit fra this scandall and found a good barne.

Gryte buffines about Brounaifme in this Assemblie laitly cropin in to Abirdene, and uther partis in the countrie, practeifed be William Maxuell, Thomas Pait and Othro Ferrendaill in sum houffis, preiching upone the nicht as wes alledgit. Mr. John Ros minister at Birs complanit upone Gilbert Gairdin, apeirand of Tullifrosky, that he, his wyf, his children, fervantis and haill famellie dishantit his paroke kirk of Birs, and had his devotioun morning and evening within his duelling hous. He being convent, compeirit, and answerit

for him self, and said, it wes trew quhilk the minister had spokin, and forder declairit, the religioun whiche he professit wes the onlie trew religioun. Quhairupone thay demaund him of certane pointis of religioun, quhairunto he maid his owne answeris, noways to the contentment of the bretheren, and thairfore thay ordanit his minister to proces and excommunicat him in caice of disobedience. Sindrie toune's men of this sect ar suspected; Mr. Androw Cant and Mr. John Owall thocht no gryte dislikeris thairof, for be the said Mr. Androwis moyan this Ferrendaill is maid frieman, as ye have befoir. In end, the bretheren apointit a Committe of ane minister and ane reulling eldar out of ilk paroche of this presbitrie, to conveyn at Abirdene the 8 of November nixt, for trying thir materis. Sie heirefter.

Mr. Williame Wedderburne, laitlie deposit fra the kirk of Bathelny, having maid his repentans to the full, gettis now oversicht to teiche and preiche heir and thair, bot wold not admit him to serve at the cure of any kirk; yit the Generall Assemblie (sie heirefter) reponis him to serve at any kirk he can procure.

This Assemblie directit Mr. Robert Reid persone of Banchorie, and Mr. Williame Strathauchin minister at Old Abirdene, to go and confer with Doctor Forbes professor; bot the bretheren had no fruit of this conferrens: Whereupone thay fend over agane to his owne hous in Old Abirdene Mr. Androw Cant, Mr. Johnne Owall, tuo of the Ministeris of Abirdene, and the said Mr. Williame Strathauchin. Thay desire him to sueir and subserive the covenant, quhairby he nicht keip his owne place. Quhairunto he ansuerit (as wes reportit), he could not subserive the covenant, quhairin Episcopacie wes abjurit; bot thocht them laifull and necessar in the church being able honest men, bot being found faultie and unworthie, to remove them and put in better men in ther places, and thocht it not expedient to tak away thair places: Forder, that privat baptisme to deing babes wes necessar and lauchfull: That the givinge of the communioun to seik persones, lying on deid bed, wes lauchfull and necessar; and to give it to hail persones in the kirk, kneilling in modest maner, wes not unlauchfull. Thir and the lyke heidis wes amongst thame in ther conferences, as wes said. Wherunto the foirsaidis Ministeris ansuerit, thay luikit for ane better ansuer, and said, thay fand nothing bot that he wes avers and contrarie to thair new reformatioun, and therefore wold deall no more with him; bot report his ansueris to the Committe of the Generall Assemblie holdin at Edinbrughe, because he disapprovit thair new reformatioun. He ansuerit, he wnderstood not sic reformatiounis, as breid destruction of the

countrie, and daylie brocht in grevous finis and offences against the Almighty God, sic as shedding of innocent blood daylie, murther, thift, rapyne, plundering, fpolzeing and robbing of honest mens goodis, blasphemie, tyranny, adulterie, perjurie, lying, fueiring, and many uther grevous finis, with upliftit hand but punitioun. Conferrens endit, thay dynit togidder at his desyre in Mr. Thomas Lilleis hous, quhair he then lodgit. Thay retorne to the bretheren the doctoris anfuers. Quhairupone thay fend the said Mr. Johne Ofuall to the Committe of the Generall Assemblie holdin at Edinbrughe with his anfuier; bot thay said, "Let the Provinciaill Assemblie tak order with him and his place both, as maist incumbent to thame." Thus, Ofuall cumis bak with this anfuier, and Doctor Forbes place still vaikis. Sie heirefter.

This Assemblie ordanes heir famelie exerceis, prayeris morning and evening in ilk manis hous, under the pane of censur. Ilk minifter declairit this ordinance out of the pulpit throw this province or diocie. And haveing cloiffit thair buffines upone Frydday the 21 of October efter afternone's meiting, thay dissolvit.

The same 18 of October, Alexander Gordoun of Birfmoir wes mareit to Ifobill Leslie, dochter to Patrik Leslie provest of Abirdene, in the kirk thair of, be Mr. Johne Ofuall minifter. The lord Gordon, cuming fra the south for Strathbogie, the lord Saltoun and the lord Kilpont met be chance altogidder. Thay convoyit thir pairteis, with many uther freindis and toune's men to ther wedding. Thay had good cheir, and, upone the 25 of October, he brocht over his wyf to his awin hous in Old Abirdene, quhair there wes ane goodlie infair.

Oure Chancellor, as wes said, causit about 30 of our Scottis capitanes and commanderis go difaguyfit into the parliament. Thay schippit at Leith, for none durst go be land without the kinges pass and parliamentis both.

Divers foull and filthie pamphletis daylie printing and disperfing throw the land, tending pairtlie to the disgrace of the king, and tending pairtlie to the anfuering of these pamphletis in disgracefull and shamefull maner, as thay weill deservit.

Upone Mononday the last of October, Sir Gilbert Mengzeis of Petfoddellis, at the Crabstane, hurt Johne Forbes of Leslie in the leg be ane schot. Thair wes upone both fydis schot about elleven pistollis, and none gat skaith bot Leslie. Thair wes sum old roust betuixt thame, for Leslyis father killit Petfoddellis goodschiris brother unworthellie; lykwaies sum contraverfie betuixt thame felfis about ane Mois, where Johne Forbes of Leslie brak tryft appointit to have satled the samen. Efter the whiche, thay chanceit to meit, Leslie

cuming to the toune, and Petfoddellis going out. Thay meit, goes by, but salutatioun. Petfodellis took it unkyndlie, and perfewis; betuixt whome findrie felhottis wes schot, as is said. Aluacis thay pairtit, both cumis in to the toune. Petfoddellis gois to his oune hous, and Leslie to Mr. Robert Farquharis hous. He lay wnder cure quhill Januar 1643, and then began to walk upone ane staf feble, and not foundlie heallit. This good caus brocht in the heiring and weiring of gunis, quhilk bred mekill forrow and mischeif in this land.

Upone Frydday, Wedinsday, and Setterday, thir thrie dayis weiklie Mr. Androw Cant, Mr. Johne Ofwell, and Mr. Johne Rew, ministeris at Abirdene, began, ther nicht about (insted of evening praieris), to lecture lessonis, cheiflie brocht in be this Cant. No honest persone durst be absent fra this new begun lectures, bot wes rebukit and cryit out agaiust; whereby thay thocht this feruice wes thraldome on wark dayes.

Upone the first of November, oure Sovereigne Lordis Sessioun sat down in Edinbrughe, for adminiftratioun of justice, and sat peciablle, prais be to God.

About the 5 of November, in ane seamanis hous of Peterheid, there wes hard, upone the nicht, beating of drums, uther tymes founding of trumpetis, playing on pifferis, and ringing of bellis, to the astoneishment of the heirers. Troubles followit.

Upone the aucht day of November, the Viscount of Convoy lord Crichtoun wes mareit with Irving, dochter to the laird Drum, at the kirk of Dulnaok. His father wes not at this mareage, and wold not be callit lord nor viscount, bot held him with the name of laird. He wes befor mareit with generall Lesleis dochter, who deit shorthlie thairefter, leaving ane dochter behind hir.

About this tyme, word cam that the king of Denmark had sent to oure king his awin sister sone certane ammunitioun, pulder and ball, with fimm capitanes and commanderis, to his gryte joy, and moneyis also.

Setterday 19 November, about 10 houris at evin, thair fell out ane heiche unhard-of wynd, with monstros rayne, whiche continewit whill Sunday at tuelf houris. The storme cam out of the south southeist. Ane schip cuming fra Norroway with tymber faillit her mast and wes drevin on schoir. The men wes all saiffit, praisit be God. The wynd fell, bot the raynes continewit whill Mononday at 9 houris in the morning. Gryte stormes and tempestis followit, quhairby there wes gryte skaith be sea, and findrie schippis perisht on oure costes, betuixt Montros and Dundie, and upone the cost syd in Fyff.

Now about this tyme, the king makis the erll of Newcastle his Livetenand Generall betuixt the river of Trent and the river of Tueid in Scotland, with full pouer to rais and pres all maner of man within these boundes; who haistellie levied out of Westmureland, Cumberland, Northumberland and the bisshoprik of Darhame about 14,000 men, whereof thair wes 4000 papiftis, as wes alledgit. Thir were the first papiftis that rais in the kingis service, not in ther default, bot that his Majestie imployit them not, for feir of suspitioun and outcrying of the parliament aganst him, as they did indeid; bot his Majestie answert, he craveit not ther help, nor culd thay look for any more benefit at his handis nor thay had be the establishit lawis of the kingdome in the dayis of Quein Elizabeth or of King James his father, quhilk with all rigour he wes content sould be profecute aganes thame, and that he had to that effect (for saifing him self from suspitioun) sent out his proclamationis. Bot this answer could on na wayis satisfie the humour of thir parlamentares; bot, taking advantage of the kingis proclamationis, thay immediatlie send out uther proclamationis, granting libertie to all papiftis who wold cum in, help and assist thame, to repeall fra whatsumever actis maid aganes thame in any king or quenis tyme. Quhairupone the papiftis flokkit daylie in to the parliament in gryte number. The king, heiring of this order, said, " Weill seing the parliamentaris hes givin way to receive the papiftis aganes the law to fight aganst me, why then sould I refuse ther service who frielie offeris the samen unto me, [and] that notwithstanding of the proclamationis set out be me aganst them?" Quhairupone he resolves to mak all papiftis welcum that cam to him. And trewlie findrie and many of thame cam in to him, whereby he haid gryte help and comfort, and who wes most loyall and trew to him in his gryte and grevous troubles.

Now the erll of Newcastle raises his army, gois on towardis Yorkschire, for repressing of certane rebellis who had promesit to the king to be his trew servandis, and had fallin fra thair obediens, and takin pairt with the parliamentaris. Sie more heirefter.

Upone Tuisday 22 November, the marques of Huntlie cam in to Abirdene with the lord Gordoun the lord Oboyne, his tuo sones, and findrie uther freindis: he wes lodgit in skipper Anderfonses hous, wes servit be his owne domestickis, cookis, cateris, maister household and stewartis. Thay bocht his meit and maid it redly to him. The occasioun of his cuming to the toune wes said to be upone some alterationis betuixt the marques and the lord Gordone since the wretting in Edinburghe of ane contract betuixt thame anent

the dispositioun of the marques haill landis, rentis and leiving, for yeirlie payment to him self of ten thousand merkis in silver rent; that the lord Gordoun fuld have sex thousand merkis of yeirlie rent, and the lord Oboyne to have fyve thousand merkis of yeirlie rent with the burding; the marques to keip Strathbogie and his hous in the Old toun to duell intill, and the lord Gordoun to have all the rest: bot the lord Gordoun not to have pouar to sell heritable ony of his estait, but consent of his father and uther honorabill freindis speciallie condiscendit upone. How all endit wes keipit secret. He rode out of Abirdene upone the 5 of December, and rode to Strathbogie, during whiche tyme he gat no bon-acord drunken to him in wyne; whidder if it wes refusit or not offerit, I can not weill tell. The lord Oboyne followit his father home upone the nynt of December.

Report past, that the king of Denmark had sent ane embassadour (with Crouner Cochrum who was first aganes the king, and agane returnit his trew man) to treat of peace betuixt the king and the parliament; bot befor their cuming to England the parliamentaris had petitionat the king for accomodatioun of peace; (bot no cessation fra warr); and, in the mein tyme, befor his Majestie returned answer, thay sent down fix barkis or grite cabarris full of ammunitioun, pulder, ball and uther furnitour, with fix kiftis full of silver, and ane company of brave soldioris; and, wnder this treattie, to have gone down Thames (becaus thay durst not go by land) and, to have takin in one of the kingis awin houffis called Kingstoun, ane strong hold, to have manit the famen, and keipit thir commoditeis saif fra perrell: Bot his Majestie advertesit hereof sent thrie peice of cannon to Thames fyd, quhair they schot and sank thir cabarris to the sea ground, men and all; ane quhair of being schot at, the bullet lichted on ane pulder punsheoun, fyrit the schip and blew schip, men and all in the air.

Ye hard how the foirsaid embassadour cam thairefter. He past, first to the king, syne went to the parliament, quhair he and Cochrum bothe wes evill intreated, and bothe wardit, quhairat the embassadour cryit out, saying, it wes aganes the law of nationis to be so used. At last he is put to libertie, and Cochrum detained; bot how he wes releivit, or what effect this embassage took, I cannot tell.

The king is now lying at Southamptoun, and his men quartered heir and there throw the countrie, quhair thay might be best accommodat. Prince Robert is lying at Breutoun. Now the lord Hellisly, capitane of the red regiment of the parliamentaris, rancounterit with him. Bot Prince Robert cut.

them all to peices, and richt so drest ane uther regiment called the grein or blew regiment, cuning to support the reid regiment, to the gryte greif of the parliamentaris, being tuo of the choicest regimentis both on hors and foot whiche thay had. Efter this fight, quhilk wes in the said moneth of November, Prince Robert returnes victorioullie to his awin quarteris.

Effex, in the mein tyme, cums out of London with the bodie of his haill army; and being on march he is advertesit how thir tuo fairfaid regimentis wes elene defeat and destroyit. Quhairat, fore moved, he haltis and staves, thinking Prince Robert nicht happellie follow his victorie, and meit him; bot getting word he wes returned to his quarteris, he marchit no forder on, bot returnit bak agane to London.

Efter this, Prince Robert receaves orderis to go for Kentfchire, to repres sum rebellious there. The erll of Warwick wes direct be the parliamentaris to joyne with Sir Johne Hotham younger, to resist the king and defend the countrie quhairever thay cam; bot good Prince Robert encounteris thir tuo campions, defeatit and routit thame selfis and thair foldiouris. He gat six or fevin trunkis full of money, thair cannon and haill baggage.

Heir it is to be nottit, no humiliation, prais nor thanksgiving, fasting, nor prayer, nor worschip givin to God within any Scottissh church, notwithstanding of thir gryte unlookit for victoreis; bot we wes deavit for fasting, praying, praising, when generall Leslie wes in the feildis, as ye have befor: bot now no word for the kingis victoreis, nor for his saiftie and preservatioun. Mervallous to behold!

Upone the last day of November, general Leslie returned bag and baggage from Ireland to Edinbrughe, leaving major Mouro behind him, with his army, in garrifoun.

Now remember, the marques of Hammiltoun, the kinges deir coufigne and grytest minium, hes left him, for all the favouris, riches and honouris his Majestie conferrit upone him; and, in thir his grevous troubles, he cumis cannellie into Scotland, sportis and passis his tyme, and letis the king (but his good counfall, help and furderans, quhilk belongit [to] him treulie) doe for him self with gryte labor, nicht watching, and truble, and travell. Bot if this marques have proven faithfull to his Majestie, it may happellie heirefter be sein. Aluaies about the doun sitting of the sessioun, he cumis in to Edinbrughe, takis wp hous in the kingis owne pallace of Holyroodhous, keipis cairfullie ilk counfall day, quhair the Chancelair, him self, the marques of Argyll, the lord Balmyrrinoche and sum utheris gydit or misgydit this miserable king-

dome. Ilkane had ther owne secret moyan and intelligens. The marques of Hammiltoun had his brother the erll of Lanerk secretar still to the king of his Scottis counfall at court and daylie with his Majestie, by whome he had good intelligens. Aluaies nichtlie and secretlie thir lordis had ther meitingis and conferences, as occasioun offered.

Dame Elizabeth Gordoun ladie Wardes, thairefter ladie Cluny, departed this lyf at the toune of Durhame in England, quhair scho and the laird of Cluny her husband had thair residence for the tyme actualle duelling. Scho deit of ane Cancer quhilk wes in one of hir papes tuo yeir befor. It eit wp and consumeit hir throw the bowellis, as wes said. Scho deit upone the second day of December, and wes bureit honestlie out of hir awin native soyll:—A woman of suspect chastetie, and thocht over familiar with Sir Alexander Gordoun laird of Cluny forsaide, thir many yeires bygone, in hir first husbandis tyme, and thocht an evill instrument to the downethrowing of both ther fair and flourishing estaites; yit few wes their lyf dayis in the second marriage, being mareit, as ye have befor, upone the day of Sie heirefter also of Clunys returne.

Thair cam from England to Edinbrughe, as wes said, ane hundreth and ten thousand pound Stirling for the Midsummeris terme of brotherlie assistants 1642, conform to king Charles' Actis of parliament, at the 2. parliament, fol. 75. Utheris said it wes bot 20,000 lib. Stirling, to pay our merchandis for the victuall transportit to Ireland. Sir William Dik, Sir John Smyth, Sir Williame Gray burgeffis of Edinbrughe, and Mr Robert Farquhar burgeffis of Abirdene, lookit to have gottin payment for that victuall, and all uther expensis; bot thay gat none do quhat thay culd do, to ther gryte miscontentment.

Report past that the Estaitis of Holland sent in to the parliament of England craveing an unioun with them, and that the Prince of Orange, for favoring oure king his awin allya, wes now in diffavour of the Estaites. Sie heirefter.

Ye heir of Newcastle, how he had raisit armes and supprest the rebellis of Yorkschyre victoriously. He heires now how Sir Johne Hotham, younger (a fore enemy to the king), wes plundering and killing his loyall subjectis quhair-ever he cam. Heirfoir Newcastle feikis to fynd him out. Hotham, heiring this, resolves to cros his way by intaking of ane pass or brig whiche Newcastle behoved to march by. Bot this Hotham is manfullie doun fra this pass, and shamefullie routed thairfra in to Hull; out of the quhilk, if thair had



not issued sum 60 or 80 horfmen for his refkew he had then bene killed. Newcaftell, being wyreit in the cheas and feing him efcaip, wyllie and couragiouflic foundit the retreat, and returnit victorious.

Young Hotham agane takis the feildis, about 6000 men. Newcaftell hes about 10,000 men, and gois to feik him out; bot Hotham, feing his enemy more in number, intrinchit him felf craftellie, and biggit wp ane fcons ftrongellie for his defens. Newcaftell effayis to get him out, bot culd not without gryt lois of men; quhairupone he began to batter the fcons. In the mein tyme, Hotham, quyetlie be ane unfeen way, convoyis him felf and his men faiflie away, Newcaftell ftill battering with cannon, whill thay war all faiflie gone bag and baggage without fkaith or lois of ane man.

Now the parliamentis of England had ther owne wayis to move ws to rais armes in Scotland aganes oure foveraigne lord the king for thair help and affiftans foundit upone ane pretendit act of pacificatioun, and to this effect writ with oure Scottis erll of Lindfay to oure counfall, who declairit be the way to his Majeftie that he had fuche commiffioun from the parliamentis to Scotland, whiche (thay having occafoun of his being befylde thame then in England) commiffioun thay ernestlie defyrit him to carie; declairing alfo that the cheif pointis of contraverfie betuixt his Majeftie and them war about four, 1. That his Majeftie wold ratifie and approve ther actes of parliament; 2. Prefbiteriall government without bifchopis or thair dependantis; 3. Ane indictioun to ane Generall Affemblic; 4. That fic as thay callit incendiareis and malignant parteis about his Majeftie (who indeid wes his faithfull and loyall fubjectis) fould be fent in be him to the parliamentis, to fuffer difgrace, indignitie, punifhing of ther perfons and plundering of ther eftaites at ther will and plefour, as wes done be thame heirtfoir to the noble erll of Strafford, never aneuche to be deplored. Aluaies let the indifferent reidar judge whidder or not thefe articles war reffonable craveit, ather fra the nature, or from the handis of ane king. Quhairunto his Majeftie wold on nowaies condifcend, except he grantit to the indictioun of ane General Affemblic, to be haldin at London the fyft day of November, quhair Epifcopacie and the Book of Common Prayeris wes there approvyn, as ye may heirefter fie. Our Scottes erll of Lyndfay could not wyn home from the parliamentis to Scotland be land without the kingis pafs, fo he cam and gat the famen efter he had fchawin his commiffioun to his Majeftie. Quhairupone his Hienes takis fchortlie occafoun and wreitis to his counfall as followis:

The Kingis Majesties Letter directed to the Lordis of his Privie Counsell of Scotland, upon occasion of the said Declaration.

CHARLES R.

Right trusty, and right well-beloved cousins and counsellors, and right trusty and well-beloved counsellors, We greet you well. We have lately seen a paper, presented to us by the Earl of Lindsey, as a Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in the Parliament of England, of the seventh of November, to our subjects of our kingdom of Scotland, which, after many high taxes of us and our government, very earnestly invites, and in a manner challenges assistance from that our native kingdom of men and arms for making a war against us, making a claim to that assistance by virtue of the late Act of Pacification, to the which (out of our desire to make a perpetual union between our two kingdoms, for the happiness of both, and by it the more firmly to establish our own greatness and just power) we cheerfully consented.

As we are at our soul afflicted, that it hath been in the power of any factious, ambitious and malicious persons, so far to possess the hearts of many of our subjects of England as to raise this miserable distemper and distraction in this kingdom against all our real actions and endeavours to the contrary, so we are glad that this rage and fury hath so far transported them, that they apply themselves in so gross a manner to our good subjects of Scotland, whose experience of our religion, justice, and love of our people will not suffer them to believe those horrid scandals laid upon us, and their affection, loyalty and jealousy of our honour will disdain to be made instruments to oppress their native sovereign, by assisting an odious rebellion.

We have from time to time acquainted our subjects of that kingdom with the accidents and circumstances which have disquieted this; How (after all the acts of justice, grace and favour performed on our part, which were or could be desired to make a people completely happy) we were driven by the force and violence of rude and tumultuous assemblies from our city of London and our two houses of Parliament: How attempts have been made to impose laws upon our subjects without our consent, contrary to the foundation and constitution of this kingdom: How our forts, goods and navy were seized, taken from us by force and employed against us; our revenue and ordinary subsistence wrested from us; How we have been pursued with scandalous and reproachful language; bold, false, and seditious passages and libels publicly allowed against us; and been told that we might, without want of modesty and duty, be deposed. How, after all this (before any force raised by us), an army was raised, and a general appointed to lead that army against us, with a commission to kill, slay and destroy all such who should be faithful to us; that when we had been by these means compelled, by the assistance of our good subjects to raise an army for our necessary defence, we sent divers gracious messages, earnestly desiring, that the calamities and miseries of a civil war might be prevented by a treaty, and so we might know the grounds of this misunderstanding: How we were absolutely refused to be treated with: And how at last the army (raised, as was pretended, for the defence of our person) was brought into the field against us, gave us battle, and (though it pleased God to give us the victory) destroyed many of our good subjects, with as imminent danger to our own person, and our children, as the skill and malice of desperate rebels could contrive. Of all which, and the other indignities which have been offered unto us, we doubt not the duty and affection of our Scottish subjects will have so just a resentment, that they will express to the world the sense they have of our sufferings. And our good subjects of Scotland are not, we hope, so great strangers to the affairs of this kingdom, to believe that this misfortune and distraction is begot and brought upon us by our two houses of Parliament,

though, in truth, no unwarrantable action against the law can be justified, even by that authority. They well know how the members of both houses have been driven thence, inasmuch that, of above five hundred members of the House of Commons, there are not now there above four score, and of above one hundred of the House of Peers, not above fifteen or sixteen; all which are so awed by the multitude of Anabaptists, Brownists, and other persons desperate and decayed in their fortunes, in and about the city of London, that, in truth, their consultations have not the freedom and privilege which belong to Parliaments.

Concerning any commissions granted by us to Papists, to raise forces: We must refer our good subjects to a Declaration lately set forth by us, upon the occasion of that scandal, which we send together with this. And for our own true and zealous affection to the Protestant religion (the advancement whereof our soul desires), We can give no other instance, than our constant practice, on which malice it self can lay no blemish, and those many protestations we have made in the sight of Almighty God, to whom we know we shall be dearly accountable, if we fail in the observation. For that scandalous imputation of our intention of bringing in foreign forces: As the same is raised without the least colour or shadow of reason, and solemnly disavowed by us, in many of our Declarations, so there cannot be a clearer argument to our subjects of Scotland, that we have no such thought, than that we have hitherto forborne to require the assistance of that our native kingdom, from whose obedience, duty and affection we should confidently expect it, if we thought our own strength here too weak to preserve us, and of whose courage and loyalty we shall look to make use of, before we shall think of any foreign aid to succour us. And we know no reasonable or understanding man can suppose our good subjects of Scotland are obliged or enabled by the late Act of Parliament in both kingdoms to obey the invitation which is made to them by this pretended Declaration; when it is so evidently provided for by that Act, that as the kingdom of England shall not make war against the kingdom of Scotland, without consent of the Parliament of England, so the kingdom of Scotland shall not make war against the kingdom of England, without the consent of the Parliament of Scotland; and when they have always declared themselves so careful of our honour, safety and just rights, which now undergo so great violation.

This we have thought fit to say, upon occasion of this late Declaration, and do recommend it to you, the Lords of our Privy Council of our kingdom of Scotland, to be communicated and published to all our loving subjects there. And if the grave counsel and advice, which you derived hither by your act of the two and twentieth of April last, had been followed here, in a tender care of our royal person, and of our princely greatness and authority, then would not this face of confusion have appeared, which now threatens this kingdom. And therefore we require you to use your utmost endeavours to inform our subjects of that our kingdom, of the truth of our condition; and that you suffer not the scandals and imputations laid on us by the malice and treason of some men to make any impression in the minds of our people, to the lessening or corrupting their affection and loyalty to us: but that you assure them, the hardness we now undergo, and the arms we have been compelled to take up, are for the defence of our person, and safety of our life; for the maintenance of the true Protestant religion; for the preservation of the laws, liberties and constitution of this kingdom, and for the just privileges of Parliament; and look no longer for the blessing of Heaven than we endeavour the defence and advancement of all these. And we doubt not a dutiful concurrence in our subjects of Scotland, in the care of our honours and just rights, will draw down a blessing upon that nation too. Given at our Court at Oxford, the fift day of December, 1642.

Printed by warrant and at command of the Lords of his Majesties Privie Council of Scotland by Evan Tyler, printer to the Kings most excellent Majestie, 1642.

Now, let ouy reffonable man judge betuixt the king and his fubjectis, whiche of them wes the beginneris of thir feirfull diftemperis and troubles, firft in Scotland and now in England, to the murdering and fchedding of mekell innocent blood, plundering of goodis, banefhing of good fubjectis fra ther offices, digneteis and countreyis, and promoting of lawles rebellis to honoris, welth and ritches pluckit and pullit fra honeft men and loyall fubjectis to the king.

Aluaies the erll of Lanerk wes fent down with this Declaratioun to oure Scottifh counfall, and ane new counfall day apointit the 4 or 5 of Januar nixt. The parliamentis had fent down thair petitionn, craveing aid of ws of men and armes, conforme to the treattie of pacificatioun and covenant past betuixt thame and ws ; and the king fendis down to countercheck this petitionn his pitefull declaratioun, in forme forfaid, to our counfall ; and both wes product the 22 of December, and ane new day of counfall appointit, as is formarie faid.

Well, the counfall convenis, the kingis declaratioun and the parliamentis petitionn ar both publictly red out. It gois to voiceing, whidder we fuld affift the parliamentaris or not. The king by tuo voices getis it, and fo no affiftans ; whereat the parliamentis freindis takis exceptioun, alledgeing thir voices wes not fufficient, nor culd any thing be concludit without the conventioun of the Eftaitis, to wit, nobles, barronis, burgeffis. Now remember, this voiceing wes within the counfall upone the 22 of December. Thairefter the Eftaites wes chargit to fend ther commiffioneris and convey at Edinbrughe upone the 4 or 5 of Januar, fie more heirefter ; that is, at this firft counfall day, the erll of Lanerk defyrit his Majefteis declaratioun to be printit and publictly difperft and publifhit throw all Scotland, whereby his good fubjectis micht have full informatioun of the treuth. It wes agitat *pro et contra*. In end, the king, be voiceing, getis his reffonable defyre, and the fame ordanit to be printit at Edinbrughe, to be difperft and fprede to the effect foirfaid ; and the raifing of men referrit to the Committe of Eftaites to convey the day of Januar foirfaid 1643. Sie now more heirefter.

In this moneth of December, there cam out ane paper fet out be Mr. David Lyndfay perfone of Balhelvie, callit *Scotlandis Halleluiah*, printed by Raban at Abirdene, thocht to be better faid nor it had ftuff or good mater, and whiche I thocht not worthie to tak panes upone for inferting it in this place, albeit it is lying befyd my felf in print.

The king caufes quarter his army for thair mantenans moft commodioufly both for man and hors throw the countrie, to abyde the winter feffoun.

The marques of Huntlie, in this moneth of December, fendis in to our Old

toun Colledge Charles Gordone his fourt sone, to leirne gramar. He gat doctor Leslie (the lait deposit principall) his chalmir (who had still keipit the samer for his recreation, whill this tyme) for his sone and his pedagog to remane into, and the marques had the said doctor Leslie with him self to Strathbogie, there to remane and be intertymeit at his owne table, becaus he saw him a diffirent gentleman, violentlie throwne out of his awin place for not subscribeing of the covenant, as ye hard befor. Thus, the marques requested this doctor Leslie to go with him; and so, upone the 15 day of December, he left his chalmir in the college, who had still keipit possessioun thair of (albeit deposit as said is) to the foirsaid day, and willingly he went with the marques to byde his fortun.

Upone the 16 of December, doctor Goold and Mr. Williame Strathauchin yokit Williame Charles, wricht in Abirdene, to the doun-taking of the bak of the hie altar standing upone the eist wall of bischop Gawin Dunbaris Iyll, als heiche nar by as the sylring thair of, curiouselie wrocht of fyne wanescot, so that within Scotland there wes not a better wrocht peice. It is said, the craftisman wald not put his hand to the doun-taking thair of, whill Mr. William Strathauchin, our minister, laid first hand thair to, whiche he did, and syne the wark wes begun. And in doun-taking of one of the thrie tymber crouns, quhilk thay thocht to have gottin down haill and unbrokin, by ther expectatioun, [it] fell suddantlie upone the kirkis gryt ledder, brak it in thrie pieces and it self all in blaidis, and brak sum pavement with the wecht thair of; bot the people wes all saif. Now oure minister devyfit ane loft, for eis of the people at sermon, going athwart the church eouth and north, quhilk took away the flaitly sicht and glorious schow of the body of the haill kirk; and with this bak of the altar, and uther ornamentis thairupone, he decoirit the foirsyde and baksyde of this beistlie loft, whairas fourtie pundis wold have coft als mekill uther tymber as wold have done the samir, if thay had sufferit the foirsaid ornament to stand. This wes done but advis of the Old toun Sessioun, and, as sum said, but consent of the bretheren at the last visitatioun of oure church. It wes a well wrocht peice, haveing thrie crounes uppermost, and thrie uther kynd of crounes beneth, weill carvit with golden knapis, now on this loft. Thair wes 2000 merkis left be doctor Scrogie in the kirk box, with the quhilk oure minister theikit the kirk, too-fallis, steple and Gawin Dunbaris Iyll with new skait; and keft with lyme that pairt quhair the bak of the alter stood, that it suld not be kend.

In this moneth of December, and second day thair of, dame Elizabeth Gor-

doun, first lady Wardes, fyne lady Cluny, departit this lyf at Durhame in England, quhair scho wes bureit. It is said, scho deit of ane cancer in one of hir papes, quhilk eit into the bowellis; bot tuo yeir befor scho went to England, this cancer wes in her pape, as ye have befor.

Ye hard befor of Maxuell and Ferrendaill accusit of Bruinaime. Mr. Androw Cant favores them, as wes thocht. The bretheren is offendit thairat, ordaninge thame befor the pulpit to cum in, subscribe the covenant and deny thair tenetis. Bot, upone Satterday efter the sermon, and last of December, this Ferrendaill cam in befor the pulpit in the Old church, quhair he approvit oure kirk, denyit the Brounistis tenetis, subscrivit oure covenant, and be Mr. Androw Cant wes received as ane good barne; bot the bretheren wes not content with this satisfioun, not done upone ane Saboth day, bot upone ane weik day befor the communion. Sie heirefter.

About this time, it wes said there wes sum miscontentment betuixt the Prince of Orange and the Estaites, becaus he inclynit to favor oure king, being his owne good father, and thairfor most kyndlie, and that, in the mein tyme that the Estaites of Scotland had sent to the parliament of England craveinge ane union with thame. Sie befor.

About this tyme, doctor Goold left af from preiching in the Colledge kirk, quhairat the people wes not displeisit, and began ilk night efter supper ane Lectur Lesson in presens of the regentis and studentis, who wes als litle pleisit with his discours. Sie befor.

It is heir to be nottit, that the victualleis heir in Abirdene wes monstruous deir, for, about and efter Martines, throw the haill wynter, the malt haldin at 15 and 16 merkis the boll, the white meill at 8 li. the boll, quhilk wes the first deir wynter heirtofore sein in this land, albeit thair hes bein deir fymeris. There wes also gryte raines whereby none wes able to travell, gryte stormes in the seas, and few fishes gottin, to the gryte greif of the people, albeit our synis deserved wors; bot God sent, in June, July, August, excellent wether, whiche maid amendis for Marche, Apryle, May, horibill unseasonable wether.

Doctor Goold, principall and moderatour, at this tyme refusit to give play to the studentis at Yooll day; bot thay took it at thair owne hand, and the gramariars bothe, who at last be compositioun gat aucht dayis play. This yeir, Yooll day fell upone Sondag, oure minister and ministeris of Abirdene preiching aganes all myrrines, play and pastyme; and the nicht befor, be touk of drum throw Abirdene, the townesmen commandit to keip them selsis sober and flie all superstitious keeping of dayis. Upone Monondag, the bell

throw the Old toun commandit all maner of man to oppin ther buith durris, and go to wark that wes craftifmen and utheris : bot the studentis fell upone the belman, took fra him the bell for giveing sic ane unusuall charge ; bot the people maid gryte cheir and banketting, according to ther estaites, and past thair tymes Monunday and Tuisday both, for all thir threatnings.

It is said, Mr. Androw Cant, sitting upone this same Yool day efternone at Mr. John Rewis preiching in the Old kirk, heiring sum noyis in the kirkyaird of barnes and people, he gat wp suddantlie fra his seat, sitting as he ordinarlie usit beyde the reidar, throw the kirk and people gois he, and out at the dur, to the gryte astonishment of the people in the Old church ; and when he cam to the kirkyaird, the barnes fled ; bot he cheassit them in to the New kirk, whairat the people thair wes als feirit. At last he returnit bak to his owne place, and the people satlit, and becam pacefeit ; bot wonderit at his licht behaveour.

1643. Word cam heir to Abirdene that generall King cam fra Denmark with about five hundreth thousand pundis striviling to his Majestie, and thrie or four scoir brave commanderis. He wes direct fra the king of Denmark, and landit at Newcastle, who wes maid welcum, and presentlie preferrit to be livenenant generall to the erll of Newcastle's army, consisting of about 10,000 men. The erll thairefter went to his Majestie and returnit bak, quhair he directit generall King to go wp to his Majestie with his army, and he wold keip Newcastle and the countrie about with forces anew, whiche he keipit beyd for that purpois. Thus, King goes wp in good order ; his Majestie receaves him gratusly, and puttis him in service according to his rank and worth, and honorable rewardis him for his panes.

Report past, that London wes distrestit wanting both fyre and victuall, whiche bred sum discontentment and divisoun amongis them selfis, sum wiffing peace, sum wiffing warr.

Upone Sunday 8 Januar, prayer and fasting in both Abirdenes and throw the kingdome, for a blissing to this conventioun of Estaites that wes to be holdin at Edinbrughe.

The Committe of the Conservaturis of Peace fittis doune at Edinbrughe upone the first day of Januar, or rather, the Lordis and utheris Commissioneris of Parliament for Conservatioun of Peace between the two kingdomes ; thus, this is this Committe's trew styll. Ye hard befor the contraverfie amongis the Counfall anent the printing of the kingis letter, and how it wes in end grantit. It wes at that same tyme thocht, that the parliamentis of England

thair Declarationes sent in to our counfall fuld be lykwaies printed, quhair-upone the counfall could not well agrie; bot thair wes ane petitionoun givin in to the saidis commissioneris of parliament be nobles, barrones, gentilmen and burgeiss occasionallie met at Edinbrughe, quhairof the tennour follous:

To the right honourabill the Lordis and utheris Commiffioneris of Parliament for Conferuou of Peace betuixt the tuo kingdomis, The Petitioun of the Noblemen, Barrons, Gentlemen, Burgeiss and Ministeris occasionallie met at Edinbrughe,

Humelie scheweth,

That notwithstanding thay ar confident, not onlie of your lordschippis' habilitie, care and diligens to acqut your felfis of that wechtie charge of conservatioun of peace betuixt the kingdomes during the interim, according to the trust committit to your lordschippis by his Majestie and Parliament; bot also, that your lordschippis (considdering that the mutuall peace of bothe can not long consist without the severall peace of ather within thame felfis) will labour by all meinis possibill to quenche the combustionis in our nightboure kingdome: yit to the great greif and havie regrait of your petitioneris, and of all who tender the glory of God, the kingis honour, the promoveing of the intended unitie of religioun and uniformitie of kirk government, and contyneuing the solemplie established uniuon betuixt the tuo kingdomes, thay have understood that the lordis of his Majesteis Privie Counfall have by ther warrand and command laitle put to the pres his Majesteis Letter, containing aspersiounis of odious and desperat rebellious aganis the Parliament of England, without printing the Declaratioun of both housis of Parliament, of whiche his Majesteis Letter is the Answer; whiche publicatioun thay fear fal be takin be the Parliament of England, as ane approbatioun of the contentis thairof, condemning all ther proceedingis, as many heir do interpret the same, and therefore humelie conceive, will tend to the diminishing of confidens betuixt the tuo kingdomes, to the breiding and increffing of jealousie, to the interrupting of thair happy union and peace, and the impeding the progres of so muche desyrit unitie of religioun and uniformity of kirk government, by former experience found, and by publict judgement laitle declaired, so necessar to the preservation of the happie Reformation restored to ws by the blissing of God. Like as thay have hard that there ar findrie Paperis and Declarationis now presendie at the pres to be spred throw this kingdome, declairing the Parliament of Eogland to be rebellis and traittouris, and ther actionis to be tressonous and rebellious. And we remember how grievous it wes to this kingdome in ther owne troubles to heir Declarationis of the like strane war printed and spred throw the kingdome of England aganes thair loyaltie and dewtifulnes, whiche therefore war recalled, suppress and forbidden according to ane article of the lait Treaty; the lyke quhairof can not bot be requyred and expected of ws by the Parliament of England. And thay, your Petitiouneris, conceive that the printing and spredding of these doe animat the people aganis them as traittouris and rebellis, and can be esteimed by them no less nor ane gryt walking of confidens, and braking of so gryt ane band of uniuon maid betuixt the tua kingdomes. All whiche thay intended to have represented in ane humill Petitioun to the Lordis of his Majesteis Privie Counfall, bot wanting the opportunitie of your lordschippis' sitting at that time; Therefore thay have imbraced the occasioun of your lordschippis' sitting at this tyme, and it is the humill desire of your lordschippis' petitioneris that your lordschippis (who ar entrusted by his Majestie and Parliament with the conservatioun of the union and peace, and to whome properlie belangis the applying of all meinis whiche may serve to that

end), would be pleassit, (out of the consciens and cair of ane trust of fo gryte wecht and deip concernment), upone the former considerationis and uthir obvious to your wifdomes, to provyde sum speidly remedy for removing thesfe occasionis of jealousfeis and impedimentis of your lordschippis' treaty with ane good succes, by cleiring the meining of that Publicatioun, by causing publish the Declaration of both houffis of Parliament to ther brethren of the kingdom of Scotland, by stopping thesfe other Declarationis at the pres, and by any other whiche the deip of your wifdomes can fynd expedient for the preservyng peace at home, conservyng the unioun of peace betuixt the tuo kingdomes, and promovyng the reformatioun of the kirk of England, ane mein of all utheris most conduceable to the weill of bothe, and perpetuatyng of the same; whereby the name of the Lord sal be great in this Island, the Kingis Majestie his fame to be renowned upone the erth, and his subjectis leive a quyet and peceabill lyf wnder his government, with all godlines and honestie, whiche is the fervent and unfangyeit prayer to God of your lordschippis' petitioneris. All whiche thay represent to your lordschippis' wife considerationis and your lordschippis' ansuer.

AT EDINBURGHE, sexto Januarij 1643.

The Commiffioneris for Conservyng the Articles of Treaty, haveing red and considderit the Petitioun above writtin, do declair that thay wil be reddie to use ther best indeavouris for removing of all jealonfeis and misunderstandingis, and conservyng the Unioun betuixt the tuo kingdomes. And for ansuer to that part of the desire of this Petitioun, anent the cleiring the counfallis meining of the publicatioun of his Majesteis Letter, and printing the Declaration sent from the parliament of England, The commiffioneris will serioullie recommend the same to his Majesteis counfall, that thay, in ther wifdomes, may think on the fitteft way for removing of any mistakes or jealousfeis. And for that part of the desire for stopping the Declarationis at the pres, The Commiffioneris wil be cairfull be them selfis, and will lykuaies recommend to the counfall that nothing be printed in prejudice of his Majesteis service, or whiche may breid ane miswnderstanding between the tuo kingdomes.

Decimo Januarij 1643.

The Commiffioneris gives commiffioun and warrant to the Lord Chancellor to represent the Referrens abovewrittin to the Lordis of Privie Counfall this efternoone.

Heir ye may fie the natur of this Petitioun, the Ansuer of the Commiffioneris and Warrant to the Chancellor to present the referrens to the Counfall. What followit, I cannot tell, befor the Counfall.

Now, there being at this same tyme divers noble men, barronis and burgefis convenit within the Abbay of Holyroodhous, and heiring of this petitioun, thay give in ane uther petitioun presentit be the erll of Hume for himself and in ther name, quhairof the coppie is not heir insert; bot the effect was, desyrryng the Lordis of his Majesteis Counfall in all humilitie to look to thair wayes, to be wys and fie to the kingis prerogative royall, peace of bothe kingdomes, and satlement of religioun, against all Schismaticks, Brounistis, Annabaptistis, Seperatistis, and the lyk. This petitioun wes gevin in to the Counfall upone the tent of January.

AT EDINBRUGH the 18 of Januar 1643.

THE Commiſſioneris apointit be the Kingis Maſteſtie and his parliament of Scotland for conſerving the Articles of the Treaty doe fynd, That the petition givin in to his Maſteſtis Privie Counſall by ſome noble men and gentlmen upone the tenth of this moneth dothe tend to the hynderans of their proceedingis and indeavouris in this publick work committed to thame by the Kingis Maſteſtie and parliament, and it is prejudiciall to the auctoritie of this Commiſſioun, the ſame being in oppoſitioun of what wes that day recommendit by the ſaidis Commiſſioneris to the Counſall; and ordane this Act to be publiſhed, for ſtopping all forder progres of that, or uther petitionis of that kynd; and that it be printed with the Declaratioun of the Commiſſioneris of the Generall Aſſembly maid heiranent.

Sic ſubſcribitur,

ARCII. PRYMROSE, Cler. Commis.

Conſider the Lordis anſuer to the Petitioun givin be the fairſaid erll of Hume and remanent callit Banderis.

Followis ane uther Petitioun from the Commiſſioneris of the Generall Aſſembly:

To the right Honorable the Commiſſioneris of Parliament for Conſervation of Peace,
The Commiſſioneris of the Generall Aſſembly,

Humelie ſhowing,

THAT whereas, ſince ther former petition rendred to your lordſchippis, thay not onlie perceave the lettis and impedimentis of this ſo muche deſired wark of reformatioun in oure nightbour kingdome of England to be growin grytter, in reſpect of ane army of Papiſtis now on foot in that kingdome; bot we conceive, that be the malice and fors of that pairty, oure owne religion and peace may be trublit at home: And therefore hes reſolvit, not onlie to renew ther humbill ſupplicationis to his Maſteſtie, for promoving of that wark of reformatioun within that kirk; bot alſo to repreſent to his Maſteſtie, that the religioun and peace of this kirk and kingdom (ſo bappellie eſtabliſhed be his Maſteſtie) can not be ſecure and ſaif, if the Papiſtis in that kingdome contynew in armes; and to render to his Maſteſtie ſuch other deſires, as thay conceive neceſſarie for promoveing of that work of reformatioun in that kirk, and for preventing of all dangeris to the reformatioun and peace of this. Therefor the ſaidis Commiſſioneris of Aſſembly do moſt ernſtlie petition your lordſchippis, that, taking to your lordſchippis' wys and ſerious conſideratioun the premiſſis, you will concur with them in the like deſires to his Maſteſtie, and contribute all your beſt indeavouris, for removeing the lettis and impedimentis of that wark of reformatioun in England, and for ſecureing oure owne reformatioun and peace at home.

Edinbrughe, 9 January 1643.

Givin to the Commiſſioneris be the Lord Maitland, Balcharrous, Mr. Ro. Douglas, An. Ramfay and Ro. Blair, in name of the Commiſſioneris of the lait Generall Aſſembly, 16 January 1643.

ANSWER,—The Commiſſioneris declair, thay will concur with the Generall Aſſembly, in ſupplieing of his Maſteſtie, for removeall of Episcopacy, for eſtabliſhing the unitie of religioun and uniformetie of Church government, and for the meiting of divynes; and in generall, thay wil be aſſiſting to his Maſteſtie with the deſire of the petition of the Generall Aſſembly,

Sic ſubſcribitur,

LOUDOUN, Cancellarius. I. P. D.

The nobles, barronis and gentrie callit the Banderis takis occasioun, upone the heiring of this Petitioun givin in be the Commiſſioneris of the Generall Affemblic foirſaid, to preſent unto the Counfall ane uther Petitioun or Declaratioun of the contentis following :

To the Lordis of Secret Counfall, The Petitioun or Declaratioun of the noble men, barronis, and utheris occaſionallie met at Edinbrughe, 17 Januar 1643.

WE can not but with regreit and greif of hait preſent to your lordſchipis oure ſens and ſorrow of the gryt and bawie imputationis laid wpone ws and oure actiouns for the lait petitioun preſented to your lordſchipis by ws of the dait the 10 of January 1643, and that oure ingenuitie and ſincere meining ſould be ſo far miſtaken, whereof we hope oure petitioun it ſelf will ſufficientlie instruct ws and oure intentionis. Bot leiſt we ſould appeir wanting to onre ſelfis in oure juſt deſenſis, or in our dewtie to your honorabill lordſchipis, or to the reverend commiſſioneris of the Affemblic (to whome we have and ever wil be moſt willing to pay all dew reverens and reſpect), or leiſt we ſould appeir in ony fort deſyrus to intrynlie upone the brotherlie unioun of the tuo kingdomes, or to aſſume to our ſelfis any power or libertie, whiche (as we conceave) is not dew to all good Chriſtians and frie ſubjectis ; we preſume in all humilitie to repreſent to your lordſchipis, that oure foirſaid petitioun wes upone occasioun of a petition preſented to the Conſervatouris of Peace be ſum privat noblemen, gentlemen, barronis and utheris occaſionallie met at Edinbrughe, without any mention of conſent, knowledge or aſſiſtans of the commiſſioneris of the Affemblic, whome we both privatlie and publictie acquainted with onre ſaid petitioun, and whois concurrens thairto, judgement and adviſe thairin, we did with all humilitie and reverens intreat. For, as will appeir be onre Supplicatioun givin to them, heirwith annexit, and whiche we humelie beſeik your lordſchipis to luke upone ; and as we intendit, and intendis nothing les then be oure petitioun to queſtion or carp at any of the proceedinges of the Commiſſioneris of the Affemblic, far leſs to accuſe them or any of them or any of ther actionis ; ſo we hartlie wis that no offens may be taken, where there is none intendit to be givin, bot that your lordſchipis in the deiynes of your wiſdomes may be pleaſit to conſider, that (as we conceave) be oure petitioun we deſire nothing, bot that whiche is profeſſit to be the deſire of all the trew memberis of this kirk and kingdom, that the puritie of religion and prebiteriall government (as it is now eſtabliſhed within this kirk and kingdom) may be firmie and unanimouſlie mantayned be ws all, and the ſame puritie of religion and preſbyteriall government may, be all fair and lauchfull wayes, be propagatit throw all his Majeſteis dominions, and that the brotherlie unioun betuixt the tuo kingdomes being thus ſtrengthened and chayned, we may all ſtryve and indeavour to contynue the ſamen, with that tender care of oure ſacrad ſoveraigne his auctoritie, whiche juſtie he may challenge, and the world expect from Scottiſh ſubjectis to ther dreid ſoveraigne, to whom thay ar tyed by ſo many unparaleld favouris and obligationis both perſonall and hereditarie, and that in the proſecution heirof (ſince all oure profeſſionis, and, we hope, deſires, ar on the ſamen), brotherlie unioun amongſt oure ſelfis may be intertaynd, and nothing done which may ather occasioun or neceſſitat a rupture and diviſioun amongſt oure ſelfis, or diſturb the happie preſent peace of this kirk and kingdom.

What auſwer this petitioun gat fra the Lordis of Counfall I cannot tell. Bot thair follout ane long paper ſet out by the Commiſſioneris of the Generall Af-

femblic, intitulat, *A Declaratioun against a cross Petitioun wherein sum secret lettis of the intendit reformatioun ar discoverit, the danger of divisioun preventit and the unities of this Iland in religion urged. Printed at Edinbrughe by Evan Tyler, 1643.* Whairunto there wes bound another imprinte piece callit *Ane peceabill warning.* Thir peices ar not heirin insert nor coppeit being tedious and longsum, yit sum few heidis thair of ar nottit heirefter.

Surelie it wes reportit thair wes multitudes of people in Edinbrughe at this conventioun. The counfall and conservatoris of peace had ther owne ordinarie places of residens; the nobles, barronis and gentrie called the Banderis, had ther meitings in the Abbay; and the nobles, barronis, gentrie and ministrie of Fyfe had thair meitings in the Taylyeour Hall in the Kowget. Quhilkis severall places of meiting smellit of discontentment and divisioun amonges them selfis. It is said, the haill ministeris of Fyfe left thair churches upone Sonday the 8 of January but preicheris, and cam to Edinbrughe, crying out befor the Counfall for not imprinting the parliament of Englandis Declaratioun, alsweill as thay had causit imprint the Kinges Letter; quhilk thay war loth to do but the Kingis advys or knowledge. And to that effect, and upone uther reffones, thay send Mr. Alexander Hendersoun, minister at Edinbrughe, Mr. Robert Barclay provest of Irving, and the Chanceler of Scotland. The report past, that the tennour of thir commissioun wes to shaw him anent the printing of the said Declaratioun, with uther four heides, 1. The king to bring home his queen, and convert hir from popery; 2. To returne to his English parliament, and adheir to thame; 3. To remove all papistis furth of his army; 4. To indict ane Generall Assemblie, with ane parliament to follow thairupone, and that schortlie and haistellie within the limit and prescript tyme of parliament. The king grantit to the printing and publicatioun of the foirsaid Declaration, as ye may see heirefter; bot what answer he gave to the rest I can not tell. Alwaies the Fyfe ministeris wes directit home to attend thair charge. It is said, thair wes nominat Mr. Archibald Johnston Clerk to the Assemblie to have gone with the uther thrie commissiouneris; bot the erll of Lanerk, being at the counfall, declairit he had no saif conduct for him, quhairupone he baid at hame. It wes ordered that ane gryte taxation should be takin af of the countrie, the annuities of teindis and such like, as ye have heirefter.

Thay appoint ane new conventioun to be holdin at Edinbrughe the 15 day of Februar, and, upone the 24 of Januar, thay altogidder dissolve in peace.

Tuyſday 17 Januar, Mr. Alexander Middeltoun, ſubprincipall, is mareit with Gordoun dochter to Mr. Thomas Gordone at Kethokifmilne, contrair to the foundationn of that college, forbidding mareage to ony of the inuaird memberis ſerving thairin.

Thair wes ſindrie giftis, taffis and cunȝzeit gold givin be ſindrie fitteris at this brydell, and ſum gave ringis; bot cunȝzeit gold was not in uſe to be givin heir in Abirdene at frie brydellis.

Upone the 17 of Januar, Johne Leſlie ballie depairtit this lyf in Abirdene efter ſum few dayis ſeiknes, (his brother the proveſt wes in Edinbrughe), to the gryte greife of the tounes people, being better lovit nor his brother. He wes bureit with a brave voly of muſketeiris.

About this tyme, generall Leſlie erll of Levin cumis to the caſtell of Edinbrughe, takis wp hous, and with his lady and famellie duellis peciablly thair-intill.

Ye hard befor of Othro Ferrendaill his repentance. The preſbitrie of Abirdene wes not content. Quhairupone doctor Goold Moderatour wreit for tua miniſteris and reulling elderis out of ilk preſbitrie within the diocie and haill miniſtrie of the preſbitrie of Abirdene as being narreſt hand, to meit at New Abirdene the 24 of Januar, for taking ordour with the flichting of this Ferrendaill in his obedience and ſatiffactionn contrair to ther laſt act, quhilk bure him to cum in upone ane Saboth day efter ſermon, to deny his haill tenetis of Brunaſme, ſueir and ſubſcrive oure covenant, rateſie and approve oure kirk as the true church of God. The bretheren and ther reulling elderis met. Mr Androw Cant maid his awin apologie, quhilk wes thoct frivolus. In end, thay referrit this Ferrendaill to the nixt Provinciaill Aſſembly. Sie heirefter.

This Mr. Androw Cant uſit not oft the ſaying of the Lordis prayer befor or efter ſermonis, as wes wont in that kirk, bot had prayeris extempore long aneuche; ſo the reſt of the miniſteris of Abirdene keipit his cuſtom. Thay brocht in upone ilk Tuyſday, Thuirſday and Setterday efternone Lectureis, taucht be ilk miniſter his tyme about, in place of the ſaying of prayeris ilk nicht abefor. The people is compellit to attend thir Lectureis, or then cryit out againſt. None on the Saboth day durſt cum out of the New toun to the Old toun eſpeciallie in time of ſermon. And to that effect, the hie wayis watchit on ilk Sunday, and who wes found wes convenit befor thair ſeſſioun and ſeverlie puniſhit with ſchame and deriſioun. In tyme of preiching on weik dayis, no merchand nor craftiſman's booth durris durſt be opnit, that the

kirk might be the better keipit be the maisteris and fervandis. The barnes of the gramer scooll forbiddin to keip efternone's sermonis, bot to keip the scoolis, quhair the maister fall catechise thame upone poyntis of religioun. Reiding of holie scriptures and finging of psalmes at lykwalkis dischargit be act of the toune's counfall of Abirdene. Be persuation of this Cant and his fellowis, the hand bell fould go and proclame throw the toune who wes deid, bot tolling of kirk bellis at ther buriall dischargit. All brocht in be this Cant, and followit be the majestrat's of Abirdene, as he commandit, or as he daylie devyfit, to the grievous burdein of the people, who had never sein the like orderis. Yit thay culd not get finging of psalmes and reiding at lykwalkis altogidder suppreft.

Ye heir of ane petition givin in be sum nobill men, barronis and utheris to the commissiouneris of parliament, whairin amonges the rest thay crave the parliament of Englandis Declaratioun to be printed and published, alswell as the Kingis Letter. Alwayes the King is advertist, and he most gratiouſlie grantis way to the imprinting of this Declaratioun alswell as his owne Letter wes inprinted, quhairupone it is shortly put to press and divulgite throw all Scotland.

About this tyme, there came out ane uther new peice imprinted, called *Ane peceabill warning*, contening divers heidis; and in speciall declairing the enemies of religion to be of thrie fortis, Papistis, Separatistis, and malignant, malcontent and profane Tyme Serveris. It touchit the Malignantis, who wes fo from the beginning, and now fallin bakward, disaffected to the reformed religioun; warning all man thairfor to bewar of their company, who is descrivit be fix or seven circumstances to be knowne, and to eschew ther counfallis and seduceimentis; declairing withall, all suche as oppose the unitie of religioun to be enemies to God, to the king, to the people, and prosperitie of the kingdomes; with a number of uther argumentis; and is intitulat, *A necessary warning to the Ministrie of the Kirk of Scotland, from the Meiting of the Commisſiouneris of the Generall Assembly. Printed at Edinbrughe, 4 Januar 1643.* This Warning commandit a fast and humiliation to be keipit throw all the kirkis of Scotland upone the last Sabbath of Februar, and the next Thuirſday thairefter. And thair wes bound to their Warning ane uther printed peice spokin a litle of befoir, callit *A Declaratioun aganis ane Croſs Petitioun, &c.* This with the Warning is ordaned to be red out publictlie throw all the kirkis of Scotland, quhair it wes red at sum churchis; and in other churchis refuist be the ministeris thair of, sic as Stirlingſchyre and Perthſchyre, about the number of 14 presbitreis, alledging thay had no orderis from

ane Generall Assemblie to divulge fuche paperis, and therefor disobeyit the publicatioun; and wreit also aganes the Commiffioneris of this Generall Assemblie at Edinbrughe for publiſhing out of pulpites fuche peices, finding fault with calling the nobles and utheris (who preſentit the ſaid petitionn to the counſall) Malignantis, and that thair Cros Petitioun publiſhit at the parochie churches ſould have bene done with conſent of ane Generall Assemblie, being of it ſelf ane mein rather to breid diſcord and diſſentioun nor to mantane peace in kirk and kingdome. Thay wreit out to this purpoſe ane paper of aucht articles. Thus is this kirk now gydit with the ſpirit of contradiction. Sie heirefter.

Upon the laſt of Januar, Patrik Leſlie proveſt cam bak fra the Commiſſioneris of parliament for conſerving the Articles of the Treattie &c., with ane foir hairt for the death of his brother.

Upone Wedinſday the firſt of Februar, thair cam to the place of Cromartie, quhair the ladie wes, Hutcheon Ros of Auchincloche with tua uther gentlemen, whair thay war maid welcum, ſoupit merrellie; bot rekleſſie gat ane collation which wes prepared for ane uther, and wes all thrie found deid in ther bedis on the morne. Pitifull to behold! It is ſaid, the young laird of Calder wes mareit to Cromarteis dochter, who there efter becam mad, and of whome his young ladie had no pleaſure. Thus, he being with her in the place of Cromartie, this potioun wes in a quart ſtoup provydit for him, bot fell urtherwayes as ye heir; whereupone young Calder, be his freindis, wes haiftellie removit out of that place and never moir tryit.

Upone the ſecond of Februar, being Candlemas day, the barnis of the Old toun Gramar ſcooll at ſex houris cam wp the get with candles lichtit in ther handis, crying, rejoyſing and blythe aneuche; and being about ſex houris at nicht cam thus wp the get to the croſ, and round about gois divers tymes, clyms to the heid thair of and ſet on ane burning torche thairupone. I mer-vallit at this, being at ſic tyme, and quhair of my ſelf had never ſene the lyk. Attour thay went down fra the croſ convoying Johne Keith brother to the erll Marſhall, who wes ther king, to his lodging in the Channonrie, with licht candles.

Ye hard of ane Maxuell, who wes alſo accuſit of Brunifme, a fillie quheill wricht of his calling. This man wes ſocht for, and all man forbiddin out of the pulpites of oure preſbitrie to recept him; quhilk wes done be oure miniſter Mr. Williame Strathachin alſo out of pulpit upone the 5 of Februar being Souday.

About this tyme, the Counfall ordanit the countrie to pay ane gryte taxatione and thair annuiteis of the teyndis, and ane charge givin out and publihit at the mercat croffis of the burrowis and uthernaies for making payment heirof. Quhairat the subjectis grudgit, and wes heichlie offendit to be this way usit but auchtoretie of thair king, done and devysit, as wes thocht, be the marques of Hammiltoun, the Chancelair, the marques of Argyll, the erll of Lyndefay, the lord Balmirrinoche and sum few utheris of thair factioun, but advys and consent of the rest of the nobilitie or countrie statesmen, who had als gryte entres there as thay. Besides the tuenteithis wes takin abefoir, the tenthis and mony uther fynes both of brughe and land, the King and Quenis reutis and patrimony of the Crowne takin wp since 1639, quiliik wes the begining of thir troubles, thay had gottin from England the brotherlie assistans whiche wes about thrie hundreth thousand pundis sterling money, (sic the 6 act of K. Charles' 2. parliament, fol. 75.), and no compt nor reckning maid how or what way thir moneyis war wairit and imployit; quhairat many of the nobles and haill commouns, barronis, burgeffis and gentrie grudgit and murmurit, especiallie these called the Banderis. Whereupone the erll of Montros and lord Ogilvy ar direct wp commissiонерis from thir Banderis to his Majestie to complane upone thir grevous oppressionis and to try his will heiranent, who quiklie went, for releif of this poor distreslit kingdome; quhairat the king wes nowayes content, and in the mein tyme the countrie wes not distreslit.

In this moneth of Februar thair is hard at Bankasair and in the place of Drum, upone the night, touking of drumis and apparitionis of armyes, as wes hard befor.

Mr. Androw Leitch, minister at Ellon, told me, that he, his wyf and famelie sitting at supper in his owne hous hard touking of drumis rivelie, sumtyme appeiring neir hand, sumtyme appeiring far of.

And upone the 7 of Februar it wes writtin heir to Abirdene, that Kentoun battell at Bamburrie, wherein his Majestie wes victorious, hes in visoun bene sein fochten seven findrie tymes senlyne. Armyes of men, upone the 12 of Februar, about 8 houris in the morning, being a mistie day, sein upon the hill of Brymman befyde Crabstoun. Sie heirefter.

Thair cam newis to Abirdene the sannen 7 of Februar, That Sir Ralphe Hoptoun, the kingis man, neir Plymmouthe, hes killit 1000 men, hath taken 1500 foldioris prisoneris, 1000 armes and 10 peices of ordinance, and is now absolut maister of the feildis in Cornwall and Devonshire.—Sir Nicholas Schipping neir the fort of Reydenis on Famouth, whiche commandis the

towne, hath taken 26 of the kingis schippis, whiche wes first seafit upone be the parliamentaris. He did also tak more then 200,000 lib. stirling, of whiche the soldiours receavit a monethis pay advanceit befor hand. These schippis, thus taken, war driven be storme of wether within the harborow.—Bendy castle in Gloucestershire is taken in be prince Robert, with the los of 500 men to the parliament. Bever castle taken be Sir John Hendersone, and oure Newwork soldiours hes gottin 80,000 lib. stirling of coyned money and plundering that wes put there be the enemy, with thrie monethis provisioun by and attour.—The lord Sey and collonell Godwyne ar totally defeat in Oxfordshire be the kingis men, and hes lost 800 men, and forced to ryn to Allisberrie in Bukinghamshire.—Prince Robert cam to Leicestershire with 7000 men. Sir Hew Shambley gat a great defeat be generall King, 3000 slayne, and 4310 taken prisoneris, with tuo cannonis and a great number of armes. This wes efter the erll of Newcastle beat them from Stamford bridge and generall Kingis first peice of service.—That the erll of Newcastle and generall King marchit from York with 9000 men strong, to hunt the Hothamites and other rebellis.—Prince Maurice schot in garnetis in the town of Chichester, and fyred ane hous thairin, and, the people being quenching the fyre, he cam in and took 1100 prisoneris, and hes carreit them to Oxfurde.—The schire of Essex hath petitionat the parliament to tak ane peace at any rate.—The parliament did petition the king for peace upon certane conditionis; bot his Majestie sent to thame certane propositionis, without the whiche no Treattie, viz.

1. That the kingis revenues, fortis and schippis be restored.
2. That whatsumever hes bene published contrair his royall pouver be recalled.
3. That whatsumever illegallie hath bein exercisid aganis his subjectis, by imprissoning them without law, or imposing fynes upone ther estateis, be disclaimed; and that persones so committed furthwith be discharged.
4. That his Majestie will consent to the executioun of all lawis maid or to be maid for the suppressing of Popery; so his Majestie desires that a bill be framed, for preserving of the Book of Common Prayer from scorn of Brounflis, Annabaptistis, &c.; with suche clausis for the eas of tender consciences as his Majestie hath formerlie offered.
5. That all suche persones, as upone Treatty sal be excepted out of the generall pardon, be tryit *per pares*.
6. That ane cessatioun of armes be presentlie agreit upone.

Bot the parliament thocht thir propofitionis (though moft equitable) hard and havie to be embraceit, and fo did for them felffis in a rebellyous way.

Upone Fridday 10 Februar, the tounſhip of Abirdene be touk of drum convenit in the tolbuith of Abirdene, to whome proveſt Leſly maid ane ſpeiche, putting them in rememberans of ther covenant quhilk thay had ſuorne and ſubſcrivit, deſyring thame conſtantlie to ſtik to the ſamen if ony new band hapnit to be offerit to thame to ſubſcrive, ſaying, he wes not to perſuade nor diſſuade them to ſubſcrive, bot do upone ther owne perrell. It wes then thocht and ſpokin that the Banderis wes making wp ane band, who wold follow the king or the countrie, quhilk bred this ſpeiche; bot this band cam to no effect. Aluaies the people of Abirdene poſſeſſit with ther owne opiniouis, more with the king nor againſt him, departit home to thair houffis.

Ye ſie of apparitionis and viſionis ſene heir at the hill of Brynmman within four myllis to Abirdene. William Anderſone, tennent in Crabſtoun, told me he ſaw ane gryte army as appeirit to him both of hors and foot, about 8 houris in the morning, being miſty, and viſible continewit till ſone ryſing, ſyne vaneſhit away in his ſicht with noys into ane mois hard beſyde. Lykuaies in the mure of Forfar, armies of men ſein in the air. Quhilkis viſionis the people thocht to be prodigious tokenis, as it fell out over trew, as may be ſein heirefter.

Sonday 12 Februar, oure miniſter, Mr. Williame Strathachin, red out of the pulpit the Warning befoir ſpokin of; and the nixt Sunday, red out the Declaratioun againſt the Cros Petitioun, and maid ſum littill ſpeiche thairupone, declairing the warris of England, Ireland and Germany, and how oure countrie leivit in peace, whiche wes liklie to cum to trubbill haiftelly alſo, if we amendit not oure lives; thairefter appointit the faſt to be keipit the nixt Sunday and Thurſday thairefter, conforme to the ordour of the ſaid Declaratioun, quhilk wes at oure kirk ſolempnly keipit. Sie heirefter.

About the 13 of Februar, word cam to Abirdene that the Quenis Majeſtie had ſent out of Holland to Newcaſtell ſtore of munitioun, pulder and ball, with tuelf tun of gold amounting to 120,000 lib. ſterling, with officiares and brave commanderis of Frenſhe and Valloons about 2000. Thairefter hir ſelf takis voage, accompaneit with fyve gryte warr ſchippis, at the Prince of Orange directioun, haveing Martyne Harper Trump hir admirall, with charge to defend hir againſt the parliamentis, if thay hapnit to impd hir paſſage, or perſew hir be the way; bot being landit, had no forder pouer to defend hir. The crafty Hollanderis gives way to the Prince of Orange orderis, who

had gryte malice aganes the Quein, and, by hir expectatioun, laid down a cours for hir distructioun, whiche wes, thay wnderstood scho wes to land at Newcastle, heirfore thay privile adwertist the parliament of hir dyet; quhairupone thay direct six royall schippis to ly at the Rode off Newcastle, and there, efter Martyne Harper Trump had taken his leive, to have the Quein deid or quik. Bot God difapointit the trecherous designs of all hir enemeis, for, by all expectatioun, scho happellie landis at Berlingtoun-bey, tuelf myllis befouth Newcastle. Bot thir rebell schippis is haiftelly adwertist by ane pynnage of hir arrivall; quhairupone thay hois wp saill, cumis within schot of cannon to the toun, fendis privatlie ane pynnage a schoir to designe the hous quhair the quein wes lodgit. Quhilk being done, hir Majestie, haveing mynd of no evill bot glad of rest, now wiryit by the sea, is cruellie assaulted; for thir six rebellis schippis, ilk ane be cours, fettis thair bred syde to hir lodging, batteris the hous, dingis down the rooff or scho wift of hir self. Aluaies scho gettis wp out of hir naiked bed in hir night walycot, bairfut and bairleg, with hir maidis of honour (quhair of one throw plane feir went straicht mad being ane noble man of Englandis dochter) scho gettis saille out of the hous. Albeit the stanes war flisting about hir heid, yit couragiouslie scho gois out, thay schooting still; and be providence of the Almighty scho escaipes, and all hir company (except the foirlaid maid of honour), and gois to ane den, whiche the cannon culd not hurt, and on the bair fieldis scho reffit, insted of statelie lodgings cled with curious tapestrie. It is said, scho offerit to the captanes of these warr schippis whiche convoyit hir (befoir thair parting) ritche rewardis for their service; bot thay altogidder refusit the famen, saying, the Prince of Orange had forbidden them, wnder the pane of deith, to tak hir money. "Well then," sayis scho, "tak heir ilk one of yow capitanes ane chayne of gold to weir for my saik, whiche I conceive is not wnder the compas of his command;" whiche thay in all humilitie acceptit and receavit. It wes said, thir rebellis schot fourfcoir peice of cannonis befor thay left of, syne went thair way to the sea. Now, let the good reidar judge of the cruell tyranny and oppreffioun that thir rebellis usit aganis the persone of so noble a quein, unmatchedabill in this aige for hir manyfold schyning virtues and unspeikable love to hir loyal king, who for his honour had undergone these misereis both be sea and land, and who, be hir industrie, had furnesht men, commanderis, ammunition, pulder, ball, moneyis and arnes for fourtie thousand men. Consider also what newis this vollie of cannon wes to the king, when he hard of hir so dangerous welcum. Aluaies thair cumis to hir

Majestie upone the morne, the erll of Newcastle, with ane brave company, and convoyit the Quein saille to Newcastle. It is said, when scho went over to Holland, scho craftellie convoyit out of the Tour of London the haill jewellis and ornamentis of the Croun, and engageit thame at Amsterdam and other places for moneyis to provyde the kingis army in this his most grevous truble and distres; commendit and praisit throw all christendome, except be hir kingis enemyis, who fallie disapproved hir doingis and traiteroullie traducit hir by many infamous lies, pasquillis and libellis, as wes reportit. Thus, throw gryte hafert, the Lord brocht hir from Holland to Newcastle, about the day of Januar, who went out of England, as ye have befor, the day of to Holland. Aluaies scho is convoyit to York, quhair scho wes maid welcum with joy and mirth, and thair remanit whill the 18 of June. Sie heirefter. It wes forder reportit, that thair cam fra the Quein to Newcastle fou schippis, with sunn of hir maidis of honour, haveing within thame thriescor Dutch hors, and als many commanderis, and nyne hundreth old beaten foldiouris, and that hir self at that tyme, with the rest of hir navy that wes with hir, war by storme of wedder drivin bak agane to Holland; and thairefter scho cam forduard, as is befor nottit, haveing with hir in hir company above teu million of dolleris.

About this 13 of Februar, thair cam ane letter from England to the marques of Huntlie, schowing, that Prince Robert had totallie defeat the parliament forces at Trenchford, and that Mr. Hastings had done the lyk in Dorbyshire; also, that the erll of Newcastle had committed to prisoun the lait governour of York and the schirref, togidder with the erll of Newport, the last tuo at Pomfret, and the first at Newark upone Trent; and that Sir Thomas Glemound is now governour of York.

The laird of Crag Gordoun, Donald Farquharson and Gordoun younger of Arradoun brocht into Clatis hous in Old Abirdene, about the 16 of Februar, fourscor foldiouris schippit with the lady Crag at Abirdene for France.

Upone the 18 of Februar, the laird of Cluny, with mistres Leslie, his good dochter, and ane uther English gentill-woman, returnit from Durhame home to his owne hous in Old Abirdene, leaving his ladie deid and bureit behind him. It was said, he had purchessit fra the lordis ane Supercedere, with consent of his creditouris, for four monethis space to pay his debtis. Sie more heirefter.

Collonell Hurrie, upone sunn miscontentis, left the parliament, and cam in to the king, who did him good service, as heirefter do appeir. Sir James Ramsay, brother to the laird of Balmane, of whome ye may sie befor, lykuaies leavis

the parliament, and cumis into Scotland about this moneth of Februar. Yit Hurrie quytis the king, and servis against him in Scotland.

Sonday 26 Februar, fast and humiliatioun solempnly keipit at our Old toun church and remanent kirkis of oure diocie, at command and for the caussis contenit in the Declaratioun givin out be the Commisioneris for the Generall Assemblie, as ye have befor. And lykuaies, on Thurfdlay thairefter, fast and prayer in both Abirdenis and throw the diocie; and in New Abirdene preiching befor and efter none so preceisslie keipit, that no merchand tradifinen or craftisfimenis buith dur wes sein opnit, yea not a lead of peites nor uther commoditeis durst be brocht in to sell, wnder pane of confiscatioun, this haill day wes so holllellie keipit. Bot never fasting and prayer for the king nor thankf-giveing for his victoreis, bot as the church pleisfit the people behovit to obey, albeit wyreit havelie thairwith. And with all, loud crying out of all pulpites against papistis and incuming of poperie, whiche thay maid to be aue of thair gryttest groundis whereon this fastinges proceidit.

The marques of Hammiltoun, heiring of the Quenis arryvall, about the first of Marche went to salute her at Newcastle. The erllis of Montros, Traquhair, and the lord Ogilvy follout to sie hir Majestie also. Aluayes, thair wes sum speiches of contraverfie betuix Hammiltoun and Montros in prefens of the Quein, as wes said. In end, ilkane returnit home as thay went out. Sie heirefter.

Now thundring dailie out of pulpites against papistis in Abirdene; none durst be sein, bot seirchit and socht, sic as Thomas Meingzeis of Balgouny his wyf and children. Mr. George Anderfone, Robert Irving and John Forbes, who had commissioun for this paroche, accompaneit with Mr. John Lundie and James Innes balleis of Old Abirdene, went out, upone the Saboth day being the 16 of Aprile, efter efternone's sermon, with captioun to tak Alexander Hervie in Grandhame for poperie, who wes lying bedfast in the gut, to have takin him as ane excommunicat papist; bot thay culd not fynd him. His sone thay saw upone horsbak excommunicat lykuaies; bot thay had no commissioun aganes him, and so thay cam bak agane without more expeditioun. Strange to sie, that thair commissiouns, be instigatioun of Mr. Androw Cant and remanent ministeris of both Abirdenis, suld be execute upone ane Sonday, expresse prohibeit in uther causis be the lawis of this kingdome. And upone the 18 of Aprile, the young laird of Birkinbog, schirref of Banf,* be commissioun, accompaneit with the balleis thair of, brocht into Abirdene ane preist

* In the MS. the words "schirref of Banf" are unaccountably cancelled, by which the sentence is rendered unintelligible; but, upon the authority of what is recorded by Spalding himself under the 11 Nov. following, they are here retained.

called Robertfone, who wes takin be the said schirref out of Forbes of Blacktoun's hous, and first had to Banff and fraillie wairdit, and therefra transportit to Abirdene be this schirref and balleis of Banff, and brocht in to the Provinciall Assëmblie in New Abirdene. He wes put agane thair into the tolbuith, and schortlie thairefter transportit to Edinbrughe to the Counfall; and, efter sum tryellis, in end he wes dismissit to Wast Flanderis, oblegit wnder the paine of death never to returne bak to Scotland agane. Sic heir-efter, when the Assëmblie sat down.

Upone the 5 of Marche, and second Sunday of Lentron, the communion celebrat in Old Abirdene. The minister, when the first table wes full of people, upone his kneis said ane prayer, the people at the table, pairt sitting, pairt kneeling. Therefter, and efter sum schort exhortatioun, he gave the communion to the people all sitting at that table, and all the rest that day and Sunday thairefter, ilk one giveing the coup to utheris.

Tuesday 7 Marche, Morefone, spous to William Lamb baxter in Abirdene, lying in childbirth about 12 dayes space, rose wp quietlie, but knowedge of any, and desperatlie drounit hir self in the water of Die besyde the Triniteis, to the admiratioun of hir husband and neighbouris in Abirdene; who wes callit a discreit woman, except that scho wes inclynit to sweiring, and no cause of hir miscontentment knowne, bot temptit be the devill in thir troublesum tymes. Lamentable to sie!

Now Monro lyes still in Ireland. Victuallis from Scotland daylie transportit to him and remanent of oure Scottis regimentis, to the breiding of gryte dearth heir, and litle good service done be thame aganes the Irishes thair.

Upone Sunday 21 Marche at night, John Dugar his men cam to the Garioche and touk out of John Forbes of Lesleis boundis ane of his tennentis callit James Anderfone, ane honest yeoman man. The cry gois. Young Leslie with ane servand callit James Dumber follouis upone hors, killis one of the lymmaris, takis ane uther and sendis him to the Counfall whair he wes hangit; and James Anderfone wes reskewit and wan saillie home.

John Dugar heiring thir newis, or more trewlie Duncan Dugar heiring of the same, can, upone the 27 of Marche, to the toun of Birkinbreull with tua servandis, quhair he met with Mr. William Forbes of the folkis of Brux; and he haveing tuo men with him also, one called Smith and the uther, holdin both pretty men; bot this Mr. William wes ane brave gentilman. Thay enterit in drinking, his tuo men fell a sleiping, thinking upone none evill. Aluaies thair fell out sum speiches betuixt him and this

Dugar, and suddantlie bendis ane pistoll and haldis to his breift, bot Dugar choppis wp the pistoll, quhairby scho schootis him throw the schoolder; bot he, behind the hand, with ane dirk strikis this Forbes throw the bodie deid, fyne killis with his awin handis his tuo fervendis sleiping, and faillie gois to the dur, and but ony more ado wynis his way with his hurt onlie in his schulder but ony more revenge. Lamentable to behold! Thir Dugares boor the Forbeffis, by any other surname, at gryte indignation.

There cam newis from York, daitit 27 Marche, schowing, his Majestie had writtin to the Quein, that he had upone strait mufter now at Oxfurde tuelf thousand foot, and of hors and dragounes fex thousand: The lord Herbert from Wales hes assuirit the king of 6,000 men hors and foot to attend his Majestie at Oxfurde, and Ralphe Haptoun hes between 7 and 8,000 men reddie to marche into Schirropshire: There ar 3,000 hors and foot vnder the command of the lord Cople, and in Worchefter 1,000 hors, reddie to marche to Oxfurde; and the kingis army is deulie payit: 40,000 pundis wecht of pleat and 15,000 pundis wecht of ingotis of gold were brocht to the mynt-hous at Oxfurde deliverit for the kingis use: The erll of Northhamptoun took in Stampforde for the kingis owne use, quhair the erll of Stampfoord him self wes killed as enemy to the king: The merchandis of Bristow hes riggit out 14 schippis vnder Sir Jolme Penningtoun his Majesteis admirall, and that famous Sir Nicholas [Schipning?] hes sat out 8 schippis; so that the king wes to have fuche schare aganes the parliament on sea as he hes upone land, and his army daylie increffing: The erll Derby hes 11 companies of hors and 19 companies of men on foot weill armed, and 3,000 clubmen for whome he hes sent for arnes and ammunition; he took in the toun of Langcaster by assault: Skairbrughe is surranderit be Sir Hew Chamley to the king: Quhytby brocht in 4 foot companeis, tua troupis of hors, and thrie of dragoneiris: Greiffoun, livetemand at Grantham, with his baill troopis cam over to Henderfoun the kingis man, where he wes at Newark, and the nixt nicht the toun wes suppyrit, and took 400 men in it: The Commitie of the Countrie assyfit them selfis at 60000 li. to be presentlie payit, and to cloth the soldiouris of the army lying there, if thay wold rys and dissolve: That there is sum divisionis in London: Oure countrie men Balfour and Hurry hes laid down ther commissiounis: Oure Scottis men getis no payment and daylie receaves affrontis from the Englishe whiche thay can not weill suffer: That commissiounes were going from the parliament to the king, with muche fairer propositionis. Many begin to hope of ane accommodatioun.

The Lord Newcastle's Proclamation.

Where as it appeireth to me, by information, and by warrandis issued by the Lord Fairfax and otheris, that the said Lord Fairfax and sum of his adherentis have endeavoured to posses the people, that I with the army under my command have ane intention to overthrow the Protestant Religioun, with many other fals and scandallous accusationis, purposed to disseit, to mak his Majestie most just and gracious proceedingis (if it war possibill) odious to his people, and by that mein to draw unto them selfis a pairty, under a pretens of self safety, bot indeid to countenans ther rebellious designes, and to bring in Annabaptisme, and other Schismes, whiche will destroy the government both of church and state; I heirby publish and declare that I never intendit (either by the power of this army, or by any other way or mein) to occasion any alteration in the Protestant Religioun, in which I have bein bred, hitherto leived, and resolve to die; or to do any illegall act, whereby the libertie or propertie of the good subject should be overthrowne: but only to oppose and suppress all rebellious and illegall forces, and to satill this countie and otheris in peace, for whiche his Majestie hath enabled me, by his legall commissioun, and directed me by his speciall commandis.

I therefore (by consent of the Quein sacred Majestie, now residing at York, who hath a great desire to prevent the effusion of blood and doethe muche pitie the poor mislead people) do heirby command all persones whatsoever now under Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, Sir Johne Hotham or any uther who hath not commissioun fra his Majestie, that, befor the fext of Aprile next, thay lay down ther armes, and everie man repair to his owne habitatioun. Whiche done, I heirby promise and declair to protect and secure them in the peciabill fruitioun of religioun, propertie of goodis and libertie of persone, according to the knowne lawis of this kingdome; onlie expecting, that everie man (in an equall proportioun without oppressioun) will pay suche resonabill assisementis as salbe necessary for the mantenans of this army till the country be satled in peace. Whiche offer of mercy and favour, if it salbe refusit, I hope to be cleirit bothe before God and man if I proceed aganes the refusar as according to my commissioun and the just and legall command of his Majestie.

Given at York the 29 day of Marche in the 19 yeir of the raigne of oure Sovereigne Lord Charles, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith.

Printed at York by Stephen Bulkeley 1643, by speciall command.

The lord Oboyne, in this moneth of Marche, went from Strathbogie, accompanied with sum tuelf gentlemen, quhair of Agent Gordone wes one, towardis York, to sie the Quein; bot he returnit home befor Oboyne. Sie more heirefter.

To remember, this moneth of Marche veray unseasonable, frostis, sleitis, snaw, hailstones, and the wynd still northerlie.

About the first of Aprile, word cam to Abirdene, that Prince Robert had takin in Wyndfore with gryte blood. The Quein is lying still at York weil gairdit with about 10,000 foldiouris, who still is drawing in freindis to his Majestie; and by hir persuasioun divers persones cumis to her, who promesit to get thame remissioun for byganes, upon thair loyaltie in tyme to cum.

Ye hard befor, how our Commissiouneris wes direct to the King be the Conservatouris for conserving of peace. No word cumis fra thame all this tyme,

becaus the wayes wes straitlie keipit, letteris brokin wp which wes found, and use maid thair of. Aluaies, it is said, his Majestie, about the 7 of Aprile, and not whill then, demandit wherefore they war cum; who answert thay war direct fra the Conservatouris for conserving of peace between both kingdomes, and to contribute thair best endeavouris for unitie of religioun and uniformitie of church government and removeall of all differences between his Majestie and his tuo Houffis of Parliament, groundit upone the Act of Pacificatioun in oure printed actis of parliament: Quhairunto his Majestie maid the answer subsequnt:

We have confidderit your Propositionis and Commissioun, by which you ar authorized to cum hither from the Commissioneris for conserving of peace betweene bothe kingdomes. We have likewise deulie and cairfullie weighed and examinat the Actis of Pacificatioun betweene oure tuo kingdomes, upone whiche yow sein to ground your Commissioun, and to hold your selfis warranted and obliged to contribute your indeavouris for unitie of religioun and uniformitie of church government within all our dominionis, and removeall of all differences between ws and oure tuo Houffis of Parliament.

There is nothing in that Treaty, by oure Act, whiche we fall not with all solempnitie and constancie aluaies observe, and we hope it salbe the cair of all oure loving subjectis of both kingdomes to do so too, that the peace may be perpetuallie keipit betweene thame; neither is there ony mein we wold not use, to remove these unhappie differences between ws and oure tuo Houffis of Parliament, as we have done to prevent thame.

But we do not wnderstand that yow, or the Commissioneris for conserving the peace for bothe kingdomes, ar warranted and obliged to interpose in the effaires and differences of oure kingdome of England; and therefore we can not (in a busines that concerneth so muche the honour and interest of the natioun) admit yow wnder that capacitie, or consent that yow go qualeseit to oure tuo Houffis of Parliament for suche a mediatioun, untill yow fall mak it appeir unto ws, upone what breache of that Act, this Warrant and Obligiatioun of yours, and of them that sent yow, is groundit.

With this answer, oure Commissioneris tuke thair leive, and had saif conduct to cum home, as you may sie hereafter.

Tuyfday the 18 of Aprile and thrid Tuyfday thair of, oure Provinciall Assemblie sat down in New Abirdein, Mr. William Douglas minister at Forge, with gryte gyuing chosin moderatour, and ilkane stryving for this place. Strange ordouris against the papistis. Othro Ferrendaill found, that he gave sufficient satisfactioun; and he fweir the covenant now quhilk he had subscribed befor. Tuo ministeris wes sent for the laird of Cors to cum over to the Assemblie, quhair the bretheren conferrit publictly with him. He keipit still his tenetis, and wuld not be dissuadit thairfra, nather for feir nor force; and stoutly alledgit he wes wrangoullie and unjustly deposit without ony lauffull ground, done more be James Morray clerk deput to the Generall Assemblie

nor utheraues be good ordour. He auferit all ther Quereis worthellie and pertinentlie. At last, the bretheren concludis and declairis his place as professour to continew in dependans whill the nixt succceeding Provinciall Assemblie, and in the interim to advys with the nixt Generall Assemblie. Horrible uncouth and unkyndlie!

Wether, at this tyme, frostie and cauld, mervellous to sie in Aprile. Fifhes, flescHis, fowllis and all uthier commodities scarce gettabill in Abirdene; malt at 16 merkis, quhyt meill nyne pundis, houshold meill 11 or 12 merkis; mervallous to sie. Notwithstanding, this Assemblie did not proclame a fast whereby we might crave God mercy for our synis, and that he wold remove this tempestuous wether, now in the veray spring; bot mony dayis of fastis and humiliationis wes ordanit abefoir, and dayis of thankisgivinge, for lichter caussis. Aluaies, upon Frydday the 21 of Aprile, the bretheren dissolvit, ilk man home. There wes brocht to this Assemblie ane preist called Robertstone takin be young Birkenbog by commissioun, and thay send him to Edinbrughe to the Counfall or Committe.

Upone the fyft day of May 1643, King of France depairtit this lyf.

Upone the fourt of May, ane great Conventioun holdin at Edinbrughe, to the quhilk meiting oure commissiouneris, viz. the Chanceler, Mr. Alexander Henderstone and Mr. Robert Barclay cam down from the king. The erillis of Roxbrughe and Lyndsay cam lykuaies down. Bot at this meiting thair wes litle or nothing done, bot all continewit to the 22 of June. Sie heirefter.

Ye sie befor, how Hammiltoun, Montrois, Traquhair and Ogilvy went wv to Newcastle, to vifeit the Quein. Thay in severall companeis cam schortlie home, leiving hir Majestie still at Newcastle.

Upone the 29 of May, ane schip ladnit with victuall lying in Ithan, ane plank strak out of her fyde, and fillit with salt water, the meill wes put in float, a gryte pairt perisheit, whiche wes the countrie peoples malesoun, and God hard the famen; for Mr. Robert Farquhar and uthier merchandis had coft all the victuall thay could get in Buchane, Mar, Gareoch, Boyne, Engzie, Morray, Ros, Sutherland, south and north, gave gryte prices thairfoir upone condition to receave gryter prices agane for ther owne particular commodetie, and to have bene transportit in Ireland to the wrack of oure countrie, givinge nyne pundis for the boll, quhairas it nicht have bene sold for the half. Sic as wes recoverit of this meill wes had away in small barkis; bot this schip lay still whill scho wes mendit, and skarrit away the salmound fishes, as wes thocht.

About this tyme, a number of piratis, Dunkirkeris and Irishis, frequentit thir coftis, about the number of 16. Thay did gryte skaith to our schippis and barkis. Sum thay took and fet the men on fchoir. Thay fet ane bark ladnit with coallis in fyre in ficht of the awneris, whome thay had fet on fchoir at Peterhead.

Generall Major Monro, about this tyme, had takin the erll of Antrim, upone whome he fand findrie letteris veray fufpicious. He wreittis to the Counfall of Scotland of this purpofe, and to the Generall, and fendis thairwith the letteris in to thame; quhillkis, with the manner of the erllis taking, is cleirlye difcoverit by an imprinted Paper fet out by the Houfe of Commouns, and called, *A Declaration of the Hous of Commonis affemblit in Parliament concerning the rife and progres of the grand rebelloun in Ireland, daitit at London, July 1643.* In this Paper mentioun is maid of ane letter, writtin by generall major Monro to the Irish Committe of the Parliament of England, of findrie materis. Amongft the reft, how he had tryffit ane bark cuming fra the Ile of Man with that trecherous papift the erll of Antrim, whose brother Alexander wes sent befoir by the Quenis Majestie from York, to mak way for the erll in negotiating betuixt hir Majesteis army in the north of England and the papiftis on the borderis and in the Iles of Scotland; “ther plot being laid down by the Quenis Majesteis consent for the ruin of religioun and overthrow of his Majesteis loyall fubjectis in all the thrie dominionis, as evidentlie doth appeir by the Letteris, Characteris, Passes and Paperis found with the erll directit by me to the Counfall of Scotland and to the Generall. The erll of Antrim fall, God willing, be keipit clois in Carrickfergus till I be acquented from your honouris concerning him what cours falbe taken with him; and the traittour that convoyit him laft away is to be execute, fince we can extort no difcoverie from him then is contenit in the paperis sent to Scotland.” This letter is writtin from Carrikfergus to the Irish Committe of the Parliament of England, daitit 23 May 1643, and fubferivit thus, “Youris moft humill and treulie affectionat and reall fervand Robert Monro generall major.”

Thair is fet down alfo in the faid imprinted Paper thir wordis, viz.,

The Earl of Antrim, a notorious rebell, was taken by the Scots army in Ulfter, and imprifoned there, upon fufpition of high treason. To avoid his tryall, he brake prifon, and fled into the north parts of England, and bath been with the Queen at Yorke a long time; from whence he was sent to the rebels of Ulfter, with fecret inftructions, and had ammunition affigned to him by the Queen's directions. And what care was taken of his ammunition, will appear by a Letter dated at Yorke the 8 of May 1643, written by Serjeant Major Rolfe to that apoftata Sir Hugh Cholmley, Gover-

nour of Scarborough, intercepted by the Lord Fairfax, and sent up to the House of Commons ; wherein Cholmley is intreated to have such care of the ammunition appertaining to the Lord of Aboyn, as he shall have of the Lord of Antrim's ammunition ; for Mr. Jermin hath desired him to write these lines, as by the Letter herewith also printed may appear ; and what relation Mr. Jermin hath to the Queen is well knowne to the world. Since this care taken of the ammunition of the Earl of Antrim and the Lord of Aboyn, the Earl of Antrim is taken the second time by Generall Major Monro, in the county of Downe in Ireland, as he was returning from the Queen to the rebels of Ulster, with divers letters, instructions and papers, [from which] and [from] the confession and deposition of the Earl of Antrim's own servant (who was taken with his master, and since condemned and executed), it is evident, that there was, and doubtlesse yet is, an impious designe on foot to reconcile the English and Irish in Ireland, and that, by their joynt power having expelled the Scots, the Irish forces there might be sent against the Parliament of England. The Earl of Antrim, and the Lord of Aboyn, (whose arms assigned them by the Queen for this purpose were taken care of by Mr. Jermyn, as appears by the said letter from Serjeant Major Rosse) and the Earl of Niddifdale, were the principall agents employed in this horrid plot. And that it may cleerly appear to the whole world from whence all our miseries and calamities do proceed, the same Lord of Aboyn, by his letter directed to the Earl of Antrim then with the Queen, bearing date at Carlisle the 8 of May, 1643, and taken in the Earl of Antrim his pockets among the rest of the letters and papers, testifies the same. And that it might appear to the rebels of Ireland, that the Earl of Antrim was accounted his Majesty's good subject, and had his Majesty's approbation for what he was to act there, he was furnished with a passe from the Earl of Newcastle, in these words :

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Antrim, These.

William Earl of Newcastle, Governour of the town and county of Newcastle, and Generall of all his Majesty's forces raised in the northern parts of this kingdom, for defence of the same, To all Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Serjeant Majors, Captains, and all other his Majesty's loving subjects of England and Ireland. Forasmuch as the Right Honourable the Earl of Antrim is to travell to Dublin in Ireland, and other parts of that kingdom, these are therefore to desire and require you, and every of you, to whom this shall come to be seen, to permit him and his servants quietly and peaceably to passe and repasse into these parts, and back again, without any molestation or interruption. And further, I do hereby require all post-masters, constables, and other officers, to furnish the said Earl and his servants with so many post-horses as they shall have need of from place to place, and stage to stage, for all the said journey, he and they paying the usual rates for the same. And hereof you, or any of you, may not fail at your perill. Given under mine hand and seal, the 4 day of May, 1643.

Signed, WILLIAM NEWCASTLE.

Which passe, together with the said letters, were found in the Earl of Antrim's pockets, and were sent by Major Generall Monroe into Scotland, from whence authentique copies are sent hither, which are likewise herewith printed ; together with a Declaration of the Lords of his Majesty's Privie Counsell in Scotland, and Commissioners for conserving the Articles of the Treaty, dated at Edinburgh the 9 of June, 1643, concerning the apprehending and employment of the Earl of Antrim, with their sense upon the same ; as also a letter sent from Major Generall Monroe (who took the said Earl of Antrim) to the Committee appointed by the House of Commons for the affairs of Ireland, bearing date at Carrickfergus the 23 of May 1643. To which may be added

the Earl of Antrim's own confession, who was examined before Major General Monroe and a Council of War, the 12 of June 1643, and in his examination confesses that he came into Ireland with the Lord of Newcastle's passe, and with private instructions for making of peace. And Master Steuart, another servant of the said Earl of Antrim, and taken with him, being likewise examined the said 12 of June 1643, before the said General Monroe and Council of War, and threatened with torture except he would declare by whose warrant and direction the said Earl of Antrim had undertaken that employment, faith, that as the ammunition and arms was to be furnished by the Queen's order and command, so that he doubts not but the Earl of Antrim's employment and others was directed by her Majesty.

In this imprinted Paper wes divers urtheris particular pointis set out against the king and queen both, for favoring of papists in Ireland, quhilk heir I have omittit, and beginis now to coppie these letteris found in the erll of Antrim's pocket, as is set down in the said printed Paper.

For his Noble Friend Sir Hew Cholmley, Knight, Governour of Scarborough, These.
Noble Sir,

These are shewing your honour, that my Lord of Aboyne was gone from Yorke before my here coming, therefore I will intreat your honour to have such a care of the ammunition appertaining to my Lord of Aboyne, as your honour shall have of my Lord of Antrim his ammunition, till such tyme as I either come my selfe, or write to your honour, for Mr. Jermyn hath desired me write these lines to your honour, for I am commanded to goe for Scotland for that effect; to which time I shall continue

Your honour's humble servant,

Yorke, May 8, 1643.

SERGEANT MAJOR ROSSE.

For my Noble Lord the Earle of Antrim, at York.

My Noble Lord,

Matters are fallen out quite contrary to my expectation, so as I should not advise you to make such hast of your journey as we resolved. I have sent this bearer of purpose, who is the man I did send to Montrose, who will particularly shew you how matters goe, and how great folly it were to looke for any assistance from Scotland. Good Sir Richard Grabame, and a number of roundheads in these parts, upon your servant's remaining here, and your Lordship's other servants coming post, have spread a report that you and I were upon a plot to bring forces from Ireland to take in this countrey, in so much, as I have been forced to affirme the contrary with oathes, as I might justly doe. Thus much is given out by him, one Dalston, and others, as in acquittal to your Lady, for raising him out of the dunghill, which my Lord her husband did. He will be at Yorke within two or three daies, he will shift it off upon the Puritans of this countrey, whereof he is the head; but upon my word your Lordship is little beholding to him. To my knowledge your Lordship's servant will more particularly shew you what passed: Nor shall any be more ready to doe you service, than

Your Lordship's humble servant,

Carlisle, May 2, 1643.

NITHSDAILL.

I did say that your Lordship's Lady, having some hangings and other furniture in Knockfergus, was desirous to have them brought away, but I have now advised you rather to let them alone for the present.

For my Noble Lord the Earle of Antrim, at York.

My Noble Lord,

I have daily expected these dayes past to have writ, which you desired, from the party you know, I doe look for it each hour. Hamilton, I doe fear, hath done bad offices to the King since his return. My Lord, I am very confident Montros will not flinch from what he professed at York. I think much I have heard nothing from my Lord Aboyne, but before I shall see you, I looke with confidence to give you a better account how matters are resolved in Scotland, and shall never leave off to give full testimony that I am

Your Lordship's faithfull servant,

NITHSDAILL.

My Lord, blame not your servant who hath been so long here. I would not suffer him to part till I had some greater assurance from the Earle of Montros, and the rest who are for the K., then as yet, and till my servant returns, I can give.

For the Right Honourable my Noble Lord the Earle of Antrim, at Yorke.

My Noble Lord,

It should have been a blemish upon me, if I had not truly given you notice how matters go. I am not altogether desperate of Montros; but say he were changed, I am in good hope you shall not lack well-affected subjects in Scotland to prosecute that point we resolved on. One thing I think strange, that the ammunition granted to your Lordship and Aboyne should be stopped. My Lord, without that, neither can the Marquess of Huntley doe service, nor can your friends in the Isles and Hilands be usefull for you. So doe your best to have it quickly sent away, and be confident you shall have assistance, though it must take a longer time, of the which I shall give your Lordship notice. So let no alteration be thought upon, though a little it must be deferred. And be confident of the respects of

Your Lordship's faithfull servant,

Carlisle, the 8 of May, 1643.

NITHSDAILL.

I entreat these may present my bounden service to my Lady Dutcheffe, your Lady. Till I get advertisement from your Lordship, I shall have a boat ready at your service.

For my Noble Lord the Earle of Antrim, at York

My Lord,

This gentleman can so well informe you of the particulars you expected from Scotland, as I must onely assure your Lordship, I dare not conclude with him; therefore if it please you to expect a second advertisement, it shall certainly be sent to you by the first occasion. For I should be sorry, that what may so concerne your service should be subject to any scruple. And I assure your Lordship their future shall ratifie this opinion of

In haste,

Your Lordship's most humble servant,

Borroughbridge, the 3 of May, 1643.

ABOYNE.

For the Right Honourable the Earle of Antrim, These.

My Lord,

Being certainly informed by Nithsdail's servant, that there is a new order since we parted for stopping of the ammunition, I have taken occasion to intreat your Lordship by this bearer, that I may know the particulars of it. I must confesse it surpriseth me, that any distance should alter so reasonable a conclusion. And certainly I shall never deserve to be made the instrument of frustrating the hopes of these parts, which should have been enabled by this supply. I am confident,

there is scarce another mean to make our fidelitie uselesse for her Majestie's service. And if it please your Lordship to acquaint the Queen with these effects of my ingenuitie, you will thereby multiply your favours you have already conferred upon,

My Lord, your Lordship's most affectionate and obliged servant,

Carlile, the 8 of May 1643.

ABOYNE.

Generall Major Monrois letter with thir letters cuming to the Counfall of Scotland and Generall Leslie and Conservatoris of the Treattie, thay fell to consulation, and suddantie resolved to mak the samen manifest to the worlde, and to that effect set out ane printed Paper of the wordis following :

AT EDINBURGH, the ninth day of June 1643.

THE Lords of his Majestie's Privy Councell and Commissioners for conserving the Articles of the Treaty ordain this following Declaration to be printed and published at the Market Crosse of Edinburgh, and other burghs of this kingdom, for the information of all his Majestie's good subjects within the same.

ARCH. PRIMROSE, Cler. S. Cons. and Commis.

A Declaration of the Lords of His Majestie's Privie Counfall and Commissioners for conserving the Articles of the Treaty, for information of his Majestie's good subjects of this kingdom.

The Lords of his Majestie's most honourable Privy Councel, and the Commissioners for conserving the peace, according to the great trust reposed in them by his Majestie and the Estates of Parliament, whereof they are to make account to God, his Majestie and the next ensuing Parliament, taking to their deepest and most serious consideration the best wayes of preserving the peace of this kingdom, that all his Majestie's good and dutifull subjects may enjoy their religion, liberties and laws, which God, in a singular and wonderfull providence, in the time of his Majestie's raigu, hath vouchsafed them, and of the peace betwixt the two kingdoms so unanimously and happily established in the late Treaty of peace, and in the Parliaments of both kingdoms, Have faithfully endeavoured, by all good means, to reduce Ireland to his Majestie's obedience, which, through the unnaturall, barbarous and antichristian cruelty of Papists, is, from a peaceable kingdom, turned into a stage of unexampled and unexpressible miseries, to be looked upon as an horrid and dangerous example by this kingdom, and by their earnest Supplications to his Majestie, and by their Declarations to the Parliament of England, but especially by their earnest desires for establishing unity of religion, and uniformity of Kirk government, and for disbanding all Papists in arms within their dominions, and by the humble offer of their mediation, to remove the unhappy differences, and quench the fire of a waisting warre, begun betwixt his Majestie and his subjects of the kingdom of England, wherein his Majestie's sacred person is exposed to so great danger, and so many thousands of his subjects have already perished: But finding, to their great griefe, the successe no ways answerable to their endeavours and expectation, and the troubles of the neighbouring kingdoms, and the dangers of this kingdom, daily arising to a greater height, then they, by their care, counsells or diligence, were able to remeid or obviate, they did resolve for this and other causes, which exercise and heavily presse the kingdom at this time, to call a Convention of the Estates, as the onely

meane, (his Majestie not thinking fitting to hearken to their motion of calling a Parliament,) which might, by common counsell, consent and resolution, take the best course for representing yet more sensibly these manifold evils and dangers, and for overcoming, by greater wisdom, the difficulties which were above their power.

In the meane while, (which they cannot but attribute to the mercifull and marvellous providence of God, and which is a confirmation to them of their resolution in calling the Convention, and layeth the greater necessity upon the Estates, to meet the more willingly and frequently,) a treacherous and damnable plot of the Irish, English, and Scottish Papiſts, is begun to be discovered by the unexpected apprehending of the Earle of Antrim coming from Yorke, where he had kept his meetings and correspondence by letters with certaine popish lords his confederates, and amongst others, with the Earle of Nithisdail and Viscount of Aboyne; their devillish designes and devices are come to light, and brought to our knowledge, partly by letters from Ireland shewing the deposition and confession of a servant of the Earle of Antrims, and partly by letters which were found in the Earle his own pockets, all sent from Ireland. His servant, which was hanged at Carriekfergus, the day of May, deponed (as the letters bear) before and at the time of his death, that the designe was, to reconcile the English and Irish in Ireland, that they by their joynt power haveing expelled the Scots, the Irish forces there might be sent against the Parliament of England, to deal with some fit instrument there, by all their strength to surprize the Isles and the Highlands, and to depopulate and waste so much of this kingdom as their power could extend unto, being assured of the like dealing in the north by the Papiſts and their assistance there; and to have a magazine at Carlisle for twenty thousand men, to fall in with all hostility upon the south parts of this kingdom. The letters sent from Nithisdail and Aboyne, all written and subscribed by their hands to the Earle of Antrim, and found with him, although in some things covertly written, do carry this much expressly, that for furtherance of the designe and point resolved on, there was assistance assured from the Isles, and from the north and south of Scotland; that ammunition and armes, without which they think their service uselesse, were appointed to be sent to the north and other parts of this kingdom; and that popish officers were commanded, and had undertaken to goe into Scotland, of which we are informed, some are already gone to the north.

For stopping and disappointing so far as may be for the present (till the same divine providence make a more full discovery) the attempts and devices of this unnaturall and bloody confederacy and conjuration, as the lords of his Majestie's Privy Councell have given order that Nithisdail and Aboyne be cited, and criminally pursued of high treason, and have made the same, as a matter of publike and most high importance, known to his Majestie and to the Parliament of England; so they, and the commissioners of peace also, for acquitting themselves in their trust, and for the safety of the kingdom, doe make the same publicly known to all his Majestie's good subjects, that, being forewarned of their danger, they may be upon their guards, and prepared against forraign invasion and intestine plots and insurrection; and specially, that the noble men, commissioners of shires, and borroughs, perceiving greater and more apparent necessity of the approaching Convention then they could have wished or expected, may, at the day formerly appointed, meet in such celerity, and with such publike affection and disposition of heart, as the present condition of affairs doth require and call for at their hands, and as becometh the lovers of their religion, King and countrey, which are in so great danger from Papiſts, Atheists, and other degenerated countrey-men, who are no lesse injured against this kingdom, even since the late reformation of this kingdom, then were their predecessours at the first reformation of religion, when their negotiating was so reflexse, and their attempts so many and malicious against the work of God in this land. Nor is it to be past without observation, that

while his Majestie is making a publike declaration of his intentions to defend and maintaine the religion, rights and liberties of this kingdom, according to the lawes civill and ecclesiastik, the Papists are conspiring, plotting and practising against the religion, rights and liberties established, and against the lives of his Majestie's good subjects; whereby they doe really manifest to the world what the King's Majestie against all his Declarations, and his subjects against their confidence grounded thereupon, may look for from their malice and power, if they shall continue in armes, and (which God forbid) if they shall prevaile in the end. And whereas the Lords of Councell are informed, that the late Act of Councell for publishing his Majestie's Declaration is mistaken by sundry, as a Declaration of their owne judgment concerning the proceedings of another kingdom: for preventing of this mistake, they think fit to remember and declare, according to the Act of Councell in January last, shewing, that their lordships giving warrant to print any paper coming from his Majestie or Parliament of England did not import their approbation of the contents thereof, That they did, on the first of June, remember the famine, and expresse their intention in this publication to be far from taking on them to judge of the proceedings of the Parliament of another kingdom; but onely to thank his Majestie for his gracious expressions towards the preservation of the rights and liberties of this kingdom. And ordain this to be printed and published at the Market Croce of Edinburgh, and all other burghs within this kingdom, wherethrow none pretend ignorance of the same.

Edinburgh, Printed by Evan Tyler, printer to the King's most excellent Majestie, 1643.

This Paper is published at the marcat croce of Edinbrughe, and uther croces neidfull. The erll of Nithisdail and viscount of Oboyne are lykuaies sum-moundit at ther duelling places and mercat croces, to compeir befor the Lordis of Counfall, wnder the pane of tressoun, at this meiting, to be keipit be the Estaites at Edinbrughe the 22 of June nixt. Bot thir lordis gave no obedience to thir Summondis, standing to their innocence, and alledging that this wes bot ane forgit draucht, to cause thame compeir and syne to abuse thame be warding, fyning, or uther punitioun as thay pleiffit best; and being in ther handis, thay culd not flie thair intentionis, good or bad. Sie heirefter.

Ye sie of ane meiting at Edinbrughe, and how all wes continewit to the 22 of June. The caus of this conventioun wes groundit upone fals rumoris, and improbable tales sent down from the Parliament of England to oure Scottis Counfall, saying, thay wold prove that his Majestie had writtin to the Pope, that he sould bring his thrie kingdomes wnder the Romane religioun, or loie his thrie crownes, with many other odious speiches against his Majestie, quhilk thay offerit them to prove be the kingis owne letter writtin to the Pope, thereby to withdraw the hairtis of his loyall subjectis from thair loyall obedience tonardis his Majestie; and with all did crave our aid and assistance of 10,000 men. Aluaies the Counfall thocht it good to conveyn the Conservatoris of Peace and haill Estaites of this kingdome at Edinbrughe the 22 of June, to capitulat upone thir and uther urgent busines, as ye may sie heirefter.

The King heiring of thir fals calumneis disperst and spred agaisnt his royall Majestie, he quiklie takis occasioun to purge him self from these vyll aspersiounes, by sending down ane missive letter to divers of oure nobilitie, and one amongs the rest to the lord marques of Huntlie, quhairof the temour followis :

CHARLES R.

Right trustie and right weilbelovit cuning, and right trustie and weilbelovit, We greit yow well. Since nothing on erthe can be more deir unto ws then the preservatioun of the affectionis of oure people, and amongs them, no more then of these of oure native kingdome, whiche, as the long and uninterrupted government of ws and oure predecessouris over thame doeth give ws just reffone, in a more neir and speciall maner, to challenge from them, so may thay justlie expect a particular tendernes from ws in every thing whiche may contribute to ther happines. But knowing what industrie is useit (by scattering seditious pamphletis, and employing privat agentis and ministeris) to give bad impressiounis of ws and oure proceedinges, and wnder a pretens of a danger to religioun and government to corrupt ther fideliteis and affectionis, and to ingage them in ane unjust querrell agaisnt ws ther king, we can not therefore bot remove these jealouseis, and secure ther seires from all possibilitie of any haserd to either of these from ws. We have therefore thoct fit to requyre yow to call togidder your freindis, vassallis, tennentis, and siche otheris as have ony dependencie upone yow, and in oure name to schew thame oure willingnes to give all assureances thay can desire, or we possiblie grant (if more can be givin nor alreddy is) of preserving inviolablie all these graces and favouris whiche we have of lait grantit to that oure kingdome; and we do wis Ged so to blis oure proceedingis and posteritie, as we do reallie mak good and performe this promeis. We hope this will give so full satisfiactioun to all who fall heir of this oure solempne protestatioun, that no siche perfonas as studeis divisioun, or gois about to waikin the confidens betuixt ws and oure people, and justlie deserves the name and punishment of incendiareis, salbe scheltred from the hand of justice; and all siche otheris as fall indeavour peace and unitie and obedience to ws and our lawis may expect that protectioun and incres of favouris from ws whiche ther fidelitie deserves. So expecting your care heirof, we bid yow hartlie fairweill. From oure Court at Oxforde, 21 Aprile 1643.

This Paper wold appeir to give content to all his Majesteis good subjectis, and to cleir him self fra all these foull aspersiounis laid out agaisnt him by his enemeis, as ye have befor. Aluaies how fone the marques of Huntlie receaves his Majesteis letter, with all diligens he cumis to George Middiltoun's hous in Old Abirdene, upone Frydday the 2 of June, and with all possibill speid sendis over ane uther letter of the same contentis (quhilk wes within the marques pakkit) to Patrik Leslie provest, desyring the samen to be publictly red befor the toune's people of Abirdene, who, upone the morne being Setterday, haistlie convenit the counsall and thair minister, Mr. Andrew Cant. The letter is brokin wp and red in ther audience, and the tounschip ordanit to be warnit to compeir within the tolbuith at ten houris on Mononday nixt, be touk of drum, for heiring of the samen publictly red. Efter thair meiting,

the proveft declairit that his Majesteis letter cam within the Marques packet to be red in Abirdene, quhilk letter he caufit the clerk publictly reid. And the people faid, "God faif the king," and fo diffolvit in peace.

The king fent findrie of the lyk letteris to his nobilitie and good fubjectis, to be divulgite and fpreid throw out the kingdome.

Now the marques cuning to Old Abirdene, as faid is, in quyet maner, he, upone the morne being Setterday, directis the lord Aboyne to go meit the erll of Montros and the lord Ogilvy, who convoyit thame to his father. Thay foupit and lodgit togidder that nicht. The morne, being Sondag, thay hard devotioun befor and efter none, stayit all nicht togidder. Mononday, upone the morne, the marques being Chancellor of the Univerfitie of the Colledge, electit be the members thairrof, and ratefeit be the king fince the abolifhing of the bifchopis, he cam down to vifeit the faid College, and returnit to the Lordis bak agane, whair thay stayit all nicht. Upone the morne, being Tuysday, the marques and thay pairtit togidder, and he rode down to Kelly that nicht. Upone the morne, the erll Marfchall, the erll of Montros, and lord Ogilvy, with the lord of Banff, haveing met with utheris, cam all togidder to the faid place of Kellie, quhair the Marques wes, and baid all that nicht in joyfull maner. Upone the morne thay pairtit company. The Marques rode to Strathbogie, Marfchall rode to Innerugie, the lord Banf to Raittie. Montros and Ogilvy cam bak to George Middiltounes hous, and from that rode fouth, and from that to the king.

The marques, according to the directionn of his Majesteis letter, convenit his freindis at Innerurie upone the 15 of June, and there publictly red the famen in ther audience, and fo depairtit. Bot thir meitinges bred fun feire in the hairtis of the covenanteris.

Ane meiting amongis the clergie without ony bifchopis, except the bifhop of Arnache, primat of Ireland, who convenit at London the firft of June, for ordering of their kirk, whair Epifcopacie and the Buke of Comoun Prayer wes found lauffull, as report paff. Sie [hereafter], quhair Epifcopacie is found unlauchfull.

Sondag 11 June, and Wedinfday thairefter, both fafting daies appointit be the Committe of the Affembly at Edinbrughe, throw all the parochie churches of Scotland, for a happie fucces to the enfewing meiting to be haldin in Edinbrughe. It wes folempnlie keipit in both Abirdenis. No booth dur durft be opnit in New Abirdene upone Setterday befor, becaus of the preparatioun ferman, and chargit be touk of drum.

The erll Marfchall rydis fouth to this meiting, the laird Drum, and the laird of Phillorth, as commiffioneris for the fchire of Abirdene, Patrik Lellie as commiffioner for the toune, Mr. Androw Cant and Mr. James Mairtyne, miniſter at Peterheid, wes wrettin for, doctor Goold for the Colledge effaires, went over altogidder.

Mr. David Lyndfay, perfone of Balhelvie, and Mr. Jolme Ofwall, miniſter at Abirdene, went as commiffioneris for the prefbetrie of Abirdene to the Generall Affembly to be holdin at Edinbrughe the ſecond day of Auguſt nixt, and Thomas Mowat, burges of Abirdene, as reulling elder. They went fordward about the 15 day of June.

Upone the day of June, Sir George Gordoun, elder of Geicht, cam hame out of Germany, where he had bene ſince he wes takin out of Mr. Thomas Lilleis hous, as ye have befor, and then couragiouſlie eſcappit; and baid ſtill peceable thairefter at home, whill ye may ſie.

About the 18 of June, the Quenis Maſteſtie cumis to Oxfurde, where the King wes, fra York, quhair ſcho had remanit ſince hir cuming from Newcaſtell thither, as ye may ſie befor. Sho is convoyit with Crouner Alexander Lellie of Auchintoull, Crouner Henderſone, and certane uther crouneris and commanderis with ane army of 5000 men weill armit and furneſhit with all thinges requiſit. In hir way to Nottinghamhe ſcho is unbefet be the lord Gray, with ane army, of purpoſe to have takin hir priſoner. It is hardlie foughten, in hir Maſteſtis owne preſens ſtanding looking on, be Crouner Henderſone, quhair the lord Gray wes ſchamefullie defeat and took the rout. And hir Maſteſtie (haveing the duke of Lennox all the tyme of hir abſens) gois ſaillie on towards the King, quhair he maid hir hartlie welcum, as ſcho well deſerved.

Upone the day of June, Alexander Gordoun of Braſinoir, throw evill counſail, pitifullie hurt and fore woundit Johne Gordoun, his awin and onlie brother german, in his hand and divers pairtis of his body, upone ane ſlicht occaſioun, at the biſhopis bak yet; and his brother thairefter wold not intertynne him, ſo that he leivit heir in gryte miſerie, and in end wes forſit to leave the kingdom and go in ſervice with Capitan Hepburne to France.

Upone the 22 day of June, the Lordis of his Maſteſteis Privie Counſail and Commiffioneris for conſerving of the Articles of the Treaty, and hail Eſtates, convent in Edinbrughe upone ſum grave reſpectis and conſiderationis. The Roll of the commiffioneris names wes the firſt day red, and the nixt day thair commiffiouns wes red, quhairof ſum throw informality wes repellit. Amongis

utheris materis that wes handlit, the erll of Carnueth, funtyme called Sir Robert Dazell, wes publictlie accufit upone sum speiches, as wes said. Quhairunto he maid his awin anfuier in prefens of the Lordis of Counfall. Thay rys wp, and ilk man gois to his owne lodging, as thair custum is, to dynner. The lord of Carnueth gois also to his dynner, bot returnit not bak agane efter none to the Counfall, as thay expected. Aluaies thay send ane maister to charge him at his lodging to compeir befor the Counfall, bot he disobeyis. Thair efter he is chargit at the marcat cros of Edinbrughe be ane herauld, to compeir; who wold not give obediens. Quhairupone the Lordis sendis directlie to Sir Williame Dik, whome thay knew wes debtfull to the said erll in 40,000 pundis Scottis money, and presentlie defyrit him to bring 10,000 pundis to pay for the erllis contempt and contumacie, without forder proces, bot that he wes chargit in forme foirsaid, and at the marcat cros, to compeir, wnder the pane of 10,000 pundis, quhilk thay exactit and treulie took wp, as said is. Aluaies the erll, feiring wairding, held him out of handis, and to the king gois he. And to remember the Conventioun of the Estaites, the Counfall and Conservatouris of the Treattie wes altogidder convenit in Edinbrughe, and dissolvit.

To this Conventioun ther cam fra the English parliament sex commissiouneris, viz. The erll of Rutland, Mr. Hatchet Esquire, Sir Hary Veyne, both of the lower hous, Mr Ny preicher and Bot the erll of Rutland fell seik be the way and came not with the rest. Aluaies thay durst not cum be land, bot cam be sea in ane of the schippis royall callit the Antelope. Thay war honorable receavit and maid hartlie welcum. It wes said, thair commissioun wes, uniformetie of religioun in England and Scotland agrieable with oure professioun, bot moir cheiflie aid and support of men to assist the parliament against the king, (now daylie moir and moir growing, at the plesour of God, stronger and stronger,) under pretext of poperie and papistes, whiche wes thair aime to suppres be violence of armes as thay alledgit; bot, the contrarie wes sein, howsoever materis went. It wes found speidfull that ane new Covenant shuld be maid wp by a Committee of the honorable Conventioun of Estaitis and of the Church, and Commissiouneris of the Houffis of Parliament in England, as ye may sie heirefter the order and progres of this Covenant and the Covenant it self; intending to have the subjects alweill in England as Scotland, and being wnder ane religioun, to joyne togidder in armes aganes our gracious king wnder cullour to suppres prelatis and papistis, as heirefter most evidentlie appeir. Bot I leave the Counfall and Conserva-

touris both fitting, for a while, consulting daylie with thir English Commiffioneris how to mak up an army and lift moneyis to that effect, as ye fall schortlie heir; and gave it out to mediat peace betuixt the king and his parliament, as wes teichit daylie out of pulpit, suppose aganis the kingis will. Upone Setterday the first of July, Sir George Gordon of Haddoche unhappellie hurt Alexander Joffray lair ballie and John Joffray his brother, in the presens of Mr. Alexander Joffray thair father, at the Brume end, cuming fra the goodman of Brakayis buriall, becaus the said Alexander Joffray being ane ballie caufit ward the said Sir George' man in the tolbuith for hurting of ane uther fellow. This wes no just querrell, to have perfeit ane Judge for doing of justice. Aluaies thay gat fun blood, bot did no skaith. Thay pairtit, and Haddoche immediatlie thairefter cam to the toun, rode about the cros in contempt; bot the Joffrayis wes not yit cum to Abirdene. Aluaies the toun thocht evill of Haddochis behaveour, to ryde so prydfullie about thair cros efter hurting of thair ballie and his brother. Bot this mater wes utheraies handlit and laid upone ane heigher skelf, as ye may heireftar fie, and a motioun of his death.

Word cam heir about the 10 of July, That Sir Johne Hotham governour of Hull and Sir Johne Hotham his sone wes both had vnder suspitioun, and that the parliament had sent for thame to come to London, who also went and wes thair accusit.—That the erll of Newcastle had defeated the lord Fairfax, killit 1500 men, takin 2000 armes and fyve peice of cannon, drave him to Bredforde, took his lady priffoner, and beseigit him self.—Prince Maurice and Sir Ralp Haptoun gave the rebellis in the Waft a gryte overthrow, and killed Hamdoun thair cheif commander, for whome gryte lamentatioun wes maid. He gave thairefter ane uther defeat, killit and routit about 7 troupes of hors. And first killit 2000 men and took 8 peice of cannon.—Sir Williame Ualleir alias the Conquerour and Generall to the Erll of Essex' foot armie wes braveilie defeatit and routit by the Erll of Craufurd, Commiffare Uilmeit and Sir John Byron. Thair wes killit to this bastard Conquerour 600 men, and 800 takin priffoneris, with 7 peice of cannon and all the cullouris and coronetis. Prince Robert, by convoy of oure toun's man Hurry, did gryte defeatis aganes Essex; for the quhilk the king knichtit Hurry with his owne hand.—The English parliament sent Sir Harie Vayne and other commiffioners to Kentschire, bot thay war laid fast in priffoun. The parliament, heiring that their commiffioneris wes so abusit and impriffonet, sent schortlie forces to be revengit of this heighe injurie; bot the Kentschire men schortlie went to armes,

and maid thame to reteir bak agane. The king, heiring of this, sent quiklie to Kent 2000 ryderis and horffis to assist thame aganes the parliament; and that thay were in reddines, besides the kinges forces 10,000 strong to attend the kinges service.—The lord Newcastell strong, the lord Kingstoun generall of Lincolne is taking wp for the king 8000 foot and hors; and that the Quein hes in garrisoun about her 5000 foot and hors.—That thair wes ane seiknes in Essex' army veray feirfull, and not ordinar sein befor, quhair dieth daylie about 80 perfonas; so the fynger of God may be sein heir also.—Bambury in Lincolnschire wes laitle betrayit to the lord Willowby. He tuke the lord Kingstoun, ane brave nobleman for the king, prissoner, and wes sending him in ane pynnage to Hull; bot Collonell Candishe cam presentlie with 24 troupes of hors, and Generall King cam also with some hundreth musketeires. Thay took this pynnage as scho wes going furth, quhair unfortunatlie the said lord Kingstoun wes slayne (much to be lamentit) be a schot cuming fra the kinges men; and that Bamburie is straitlie besiegit be the kingis forces.—The erll of Newcastell most honorablie fet at libertie the lady Fairfax (whome he took as prissoner) frielie but payment of any ranfoun or exchange of ane uther prissoner for hir.—Forces in Cumberland and Westmureland both on hors and foot daylie ryng for the king.—The erll of Essex keipeth him self in fast places so that he can not be fought with, and is wnder suspitioun.—The lord Gray of Wart is committed to the Tour for refusing to be a commissioner from the parliament to Scotland.—Thay are nichtellie distresst in London for want of coallis, and no tred nor handiwork usit, bot all to desolatioun.—That generall King had bet all the Northamptoun forces, and killed the most speciall men thair that wes for the parliament.—That the Generall Assemblée at London hes approvin Episcopacie and the Book of Commoun Prayer; yet not treu. All thir actis done in this fairsaid moneth of July.

Upone the day of July, Adam Abercrommy killit his wyfe's sone callit George Leith brother german to the goodman of Harthill, and who also wes mareit to the said Adames owne dochter. Thus, in ane combat the father in law slayis his sone in law by tuo degreis, and he wynis away onpunishit. Mervallous in thir dayes but respect of birth or blood to sie slaughter and blood daylie committit!

Mr. Androw Cant cam hom from this meiting to Abirdene upone the 20 of July; and, upone the 25 of July, thair wes ane Committee holdin at Kintoir be the said Mr. Andrew Cant, Mr. David Lyndsay persone of Belhelvy, Mr. Thomas Mitchell persone of Turref, Mr. John Paterfone minister at Foverane,

Mr. Johne Cheyne minister at Kintoir, Mr. Johne Seytoun minister at Kemnay, Mr. William Douglas minister at Forge, and Thir persones had pouer fra the Committee of the Kirk at Edinbrughe to meit, fit and cognos Mr. Androw Logie minister at Rayne, upone ane dilatioun givin in aganis him to the said Committee of the kirk or Generall Assemblie holdin at Edinbrughe for unfound doctrein, quhilk Mr. Johne Abircummy (his mortall enemy) alledgit he hard him teich at his owne parochie church of Rayne. Weill, the bretheren convenis, according to thair ordour, day and place forsaide. Mr. Androw Logie comeiris, fallis in sum disput. He alledgit, he wold byde be what he had teicht that day to be orthodox doctrein frie of error and heresie. Bot thir bretheren (especiallie Cant beiring extreme hatred and malice aganis him, as he who wes not ane sincere Covenantar in his haire) could not be satisfieit with the said Mr. Androwis lauchfull argumentis; and he, feing thair partialitie, producit ane Appellatioun in writ, appealing fra thair judgement to the presbitrie of Garechoe, according to the old forme. Bot thir bretheren disdaynit to admit this Appellatioun or to heir the reffons thair of red, bot schortlie dissolvit, chargeing him to comeir befor the Generall Assemblie the nynt of August, quhilk he did not keip, bot unwyslie sent over the reffonis of his Appellatioun, being 29 in number, to Mr. Alexander Henderfoun in whome he had sum confidens, luiking he wold be also moderatour, as it fell furth so; bot he gat small freindschip, being absent him self, for thir foirsaid bretheren writ over to the Generall Assemblie declairing the said Mr. Logie his careage to be war nor it wes. Upone thir and uther respectis his Appellatioun wes not red, quhilk wes divynlie groundit and lernedlie fet down as wes thocht. Sie moir of him heirefter at the Generall Assemblie.

Upone the 17 day of July, the lord of Rea schippit at Abirdein and went to Denmark, who had lyein a long tyme befor at Torry. He wes the kingis man, of whome ye may sie moir heirefter.

Upone the second day of August, the Generall Assemblie sat down in Edinbrughe. Sir Thomas Hope, Advocat, is commissiouner for the king be his letteris patent. He took the place prouddie upone him, for the honouris wes daylie careit, when he went out and in to this Assemblie, befor him; and at preiching, he sat in the kingis loft in Sanct Geillis kirk. To this Assemblie went commissiouneris and thair laick elderis from ilk presbitrie within the kingdome. Amongis whome, went for the presbitrie of Abirdene, Mr. David Lyndsay persone of Balhelvy, and Mr. Johne Ofwall ane of the ministeris at Abir-

dene, and Thomas Mowat burges of the said brughe as ane laick or reulling elder. Mr. Alexander Henderfone minister at Edinbrughe wes chosin moderatur. This Assemblie sat down ilk day be aucht houris in the morning and continewit till 12 houris, syne went to dynner; at tua houris thay advyfit and consultit with the Conservatouris of Peace, or Conventioun of Estaites, and Secret Counfall, of what thay had bein doing, whill sax houris at evin, syne dissolvit and went home. Thus, the Assemblie had with thame the Conventioun of Estaites, Conservatouris of the Treattie, and Secret Counfall, all fitting with thame in their awin meiting rounes for giving and taking advys and counfall of utheris in all materis that past. Thair wes divers materis agitat in this Assemblie. Amonges the whiche, Mr Androw Logie wes callit, bot not compeirand, he wes *simpliciter* deprivit, and his kirk declairit vacand, but ony forder proces, quhilk wes thocht most summar dealling, without any provin offens; and thairefter his kirk wes plantit with ane uther minister, as ye have heirefter. Doctor Forbes' place of professoir declairit void and vacand; likeas his rounne wes fillit with Mr. William Douglas minister at Forge, as ye have heirefter, and he and Doctor Leslie sum tyme principall of the Kingis Colledge of Abirdene to be warnit to sueir and subscribe the covenant, utheruaies to be excommunicat; bot litle proces follout heirupone aganes any of thame. Mr. William Wedderburne, minister at Bathelny, deposit for fornicatioun, as ye have befor, getis now libertie to preiche, (upone his repentans,) howfome he may be provydit to ane uther kirk. The rest of their Assemblie actis is to be found in thair awin bookis, to the whiche I refer my self. Bot heir, I may not forget ane Supplicatioun givin in to this reverend Assemblie product be the commissiouneris sent from the parliament of England, as ye have thair names set down. This Supplicatioun wes set down in wreit wnder the hand of 72 English ministeris, as wes reportit, and signetit with thair signettis; of the quhilk the tennour follouis:

A Letter from some Brethren of the Ministerie in the Kirk of England to the Assembly.

Reverend and beloved,

The experience which we have had of your forwardnesse in receiving and faithfulness in weighing our former addreeses hath given us abundant encouragement to take hold upon this present opportunitie of breathing out something of our sorrowes, which your love and our necessity command us to represent to your consideration and compassion. Much we know we may commit to the wisdom and fidelity of our brethren, these messengers, to impart unto you concerning our miserable condition, and unto them shall leave the most. Your own Nationall, but specially Christian interest, will not permit you to hide your eyes from the bleeding condition of your poor distressed bre-

thren in England, should neither letters nor messengers be sent unto you; but, messengers coming, we should at once neglect our selves, should we not thus a little ease our burdened hearts by pouring them out into your bowels, and seem ungratefull to you, of whose readinesse to suffer with us, and do for us, we have had so great and ample testimonies.

Surely if ever a poor nation were upon the edge of a most desperate precipice, if ever a poor church were ready to be swallowed up by Satan and his instruments, we are that nation, we are that church; and in both respects by so much the more miserable, by how much we expected not a preservation onely, but an augmentation also, of happinesse in the one, and glory in the other. We looked for peace, but no good came, and for a time of healing, and behold trouble! Our God, who in his former judgements was a moth and rottenesse, (and yet had of late begun to send us health and cure,) is now turned into a lion to us, and threatens to rend the very cawle of our hearts. From above he hath sent a fire into our bones, and it prevails against us. From our own bowels he hath called forth and strengthened an adverfarie against us, a generation of brutish hellish men, the rod of his anger, and the staff of his indignation, under whose cruelties we bleed, and, if present mercy step not in, we die. Righteous art thou, O Lord, and just are all thy judgements! But O, the more then barbarous carriages of our enemies, where ever God gives any of his hidden ones up into their hands, we need not expresse it unto you, who knows the inveterate and deadly malice of the Antichristian faction against the members of our Lord Jesus; and it is well we need not expresse it unto you, for in truth we cannot. Your own thoughts may tell you, better then any words of ours, what the mercie of Papists is toward the ministers and servants of our Lord Jesus Christ. But the Lord knows, we are not troubled so much with their rage against us, or our own miseries and dangers; but that which breaks our hearts is, the danger we behold the Protestant Religion and all the Reformed Churches in at this time, through that too great and formidable strength the Popish faction is now arrived at. If our God will lay our bodies as the ground, and as the street, under their foot, and poure out our blood as dust before their fury, the will of the Lord be done. Might our blood be a sacrifice to ransom the rest of the saints or church of Christ from antichristian fury, we would offer it up upon this service gladly: but we know, their rage is insatiable, and will not be quenched with our bloods, immortall, and will not die with us; armed against us, not as men, but as Christians, but as Protestants, but as men desiring to reform our selves, and to draw our selves and others yet nearer unto God; and if God give us up to be devoured by this rage, it will take the more strength (and courage at least) to attempt the like against all the Protestant and Reformed Churches. In a deeper sense of this extream danger, threatening us and you and all the churches, then we can expresse, we have made this addresse unto you, in the bowels of our Lord Jesus Christ, humbly imploring your most fervent prayers to the God that hears prayers, who, should we judge by providences, seems to be angry with our prayers, though we trust he doth but seem so; and though he kill us, yet will we trust in him. Oh, give us the brotherly aide of your reinforced tears and prayers, that the blessings of truth and peace which our prayers alone have not obtained, yours conjoynd may. And give us, reverend and much honoured in our Lord, your advices what remains for us further to doe, for the making of our owne and the kingdome's peace with God. We have lien in the dust before him; we have poured our hearts in humiliation to him; we have in sincerity endeavoured to reform our selves, and no lesse sincerely desired, studied, laboured the publick reformation; neverthelesse the Lord hath not yet turned himself from the fiercenesse of his anger. And be pleased to advise us further, what may be the happiest course for the uniting of the Protestant partie more firmly, that we may all serve God with one consent, and stand up against Antichrist as one man, that our God, who now hides himself

from his people, may return unto us, delight in us, scatter and subdue his and our enemies, and cause his face to shine upon us. The Lord prosper you, and preserve us, so that the great work of these latter ages may be finished to his honour, and our own and the church's happiness, through Christ Jesus.

It is said, that this long taillit Supplication wes weil hard of by the brethren of the Generall Assemblée; and, haveing the Counfall and Estaites and Conservatouris of the Treatie all within the toun, sitting at thair consultationis daylie, thay advyfit altogidder upone this Supplication and what wes spokin be word or brocht be the saidis messingeris to the Counfall, Estaites, or Conservatouris foirsaid; and efter long consideration, thay all, in ane voce (finding the querrell, as thay thocht, standing presentlie betuixt the king and the parliament wes for reformation of religioun, and miskenit ony uther deidis done against authority and the kingis royall prerogative, as if thay saw not the same), resolvis and concludis to mak vp ane new Covenant, and send it in till England to be suorne and subscrivit; quhilk if thay did, that then it could be suorne and subscrivit be ws all in Scotland; and then to tak thame be the hand for defens and mantenans of the religioun, who stood still in rebellion agane the king in thair unlauchfull parliament, and all deidis of hostilitie. This being concludit upone (without the advys, consent or knowlege of the king) be the Counfall, Estaites and Assemblée foirsaid, or at leist be ane Committee from the said Generall Assemblée apointit to that effect, this Covenant wes maid vp, and first approvin by the Generall Assemblée be ane imprintit Act daitit the 14 August; nixt, the samin wes approvin be ane uther imprinted Act be the Conventioun of Estaites, daitit the 17 of August. Of the quhilk imprinted Covenant the just copie heirefter follouis:

A Solenne League and Covenant for reformation and defence of Religion, the honour and happiness of the King, and the peace and sisetie of the three kingdomes of Scotland, England, and Ireland.

WE noblemen, barons, knights, gentlemen, citizens, burgeses, ministers of the gospel, and commons of all sorts in the kingdomes of Scotland, England, and Ireland, by the providence of God living under one king, and being of one reformed religion, having before our eyes the glory of God, and the advancement of the kingdome of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the honour and happiness of the King's Majestie and his posterity, and the true publicke liberty, safety and peace of the kingdomes, wherein every one's private condition is included; and calling to minde the treacherous and bloody plots, conspiracies, attempts and practices of the enemies of God against the true religion and professours thereof, in all places, especially in these three kingdomes, ever since the reformation of religion; and how much their rage, power and presumption are of late and at this time increased and exercised, whereof the deplorable state of the church and kingdome of Ireland, the distressed estate of the church and kingdome of England, and the dangerous estate of the

church and kingdome of Scotland, are present and publick testimonies: We have now at last, (after other means of supplication, remonstrance, protestations and sufferings), for the preservation of our selves and our religion from utter ruine and destruction, according to the commendable practice of these kingdomes in former times, and the example of God's people in other nations, after mature deliberation, resolved and determined to enter into a mutuall and Solemne League and Covenant, wherein we all subscribe, and each one of us for himself, with our hands lifted up to the most high God, doe sweare,

1. That we shall sincerely, really and constantly, through the grace of God, endeavour, in our severall places and callings, the preservation of the reformed religion in the Church of Scotland, in doctrine, worship, discipline and government, against our common enemies, the reformation of religion in the kingdomes of England and Ireland, in doctrine, worship, discipline and government, according to the Word of God, and the example of the best reformed churches; and shall endeavour to bring the churches of God in the three kingdomes, to the nearest conjunction and uniformity in religion, confession of faith, form of church government, directory for worship and catechizing, that we, and our posterity after us, may, as brethren, live in faith and love, and the Lord may delight to dwell in the midst of us.

2. That we shall in like manner, without respect of persons, endeavour the extirpation of popery, prelacy (that is, church government, by archbishops, bishops, their chancellours, and commissaries, deans, deans and chapters, archdeacons, and all other ecclesiasticall officers depending on that hierarchy), superstition, heresie, schisme, prophanesesse, and whatsoever shall be found to be contrary to sound doctrine, and the power of godlinesse, lest we pertake in other men's sins, and thereby be in danger to receive of their plagues; and that the Lord may be one, and his name one in the three kingdomes.

3. We shall with the same sincerity, reality and constancie, in our severall vocations, endeavour, with our estates and lives, mutually to preserve the rights and privileges of the parliaments, and the liberties of the kingdomes, and to preserve and defend the King's Majestie's person, and authority in the preservation and defence of the true religion and liberties of the kingdomes, that the world may bear witness with our consciences of our loyalty, and that we have no thoughts or intentions to diminish his Majestie's just power and greatnesse.

4. We shall also, with all faithfulnessse, endeavour the discovery of all such as have been, or shall be, incendiaries, malignants, or evil instruments, by hindering the reformation of religion, dividing the King from his people, or one of the kingdomes from another, or making any faction or parties amongst the people contrary to this League and Covenant, that they may be brought to publick trial, and receive condigne punishment, as the degree of their offences shall require or deserve, or the supreme judicatories of both kingdomes respectively, or others having power from them for that effect, shall judge convenient.

5. And whereas the happinesse of a blessed peace between these kingdomes, denied in former times to our progenitors, is, by the good providence of God, granted unto us, and hath been lately concluded and settled by both parliaments, we shall, each one of us, according to our place and interest, endeavour that they may remain conjoynd in a firme peace and union to all posterity, and that justice may be done upon the wilfull opposers thereof, in manner expressed in the precedent article.

6. We shall also, according to our places and callings in this common cause of religion, liberty, and peace of the kingdomes, assist and defend all those that enter into this League and Covenant, in the maintaining and pursuing thereof; and shall not suffer our selves, directly or indirectly, by whatsoever combination, perswasion, or terrour, to be divided and withdrawn from this blessed union

and conjunction, whither to make defection to the contrary part, or to give ourselves to a detestable indifferency or neutrality in this cause, which so much concerneth the glory of God, the good of the kingdomes, and honour of the king: but shall, all the dayes of our lives, zealously and constantly continue therein, against all opposition, and promote the same, according to our power, against all lets and impediments whatsoever; and, what we are not able our selves to suppress or overcome, we shall reveale and make known, that it may be timely prevented or removed. All which we shall do as in the sight of God.

And, because these kingdomes are guilty of many sins and provocations against God and his Son Jesus Christ, as is too manifest by our present distresses and dangers, the fruits thereof, we profess and declare, before God and the world, our unfained desire to be humbled for our own sins, and for the sins of these kingdomes, especially that we have not as we ought valued the inestimable benefite of the Gospel, that we have not laboured for the purity and power thereof, and that we have not endeavoured to receive Christ in our hearts, nor to walk worthy of him in our lives, which are the causes of other sins and transgressions so much abounding amongst us; and our true and unfained purpose, desire, and endeavour, for ourselves and all others under our power and charge, both in publick and in private, in all duties we owe to God and man, to amend our lives, and each one to go before another in the example of a reall reformation; that the Lord may turn away his wrath and heavy indignation, and establish these churches and kingdomes in truth and peace.

And this Covenant we make in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, with a true intention to perform the same, as we shall answer at that great day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed; most humbly beseeching the Lord to strengthen us by his Holy Spirit for this end, and to blesse our desires and proceedings with such successe, as may be deliverance and safety to his people, and encouragement to other Christian churches groning under, or in danger of, the yoke of Antichristian tyrannie, to joyne in the same or like Association and Covenant, to the glory of God, the enlargement of the kingdome of Jesus Christ, and the peace and tranquillity of Christian kingdomes and common wealths.

This Covenant wes maid wp and ratefeit be the Generall Assemblie and Conventioun of the Estaites, as ye have hard abefoir. Followit ane Ordinans fra the commissioneris of the Generall Assemblie for the solempne receiveing, sueiring and subscribeing of the said League and Covenant; and ane uther Ordinans from the Conventioun of Estaitis, as ye may sic coppeit fra the print heirefter.

Now, it is considerabill, whidder this League and Covenant wes drawin wp for defens of the religioun onlie and for the kingis honour, in respect of the 3 article meddling with the mantenans and richtis of parliamentis and liberteis of the kingdomes, done without consent of his Majestie; and to maik thair obligeiment in defens of the king in preservatioun and defens of the trew religioun and liberteis of the kingdomes, whairin it wold appeir, whidder our Covenant and League be richt or wrong, or liberteis of the kingdomes unjustlie socht, if his Majestie faill in defens of thame, thay ar no more obligit to defend his persone and auchtoretie. This poynt I have markit, and re-

commendis the better confideratioun of the progres and inbringing of this Covenant and League to the mair judicious.

Now, as this League and Covenant is given out, ratefeit and approvin, as is formerlie said, followit ane uther act of the Conventioun of Estaites maid at Edinbrughe the 15 of August 1643 yeires, quhilk coppeit is thus :

Ane Act for Loan and Taxt of thirteen hundred thousand merkis and six score thousand pundis.

Forfameikill as be ane Act of the Conventioun of Estaites holdin at Edinbrughe the 15 of August 1643 yeires, for the Loan and Taxt, it is statute and ordanit, that, for the wantis and necessiteis of the Scottis army in Ireland and uther causis contenit in the said Act, the soume of tuelf hundred thousand merkis Scottis money, with ane hundred thousand merkis as allowans to the Collectoris for ingathering of the same, togidder alsò with sexscore thousand pundis Scottis money for leviating of the men, hors and foot contenit in the said Act, shuld be uplifted by way of Loan and Taxt out of the severall schirrefdomes and burrowis of this kingdome, conforme to ane Roll to be set donn be the Conveinaris of ilk schirrefdome both of spirituall and temporall landis : Conforme to the quhilk Act, the lairdis of Drum and Phillorthie ar appointit to be Conveinaris for the first meiting of the schirrefdome of Aberdein, (and thereafter these of the schire to choos ther owne Conveinaris), Robert Farquharson of Innergald, Johne Irving of Beltie, Alexander Strathachin of Glenkindie, Sir William Forbes of Cragiwar, Maister William Davidson of Carny, Sir Gilbert Meinzeis of Petfoddellis, Thomas Erskin of Pittodry, Mr. Robert Farquhar of Mwny, Mr. Robert Gordon of Petburg, George Gordon of Cocklarachie, Johne Wdny of that ilk, James Hay of Muryfawld, Robert Irving of Fedderet, Johne [William?] Keith of Glakreache, who fall conveyin with the baill heritouris, lifrentaris, takismen of teyndis, titularis, proper wodfetteris, pensionaris, conjunct fearis, ladyis terceris and utheris within the said schirrefdome upone the first Tuisday of October nixt 1643, as the first day of ther meiting, within the tolbuith of Abirdene, and that the same be intimat at the marcat cros of the heid brughe of the schire, and every parochie kirk thair of immediatlie efter divyne service. And the saidis Conveinaris, with suche other Commiffioneris as fall conveyin for the tyme, fall caus call be name and surname the heritouris, lifrentaris, titularis, takismen of teyndis, and utheris foirfaisdis who bruik any benefeit to landward quhairby profiteit or commoditie arsyfeth, and, by consent of thame or the maist pairt, fall mak, select and choos eight perfones to be adjoynit to the saidis Commiffioneris, who fall mak chois of aone clerk, and give up ane just rentall and trew worth of everie perfone or perfones thair present yeire's rent of this cropt and yeir of God 1643 to landward alswell of land and teyndis as of any uther thing, whairby yeirle profiteit and commoditie arsyfeth. With certificatioun, and thay compeir not, the saidis Conveinaris fall value and give up suche rentall of the saidis perfones thair landis, teyndis and utheris foirfaisdis as thay fall think expedient, and the saidis heritouris and utheris foirfaisdis compellit to pay conforme thairto befor the terme of Candlemes nixt, as in the said Act at lenth is contenit.

Conforme to the said Act and instructioun direct for that effect, intimatis to all and findrie the heritouris, lifrentaris, titularis, takismen of teyndis, ladeis terceris and utheris within the said schirrefdome of Aberdene, that they, and ilk ane of thame, conveyin within the Tolbuith of Aberdene, upone the first Tuisday of October nixt 1643 yeiris, with the saidis Conveinaris and Commiffioneris foirfaisdis, and thair give up and set donn ane perfect Rentall and Roll of ilk perfone's rent within the said schirrefdome of Abirdene and parochineris thair of. With Certificatioun, as is contenit in the said Act, &c.

Now, when this act wes intimat to the kinges leiges of sic grevous burdenings and taxatiouns, quhairof the lyk wes never hard in ony kinges tyme, and now imposit but warrant of the king be subjectis upone subjectis, havinge confideratioun to the League and Covenant formerlie and thairwith fet down, let ony discreit man judge how the loyall subjectis of this poor kingdome wes borne down and daylie opprest. Sie moir of the intimatioun of this. Befydis, sic the Excise, ane uther grevous and intollerabill burden.

Now, as thir warkis ar in wirking in sicht of the English commiissioneris, and to thair gryte joy, and glaidnes of the brethren of the Assemblie, who all this tyme ar fitting, the kingis advocat and his commiissioner carcit him felf as a good patriot for the countrie; bot how the king wes pleiffit I can not tell. Aluaies the Assemblie indictit ane uther Generall Assemblie to be holdin at Edinbrughe the last Wedinsday of May 1644, and, about the 29 of August, rais wp and dissolvit, leaving the Counsell and Conservatouris of the Treattie at thair meittings and consultationis.

In the mein tyme the lord Maitland, and the said Mr. Alexander Henderson and Mr. George Gillespie tuo of the ministeris of Edinbrughe, was sent, immediatlie efter ryng of the said Assemblie, to the Parliament, with the foirsaid League and Covenant thair to be subscrivit and suorne. Sum of the English commiissioneris went also with them, as wes said, and utheris baid behind attending ther returne. Alwaies our commiissioneris befor named went he sea to London, for by land they had no good peciable passage. Sie heirefter.

As this is doing, Bernick is takin in be the Estaites be devyis of the English parliament, as ye fall heirefter heir, contrair to the Treattie, as the king alledgit.

Ye hard befor, how the laird of Haddoche hurt Alexander and Johne Joffreyis. Thay go over with thair father, recommendit be the brughe of Abirdene, to the burrowis of Scotland, and makes them all thair freindis, and raisis letteris chargeing Haddoche to compeir befor the Counsell, Justice, or Commiissioneris of Estaites at Edinbrughe the second day of August, to ansuer at the instans of the said complenaris and of the kingis advocat for his entres. Haddoche seikis peace freindlie; bot, no agrieans at home nor abroad, he resolves to sit at home, seing the iniquitie of tyme, quhairfoir he is fynit in 20,000 merkis, theirow 5,000 merkis to the complenaris and 15,000 merkis to the publick, and to mak payment under the pane of horning; like as he wes chargit, denuncit and regislat for not payment thairof. Aluaies the Joffreyis repentit sumwhat thair going on so buillie, since thair pairt of the fyne wes

fo litle, and thocht the publict shuld have takin no pairt thair of, resolving by that meinis to satle the more fairlie with Haddoche if the haill fyne had bein at thair awin command; bot the Estaitis thocht this geir weill wyn. A monstrous unhard of fyne for sic ane small fault, not being slauchter, nor mutilatioun, nor uther criminall cryme. Aluaies Haddoche beheld all, and quhairupone forrow fell, as ye may heirefter heir.

As thir thinges are in doing, the Conventioun of Estaitis sendis ane messenger to the marques of Huntlie, chargeing him as ane pair of the land to compeir befor thame; bot he disobeyed that charge. Thairefter thay send ane herauld of armes to charge him under the pane of tressoun to compeir, bot he bydis at home. Quhairupone he is denuncit and registrat at the horne, thinking, efter ane legall maner, to tak him be captioun, and to use him or abuse him at thair plesour. Quhairupone the marques wraitteis to the Counfall and Estaites, schewing, it wes weill knowne his estait wes under burdein and he wes labouring to pay his debtis as he nicht agane Martimes nixt, so that convenientlie he could not cum over to this Conventioun. 2. He declairit his rent wes not abill to sustein him fix weikis in Edinbrughe, quhilk nicht sustein him at home ane whole yeir. 3. He said he wes offensive to none, bot peciablie fet, nowayis myndfull to perturb the countrie; bot shuld wnderly what wes lauchfullie laid upone him or his ground, and for thair better assureans sent over ane blank band subscrivit with his hand to keip thir conditionis wnder what penaltie thay pleassit thamefelffis to put in. With thir Letteris the laird of Cluny wes sent to Edinbrughe; bot the Estaites disdainefullie rejectit his Letteris and Band, and wold not heir thair of, bot resolvit to tak ordour with him schortlie.

The marques heiring of this, haveing ane trublit estait, glaid to leive in peace and could not get it, sent over agane desireing the Estaitis to grant him Letteris patent that he nicht go out of the countrie to France, there to serve with 50 gentlemen in his awin place of jandearns; bot this is refusit also. Quhairat the marques is heichlie offendit and brocht almost wnder dispair, not knowing what cours to tak for keiping his loyaltie to his maister the king; of whome ye may heir sum moir, and maid him to rys wp in armes at last.

As the Conventioun of Estaites ar handling the marques of Huntlie efter this maner, so, to greive the countrie more intollerablie, thay set out ane charge, quhilk coppeit is thus:

A Proclamation proclaimed throughout the kingdom of Scotland, August 18, 1643, for all persons from sixteen to sixty years old, to appear in arms.

CHARLES, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, To our Lovits, Messengers or Sheriffs in that part conjunctly and severally, specially constitute, greeting. Forasmuch as the Estates of the kingdom of Scotland presently convened, taking into their most serious consideration the great and imminent danger of the true Protestant reformed religion, and of the peace of thir our kingdoms, from the treacherous and bloodie plotts, conspiracies, attempts, and practices of papists, prelates, malignants, and their adherents, have, after mature deliberation, thought expedient to enter into a soleimn and mutual Covenant with our kingdom of England, for the defence of the true Protestant reformed religion in the Kirk of Scotland, and the reformation of religion in the Kirk of England, according to the Word of God, and the example of the best reformed Kirks, and as may bring the Kirk of God in both kingdoms to the nearest conjunction and uniformity in religion and church government; and siclike to preserve and defend the rights and privileges of our parliaments, and liberties of our kingdoms respective; and to preserve and defend our person, and authority in the preservation of the said true religion and liberties of our said kingdoms; and to observe the articles of the late treaty and peace betwixt the two nations; and to assist and defend all that shall enter into this Covenant, in the maintaining and pursuing thereof, as the same more fully proportions. Which, as it will be a comfort and encouragement to all Christians, who fear God and love true religion; to all good and loyal subjects, who truly honour us; and to all true patriots, who tender the liberty of their country: so doubtless it will exasperate and enrage the said papists, prelates, malignants, and their adherents, to practise and execute all the mischief and cruelty they can against kirk and kingdom, as they have done in our kingdoms of England and Ireland. For preventing thereof, the Estates of this our kingdom (according to the practice of our Council, Conventioun of our Estates, and of our Parliaments in former times of the like exigence) have resolved to put this our said kingdom, with all possible speed, in a present posture of defence. And for the better safety and security thereof, have statute and ordained, and hereby statutes and ordains, That immediately after publication hereof, all the fencible persons within this our kingdom of Scotland, betwixt sixty and sixteen years of age, of whatsoever quality, rank or degree, shall provide themselves with forty days' provision, and with ammunition, arms, and other warlike provision of all sorts, in the most substantial manner, for horse and foot, with tents, and all other furnishing requisite: and that the horsemen be armed with pistols, broad swords, and steel caps; and where these arms cannot be had, that they provide jacks or secrets, lances, and steel bonnets: and that the foot men be armed with musket and sword, or pike and sword; and where these cannot be had, that they be furnished with halberds, Lochaber axes, or Jeddart staves, and swords. Our will is therefore, and we charge you straitly, and command, that, incontinent thir our letters seen, you pass to the mercat crosses at Edinburgh, and several burroughs of this our kingdom, and parish kirks thereof, and there by open proclamation make publication hereof, wherethrough none pretend ignorance of the same; and that you command and charge all and sundry our subjects foresaid, being fencible persons, betwixt sixty and sixteen years, to provide themselves in manner foresaid, and to be in readiness to make their rendezvous thus armed, at the places to be appointed by our said Estates, or Committees having power from them, within eight and forty hours after they shall be lawfully warned by order from them to that effect, as they will testify their affections to the true Protestant religion, the liberties of our kingdoms, our own honour, and the peace and safety of that their native country; and under the pain

to be esteemed and punished as enemies to religion, us, and our kingdom, and their whole goods to be confiscat to the use of the publick. Given under our signet at Edinburgh, the eighteenth of August, and of our reign the nineteenth year, 1643. *Per Actum Dominorum Conventionis.*

Sic subscribitur, ARCH. PRIMROSE, *Cler. Conven.*

This peice cam out with the League and Covenant and Act for Loan and Taxatioun, as ye have befoir, to the gryte annoyans of the kingis subjectis when it wes publiisht. Bot it is so strange to sie the convoyans of this od peice, hatcht and maid wp narrative, in the kingis owne name; and in the assumption, wold carie no les bot the Estaites and the rest nicht set out siche proclamationis; so whidder it be the Kingis proclamatioun or Estaites' proclamatioun it is hard to spy, saif the conclusioun is in the kingis name. Howsoever it be, this proclamatioun is set out without the kingis knouledge or consent, as wes the use befoir; yea expres against his will, as ye have be his letter copeit [hereafter].

Thus is the kingis haill loyall subjectis brocht daylie moir and moir wnder subjectioun and slaverie, but auchtoritie or warrand fra the king.

About this tyme, many witches ar takin in Anstruther, Dyfert, Culros, Sanctandrois and sindrie uther pairtis in the cost syde of Fyf. Thay maid strange confessionis, and war brynt to the death.

G[jilbert] Gairdin of Tullisfrokke younger wes takin upone the calsie of Edinbrughe and wardit in the tolbuith of Edinbrughe for manteining sum poyntes of Brunaisme, of whom ye hard sumwhat befoir, and he wes wardit about September. Ye hard abefoir, how the erll of Nithisdail and viscount of Aboyne wes summundit to compeir befoir the Counsell and Conservatoris of Peace anent negotiating with the erll of Antrim. Word cam, about the 12 of August, thay war both foirfaltit at the cros of Edinbrughe for thair not compeirans, and declairit traittouris, but warrand, consent or auchtoretie of ane king; and thay ar both forsit to leave the land and flie to the kingis help, for at hame thay durst not abide. Sie moir heirefter.

About the 12 of August, haill fameleis, man, wyff and children, fleis out of London for saiftie of thair lives, sum to ane kingdom, sum to ane uther, and sum cam to Scotland, occasioned by thir trubles. Pitifull to behold!

Bristow, the thrid ritcheft brughe in all England, is now, about this tyme, taken in by the king, with gryte slauchter on both fyds. The king himself was lying at Oxfurde, and not at the intaking thairof. Thair wes gotten 80 peice of ordinans, store of ammunitioun, armes, pulder and ball, with abundance of victualles, gold and siluer plait, with uther riches. Thrie of the kingis

schippes royall, with divers uther schippes lying in the river, wes also takin, whiche wes able to carie cannon. The king, getting word, cumis haistellie from Oxfurde to Bristow, creatis the lord Hoptoun, ane brave commander, governour of this gryte citie, to the contentment of the young Prince and Marques of Hairtfurde, who for thair places of warr wes contending for in-putting ane governour in the said rounne. Thairefter the king returnes bak to Oxfurde.

In this moneth of August, the marques' sifter, Jeane Cordone, lady and relict of unquhill [Claud Hamilton] lord Strathbrane, cam heir to the north and took wp her hous in Lefinoir.

In this moneth, many newis cumes to Abirdene: Exeter was straitlie befeigit, and the erll of Warwick feiking to releive it, was routit and defeat: That 500 Kent men left the parliament and cam in to the King, and at Chat-tam defarned fuche as wes aganes his Majestie, and took sum ordinans and sum of the Kingis schippes: That Sir Johne Hotham accusit Mr. Pyme befoir the English parliament for gathering togidder 100,000 li. sterling to his awin use aganes the publict weill, quhairof the tryell wes fashious to the parliament; he heirefter, quhair that archtraittoure Pyme deit befoir he wes hangit: That Ganisburie is taken be the King: Lincoline yeildit to his Majestie, quhair his Excellence the Erll of Newcastle had gottin stoir of victuallis, 800 muscatis and 8 peice of ordinans, and that he hes advancit his cannoun over Trent: Sir Johne Henderfone maid lord generall of the horffis, and Col-loner Biron maid governour of Newark: Nottingham is also yeildit: That the Erllis of Northumberland, Bedforde, Lincoline, and divers uther nobill men had left the parliament and cum in to the King, and left few of the nobles in the Over Hous, and the Lower Hous daylie also diminishing: That the lord Willowbie fled and was routit to Boystoun, his hail baggage lost, and not 300 men in his company, and that the toun wes wnder treattie: That Glocester is befeigit, and mony men loist on bothe fydes. This wes the newis that cam at this tym to Abirdene.

Setterday the 2 of September, the Proclamatioun anent all maner of man betuixt 60 and 16 to be in reddines wes maid at the cros of Abirdene, efter took of drum. Sie this Proclamatioun befoir. Like as the famen Proclama-tioun wes tuys red and proclaimed thairefter at the said cros; bot litle obe-dience wes gevin in thir partis thairto.

Sonday the 3 of September, the communioun givin heir in Old Aberdene as it wes last. Sermon endit, this Proclamatioun red also at the outgoing of

the people at the kirk dur be Alexander Wilguis reidar. This communion wes thoct to be untymoullie givin heir, as it wes at all uther parochie churches, being in the hight of harvest. Communion the second tyme givin heir upone the tenth of September being Sondag.

Now it wes concludit be our Counfall and Estaites to raise ane army to go into England in defens of the good caus, the trew reformed Protestant religioun, richtis of parliament, and liberteis of the kingdomes of England and Scotland, and to defend the king aganes all papistis prelatiis and malignant perfonen. This is strange to sie, how oure army fall rys in defens of the king without his owne consent, and wnder cullour of religioun to aid and assist the kinges parliament of England now standing in armes against the king rebelioulle. And it may be marvellit what resson justlie we could have to do so, getting all oure willis according to the utmost desire of our hairtis at his Majestis handis, or what interes we haid to interpone ourefelfis betuixt the king and his subjectis of England, since resson wold say we had gottin oure willis, and thairfor we nicht leive in rest and peace. No, no, it must go utherwayes. England has gottin oure turne done, and we must help to sie thame get thair turne done also in all thingis both in kirk and pollecie lyke unto our government, quhairin if England hapnit not to prevaill, then oure groundis so surely establisht wes to be feirit, and the king nicht cum bak upone ws and revock all what he had done. Upone this ground we will rais ane army (as wes thoct) and makis generall Leslie to tak the charge of this service upone him, who cheirfullie acceptit of the samen, and began now to wirk upone the ordering of this warr, as ye fall heirefter heir, and nothing hard bot touking of drumis and proclamatioun fra cros to cros. Sie heirefter.

It wes said, that sum of the nobles had ane meiting at Aberdour, with whome the marques of Hammiltoun hapnit to be (as one who pretendit to favour the king), and laid compt to stay any raising of armes against his Majestie; bot all for nocht, it turnd to small effect. Thair meiting wes in September, about 14 noblemen.

Upone the 4 of September, James Anderfone, ane honest burges of Abirdene, caused bring to the kirk ane barne, quhilk his wif had new borne, to be baptisit, becaus it wes waik, about tua efternone, and convenit his goffopes and cummeris, as the custum is. Then the father goes to the ministeris to cum and baptise his barne being waik, bot ilkane ansuerit efter uther thay wold not baptise whill efter the Lecture wes done. The barne growis waiker, and the father gois agane; bot ilk ane refusit. At last, the father caused ring the bell,

the sooner to mak thame cum to thair Lecture, bot thay fat still whill the houre cam ; bot befor the Lecture wes done the fillie infant deceissis in the cumeris armes at the pulpeit foot without benefit of baptifine. The people fell all in murmuring and amazement at the doing of thir ministeris, and the father and freindis convenit waxt wonderfull sorrowfull : bot Mr. Johne Ofwall, who said the Lecture, perceaving the barne to be deid, said, since the barne is deid in the kirk, cause burie it in the kirk, quhilk wes instantlie done ; whairat findrie godlie perfonas wes not weill content with this churche government. In like maner, Mr. Thomas Blackhall, ane burges of the toun, causit bring his lauffull barne to the kirk to be baptifit upon the tent of Aprile abefoir, and held wpe the barne in his owne hand, as the custome is ; bot Mr. Androw Cant wold not give the barne baptifine in the father's hand, whill ane goffop gat the barne in his hand, alledging he wes ane papist, syne baptifit the barne. Sie heirefter moir.

About this samen 4 of September, tryell wes gottin of sum 5 or 600 merkis stollen out of Mr. Johne Kay ane of the New toun Regentis kift. It wes found, that Mr. Androw Cant the holie ministeris sone drew the naillis of the kift and fastned the samen with new naillis, having ane uther holie brotheris sone in his company called Strathachin and student with him self, sone to Mr. Williame Strathachin persone of Daveot. Thair prodigall spending, drinking, and debosching maid it to be tryit, efter this Regent had tane ane boy of his called Mathowfone who keipit his chalmer, and tormentit him most pitifullie for the samen, being innocent. Bot the tuo ritche fatheris payit for thair tuo fones' thift, ane gryte scandall to scolleris thay being both studentis, and so the mater was filencit. Bot if any uther student had done the lyk, Cant wold have cryit out against the samen maliciouslie in the pulpit, and sein thame put to the Colledge Yettis, quhairin thay, but punitioun, war credible keipit.

Upon Monoday the 11 of September, Proclamatioun maid at the cros of Abirdene for ingathering of the taxatioun and levie-money be way of loan extending to 1,200,000 merkis Scottis money, and 100,000 merkis to the collectouris for ingathering of the samen, and sexscore thousand pundis for leviating of men and hors, to be upliftit be way of loan, conforme to ane Act of the Conventioun of Estaites. Sie befor.

Ye hard befor of the intaking of Beruick. It wes, as is reportit, efter this maner. Whilft the heidles parliamentaris war negotiating with oure Scottis, as ye hard before, about the beginning of September thair cam five of the kingis awin schippis (now at this parliamentis service) to Beruick and landit

300 foldiouris, whome the maior receavit like ane traittour; and we, being defrit to fend forces to defend this toune aganes the king if occasioun offerit, fend schortlie supplie of men to keep and defend the same upone all adventuris; quhairat the king wes offendit, as ye may sie heirefter.

Ye hard befor, the erll of Nithisdail, [and] the lord Aboyne went to the king; the erll of Montrois and lord Ogilvy lykwayes fled the land and past to the king.

Upone the 11 of September, thair cam to Abirdene ane bailly and ane deacon of Edinbrughe, commissiouneris fra the toun to Abirdene, desiring that Mr. Johne Osuall ane of thair ministeris sould be transportit to thair brughe of Edinbrughe for serving the cure thair; quhilk wes grantit, and he removit out of Abirdene to Edinbrughe upone the 23 of October thairefter, leaving our toune to be servit with Mr. Androw Cant and Mr. John Rew, whill his rowme wes fillit.

Ye hard befor, of oure Generall Assemblie, and of the Supplicatioun given in befor thame be the parliamentaris, devynes, and commissiouneris, and of the League and Covenant that then wes maid. How sone the king hard of this, he wes hichlie commoved, and schortlie wreittis to the Counfall of Scotland, quhilk coppeit is thus :

CHARLES R.

RIGHT trustie and weilbelovit, Where as we have been informed, that the lait Generall Assembly of oure kirk of Scotland have thocht fit oure subjectis thair suld enter into a mutuall League and Covenant with those oure tuo Houffis of Parliament in England, who ar, and in long tyme have been, in actuall rebelloun against ws, a motioun we could never have expected wold proceed from so grave and pious persones as that meiting did consist of; Thairfor we do requyre yow publictly by Proclamatioun to intimat oure plesour, that no siche Othe or Covenant be pressed upone oure Scottis subjectis, or by them entred into with any personis in name of oure Houffis of Parliament, or any uther of oure subjectis of England, untill we be first acquainted thairwith and approve thair-of. And this oure Letter we desire yow put in record, whiche salbe a sufficient warrand to all oure good subjectis not to give obedience to any command, vnder any pretens, from what pretendit power soever, to the contrary heirof. We bid yow hartlie farweill. Given at our court of Evesham, the 14 day of September and 19 yeir of oure raigne, 1643.

Bot the King getis no obedience, nor did the Counfall set out ony sic Proclamatioun as is heir requirit. Alwayes his Majestie wreitis ane uther Letter to the Chancelair, quhilk coppeit is thus :

CHARLES R.

RIGHT trustie and weilbeloved, Where as we have laitlie received ane letter from yow, whairin yow signefie unto ws the arrivall of certane persones vnder the title of Commissiouneris from oure

two Houffis of Parliament of England, we have thocht fit heirby to let yow know, that we do by no meinis allow of any pouer of oure two Houffis of Parliament in England (evin when thay war in the more full and frie condition that is imaginabill) to send any Commiffioneris, vnder that or any uther titill, to negotiat any thing in ane uther kingdome, without oure consent and approbation first had and obtenit; and we do heirby declair, that, as we have givin no content to the sending of these perfonis, nor ony approbation of them, so we expect that oure good subjectis of oure kingdome of Scotland, and particularlie oure Privie Counfall of that oure kingdome, fould not admit, receave, or treat with them, upone any effaires whatsoever, vnder that notiou and capacite. And so, requyryng yow to mak this declaratioun knowne, we bid yow fairweill.

This Letter hes no dait, bot it appieres to have bene writtin first and befor the uther; bot what is the mater, no obedience.

Follouis ane uther Letter sent by his Majestie to the Counfall:

CHARLES R.

RIGHT trusty and right wellbeloved cousins and counsellours, and trusty and wellbeloved counsellours, we greet you well. Whereas we were graciously pleased to condescend, that this present meeting in our kingdom of Scotland of our nobility there, and the commissioners for shires and burroughs, should resolve and conclude of such particular affairs as we specified and allowed to them, for the security and good of that our kingdom, in our late letters to them, dated the 10th of June last; and for as much as we have, to our great amazement, newly seen a Paper, in form of a proclamation, precept or warrant, in our royal name, dated at Edinburgh the 18th of August, subscribed, *Per Actum Dominorum Conventionis, Arch. Primrose, Cler. Conven.* being a Paper most impudently set forth without our privy, or any authority from us, and tending to cast our beloved people of that our native kingdom into the like and more bloody combustions and rebellions, violation of their religion, and allegiance to us, and laws of that our (hitherto) peaceful native kingdom, as hath been here practised by the malicious enemies of peace and government: We have therefore, upon good deliberation, and out of our princely and gracious care of our people, and of the tranquillity of that our native kingdom, (as it was so lately and well settled by our self,) thought fit to declare, and we do hereby declare unto you, that we utterly dislike and disallow it, forbidding all our subjects to obey the same, and all other papers published in our name, which shall not immediately be warranted by us. And we do hereby will and command you forthwith, openly to publish these our Letters, to let all our people understand our pleasure herein. And lastly, our pleasure and command is, that you cause these our Letters to be forthwith recorded in the books of our Privy Council of that our native kingdom. For all which, these our said Letters shall be your sufficient warrants.

This Letter hes no dait,* nather is obedience given thairunto, nor proclamation nor publication maid according to the kingis command.

Follouis ane fourt letter sent by his Majestie to the Conservatouris of the Treattie, whiche coppeit is thus:

* This Letter is printed in Burnet's Lives of the Dukes of Hamilton, p. 246, and dated thus: "Given at our Court at Oxford, the 26th day of September, in the 19th year of our reign, 1643."

CHARLES R.

RIGHT trusty and right wellbeloved cousins and counsellors, right trusty and wellbeloved counsellors, and trusty and wellbeloved, we greet you well. No industry hitherto could have so far prevailed with us, as to gain any belief that our Scottish subjects would countenance, much less assist, this bloody rebellion in England; yet we know not how to understand the levying of forces, both foot and horse, within our native kingdom, and their entering our town of Berwick in an hostile manner. You are particularly trusted by us and our parliament, and solemnly sworn to be faithful in the discharge of that trust of seeing the Articles of the late Treaty observed, which here is most grossly violated; therefore we require you, as you will be answerable to God, to us, and our parliament, to take speedy and present order for recalling and suppressing those forces.

Our most malicious enemies must bear us witness, how religiously we have observed these Articles on our part, whereof if we had not been more tender, than the advisers of the breach have been of the publick faith, it is obvious to any, how easily we could have secured that town from all rebels.

We have likewise thought fit to take notice of the present preparations in that our kingdom of raising an army by a new authority, to come into our kingdom of England, under the pretence of securing themselves from a Popish and Prelatical army, falsely alledged to be upon the Borders; such forces as we have there being only for protecting of our distressed subjects from the incursion of rebels, from their ships at Berwick, and Holy Island, and for no other end. Such then as shelter themselves under that pretext will find from thence but a slender warrant before God, who knows the integrity of our heart, and how inviolably we intend to preserve all that we have granted to that kingdom so long as they suffer themselves to be capable of our protection and those favours. Therefore we do require you not only to oppose and suppress all such unwarrantable levies, but by your publick declaration to disabuse those rebels in England, who endeavour to engage you in their rebellion, and expect assistance from you.

In all which we look for ready obedience, and expect a present account thereof. We bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at Oxford, the 26th day of September, in the 19th year of our reign, 1643.

Bot no obedience, nor publicationn of the kingis plesour to the kingis leiges, bot forduard gois the Generall Assemblie, the Conventioun of Estaites, and Conservatouris of the Treattie, all hand in hand, for levying of an army, lifting of taxationis and loan-money, whidder the king wold or not, in maner befoir set down, and as ye may sie heirefter.

The Conventioun of Estaites having cloist and concluded all; amonges the rest they maid ane act, as wes reportit, that no coallis sould be transportit till ony brughe in Scotland or to ony foraigne countrie; bot all to be wyn and sent to London to furneish them with fyre, who now wes in gryte distress throw want of coallis. Be this Act, the covenanters' keiping of faith to the king may be cleirlie sein, and thair kyndnes to thair owne countrie, for the coallis fold in Edinbrughe and in Fyf and Lauthean wes raisit to double moir price nor thay payit abefoir, to the gryte greif of the kingis leiges. And so

thir Estaitis rais wp and dissolvit upone the [26th August], who had fittin sen the 22 of June. Sie befor. Bot oure finithis of Abirdein wes forfit to wirk thair wark with peitis, for no coillis cam to Abirdein be reffone of this Act.

Upone Sunday 17 of September, the communion wes givin in New Abirdene for the first, and upone Sunday the 24 of September for the last, not efter the old fashon, kneilling, bot sitting: nor the people sufferit to pray when Mr. Andrew Cant prayit, as thair custon wes befor, bot all to be silent and dum: nor thair communicoun breid baikin nor distribute, as wes wont, bot efter ane new fashoun of breid, for it wes baikin in ane round loaf lyk ane trynscheour, syne cuttit out in long scheives hanging be ane tak; and first, the minister takis ane scheive, efter the blessing, and brakis ane peice and gives to him who is narrest, and he gives the scheive to his nightbour, who takis ane peice and syne gives it to his nightbour, whill it be spent; and syne ane elder gives in ane uther scheive whair the first scheive left, and so furth. The lyk breid and service wes never sein in Abirdene befor the cuning of Mr. Andrew Cant to be thair minister.

Now grite preparatioun for raising of men and armes. Generall Leslie fendis to Holland, France, and Sweden for commanders and officiaris, who cam to him daylie, and resolves to go into England with ane army of 10,000 men, foot and hors. The ordour for lifting of thir men, collonellis and commanderis set down throw all the schires of Scotland be ane Committee of Estaites, and amonges the rest for the schirrefdomes of Abirdene, Banf, and throw all Scotland, as ye fall sie heirefter, and daitit the 26 of November. Leslie marches forduard. Sie his reffones [hereafter.]

Upone Sunday the 17 of September, after sermon, thair wes red out the intimation of the Act of the Conventioun of Estaitis, at the kirk dur of Old Abirdene, anent the uplifting of the taxatioun and loan-money, daitit the 15 of August, to the gryte greif of the auditouris.

Thursiday 21 September, ane Committee holdin in Abirdene by the erll Marfchall, the tutour of Pitligo, the lairdis of Drum, Phillorth, Straloch, Kermuk, and divers utheris barronis, anent the levying of soldiouris. Ordour wes givin, that the drum sould go throw Aberdene commanding all prenteiffis, fervandis fiellis, not to change thair maisteris whill Martymes nixt; with certificatioun, thay sould be takin fra sic maisteris as thay feit with, and the maister not to be frier in furneshing of ane man. Thair wes divers uther Actis maid, Mr. Thomas Merfer thair clerk; and so this committee dissolvit, and wes continewit to the 3 of October.

Wedinsday 27 September, befor Michaelmes, Patrik Leslie chofin proveft of Abirdene ; Mr. Thomas Gray, Mr. Mathow Lumfden, Mr. Williame Moir, and Robert Cruikschank chofin balleis. Sir Alexander Irving of Drum continewit fchirref principall of Abirdene, Mr. Williame Davidfone fchirref deput ; and Thomas Frafer of Streclin fchirref of Innernis.

Upone Tuyfday the 3 of October, the Committee fat down in the tolbuith of Abirdene, quhair the laird Drum and Phillorth, conveyinaris, war. The tutour of Petfligo, the laird of Tolquhone, and divers utheris barronis war convenit. Thay fell upon the divisioun of the fchirrefdome betuixt the erll Marfchall and the lord Gordoun, both being abfent ; and no place wes left to the lord Forbes, to be crouner with the uther tuo, for cauffis moveing the Committee of Eftaites at Edinbrughe : bot thay fand the lord Gordoun had gottin more boundis nor the erll Marfchall, as in the imprented Paper of the 26 of November, heirefter fet down, teftifeis. Quhairat it wes thocht Marfchall wes not weill content ; nor yit the lord Forbes, wha wes, be ordour of the Committee at Edinbrughe, put upone lift with the lord viscount of Crichtoun or Convey, whiche fould be chofin thrid crouner with the erll Marfchall and the lord Gordoun. It fell be voice, the lord Forbes to be the thrid crouner ; yit both war difappointit, as ye have in the printed paper forfaid. The lord Forbes himfelf was not prefent, bot ftill in Edinbrughe.

Newis cumis to Abirdene, about the 5 of October, of ane grite battell fought betuixt the king and the erll of Effex upone Salifburie plane ; quhair thair wes muche blood fched ; bot the king ftill victorious, praisit be God. And likuaies he had ane gryte victorie over the rebellis at Reddin, the Londoneris routit that cam to the refkew thair of. Thair was killit to the king ane marques of France, and the thrie uther lordis.

Now, the hail minifteris of our landward Seffionis beginis to tak wp the number of the hail fenfibil men within thair feveral parochins betuixt 60 and 16, fo that both hird and hyreman wes preceiffie nottit, to the effect the 4 man micht be lifted. And, upone Sunday the 8 of October, efter afternone's fermon, oure minifter Mr. Williame Strathachin with the feffionares took the roll of the communicantis within Maucher parochie and Old Abirdene, and maid wp ane number out thair of of the fenfibil perfones, as faid is, whiche was not wyllie done, if this ordour haid not bein mitigat. Notice wes alfo takin of the rentis of the faid parochin, conform to the Act of the Conventioun of Eftaites, daitit 15 of Auguft, for uptaking of taxatioun and loan ; and ilk minifter ordanit to give wp to the Committee at Abirdene the number of the

fenfibill men and rent within their parochin in wreit, and ilk minister him self to furneish out ane man upone his owne charges. Besides this, the hail he-retouris, &c. wes warnit to give wp thair rentallis.

Upone the samen Sunday and 8 of October, Mr. Thomas Blackhall and his wyf both excommunicat as papistis. And likuaies Meinzeis spous to Thomas Colleisounie excommunicat as ane papist. Strange to sie, the wyf to be excommunicat, and the husband not to keip societie with hir! Mr. Andrew Cant minister to thir excommunicationis. About this tyme, word cam, that the king causit tak the erll of Lauthean and waird him in clos waird within the castle of , for going to France be directioun of the Committee of Estaites, and doing sum materis with the Quene Regent of France, and Monsieur Capitane of the Militia, that the king wes offendit, as is nottit heirefter.

Thair cam, at that same tyme when Lauthean wes takin, ane Frenshie embassadour to his Majestie, wha sent lykuaies ane Frenshie man commissioner to our Estaites. This embassadour wes honorable receavit first be the parliament. His commissioun wes to travell betwixt the king and the parliament for peace; bot thay delt pollitiquelie with this embassadour, held him still besyde tham felfis abyding ane answier, and, as wes said, wold not suffer him to go sie the king, as he wes directit. Howsoever it wes, he gat no contentit answier, as wes thocht, and returnit home agane.

Now this embassadour haveing directit ane commissioner to Scotland, the Committee of Estaites desirrit him to produce his commissioun, whiche he refuist, saying, he had warrand to produce it befor the Counfall, whairupone fol-louit ane gryte counfall day. His commissioun wes, to renew the league, up-one conditionn that we sould not rais armes in help of the English parliament; to let oure Scottis Papists lift thair rentis peciablie, and sum uther articles: bot he had no good answier grantit unto him, except he gat father Robertsons, of whome ye hard befor, put to libertie and had him with him self to France.

Upone Sunday the 15 of October, wairning givin out of pulpit, be Mr. Wil-learn Strathachin minister, to all heritouris, lifrentaris, friehalderis, &c. within this parochin, to convey before the Committee in New Abirdene, upone the 19 of October nixt, for upgiveing of thair rentes to proportioun the taxatioun and loan imposed upone the countrie, als ye have hard befor; and als appointit ane fast to be keipit this day 8 dayes, for conducting of oure army to be rai-fit aganes the English papistis (alias the king him self), as we that wes obligit by treattie or covenant to help and assist thame.

Doctor Forbes of Cors prepares him self to leave the land, provides ane schip lying in the harborie with his necessaries; and, upone the 16 of October, takis his leive, with Mr. Johnne Lillie his servitour, fra auld Abirdene, and to Torry goes he, abyding the tyde to schip. Bot certane of his freindis and of the ministrie dissuadit him fra his voage, quhilk he wes loth to do; aluaies, upone conditioun that the presbitrie of Abirdene wold use no proces of excommunication against him, at thair desire, he wold turne home; quhilk wes grantit, and so he came bak to his owne hous upone the 19 of October. Bot he wes forsit to go when all wes done, as ye have heirefter.

Men gathering fast throw Fyf, Lanthean, Merfs, and all be fouth, to mak up ane army to go to England. Edinbrughe and Leith straitlier watchit nor befoir.

Upone the thrid Tuyfday and 17 of October, the Provinciall Assemblie sat down in the Gray Freir kirk of Abirdene, quhair it sat never befoir. Ilk minister with his laick elder cam in, and brocht in a roll of the fenfibill men of his parochie and note of the heretouris' rentis, &c. Mr. David Lyndsay persone of Balhelvy is chosin moderatour to the nixt Provinciall Assemblie. Mr. Androw Logie minister at Rayn, who wes deprivit, as ye hard befoir, cam in, and requestit the bretheren to writ to the Committee of the Generall Assemblie at Edinbrughe, to contynew his place onprovidit to another, quhill he war first hard and discussit befoir thame him self; bot thair wes no heiring. And in the mein tyme, gryte contestatioun about his kirk betuixt Mr. Johnne Middeltoun minister at Lesly and Mr. Williame Robertfone minister at Futty, becaus it had ane fyne stipend; aluaies Middeltoun careit it. Mr. Andrew Logie beheld all patientlie, and baid constantlie be his doctrein, offering to prove the same orthodox, frie of error and heresie; bot it avallit not, nor no heiring at all. When this kirk is thus providit over the honest manis heid, the Assemblie fillis up the Professouris place, and electit Mr. Williame Douglas minister at Forge, as a man most worthie to be professor in Doctor Forbes' place. Quhilk being done, as he had gottin his place, so he fould get his hous, according to his awin mortification, whairin Doctor Forbes unwyflie had not reservit his awin lifrent, thinking him self sure professour durance his tyme, as ye may heirefter sie. And efter uther consultationis, this Provinciall Assemblie dissolvit upone Frydday efternone. Bot remember, this Mr. Williame Douglas is ane grite Covenantan.

Ye hard befoir, of the League and Covenant, and how it was sent to England; the lord Maitland, Mr. George Gillefpick, Mr. Alexander Henderfone, Commisioneris, careit the samen. This League and Covenant was grateoullie receavit

in England, fuorne and subſcrivit, and ſent bak to the Commiſſioneris of the Generall Aſſembly fra thair bretheren befor named. Quhairupone followit ane imprinted Act daitit at Edinbrughe the 11 October 1643, quhilk coppeit is thus:

Ordinance of the Commiſſioners of the Generall Aſſembly for the ſolemne receiving, ſwearieng, and ſubſcribing of the League and Covenant.

THE Commiſſioners of the Generall Aſſembly, having received from their brethren, ſent unto the kingdome of England, the Solemne League and Covenant, as it was approven by the Honourable Houſes of the Parliament of England and the Aſſembly of Divines in that kingdome, and ſolemnly ſworn and ſubſcribed there, after due examination thereof, did, all in one voice, moſt heartily receive and embrace the ſame as agreeing with the draught, unanimoſly and chearfully approven and embraced by the late Generall Aſſembly and Convention of Eſtates, as the moſt powerfull meane, by the bleſſing of God, for ſettling and preſerving the true Proteſtant religion with perfect peace in his Majeſtie's dominions, and propagating the ſame to other nations, and for eſtabliſhing his Majeſtie's throne to all ages and generations: And, therefore, according to the power given to them by the ſaid Aſſembly, ordaine this Solemne League and Covenant to be, with publick humiliation, and all religious ſolemnnities, received, ſworn, and ſubſcribed by all miniſters and profeſſours within this Kirk. And, that this may be univerſally performed, it is alſo ordained, that this League and Covenant be forthwith printed, and that the printed copies, bound with ſome clean ſheets of paper, be ſent unto the miniſtery; and that every miniſter, upon the firſt Lord's day, after the ſame ſhall come to his hands, read and explaine it, and by exhortation prepare the people to the ſwearieng and ſubſcribing thereof ſolemnly, the Lord's day next immediatly following. And it is further ordained, that Preſbyteries take account of the performance hereof in their ſeveral bounds, and that they proceed with the cenſures of the Kirk againſt all ſuch as ſhall reſuſe, or ſhift, to ſwear and ſubſcribe this League and Covenant, as enemies to the preſervation and propagation of religion; and that they notiſie their names, and make particular report of their own diligence hereintill to this Commiſſion, or their moderator, or clerk, to be delivered to them. And the Commiſſioners think it very convenient, for good example, and the better encouragement of others, that this Covenant be ſolemnly ſworn, and ſubſcribed by themſelves now preſent, before the congregation, in the Eaſt Kirk, upon Friday next the 13. of this inſtant, after ſermon and exhortation to be made by Maſter Robert Douglas, moderator; and that the Commiſſioners of the Convention of Eſtates, now in town, and the Commiſſioners from the Parliament of England, and the divines of that kingdome here preſent, be earneſtly deſired to joyne with them in this ſolemne and religious action.

A. KER.

Followis ane uther Act grantit be the Commiſſioneris of Eſtates coppeit fra the prynt.

Ordinance of the Commiſſioners of the Convention of Eſtates for ſwearieng and ſubſcribing the League and Covenant.

AT EDINBURGH, the 12. of October, 1643.

THE Commiſſioners of the Convention of Eſtates, having received from the Commiſſioners of the Generall Aſſembly the Solemne League and Covenant approven and ſolemnly ſworn and

subscribed in the kingdome of England, and having taken the same to their serious consideration, do unanimously and chearfully receive and embrace it, as agreeing with that draught approved by the late Convention of Estates and Generall Assembly; and therefore ordains the same to be, with all religious solemnities, sworn and subscribed by all his Majestie's subjects of this kingdome, and that, under the pain, to such as shall postpone or refuse, to be esteemed and punished as enemies to religion, his Majestie's honour, and peace of thir kingdoms, and to have their goods and rents confiscate for the use of the publick, and that they shall not bruik nor enjoy any benefite, place, nor office, within this kingdome. And als ordains all sheriffs, stuartes, and others his Majestie's magistrats to burgh and land, and committees in the severall shires, to be assisting to ministers and presbyteries in procuring reall obedience hereunto; and that with all diligence they make report to the Committee of Estates of the names of all such persons as shall postpone or refuse, to the effect coursie may be taken with them as aforesaid, and that they may be cited to answer to the next Parliament as enemies to religion, king, and kingdoms, and to receive what further punishment his Majestie and Parliament shall inflict upon them. And further, ordains thir presents to be printed with the former Act of the Estates, and published at the market crosses of the head burrowes of this kingdome, wherethrough none pretend ignorance of the same.

Sic subscribitur, ARCH. PRIMEROSE, Cler. Com.

No doubt, bot bothe thir Actis with the League and Covenant wes haistellie imprintit, disperst, and spred with all diligens to the haill ministeris and parochie churches within the kingdome, in maner and to the effect foirsaid.

Like as thair wes ane uther Paper imprintit callit *The good Newis of Englandis approving the Covenant sent from Scotland, and sum Ressonis for assisting the parliament of England against the Papistis and prelatieall army*. This paper beires the maner of the subscribing of this covenant. The Covenant which wes sent up from the Generall Assemblie and Conventioun of Estaites wes approvin unanimooslie by the Assemblie of Divynes on Fryday the first, by the Hous of Commonis on Setterday the second, and by the Hous of Peiris on Monday the 4 of September, *nemine contradicente*, as both the printed Diurnallis and writtin Letteris report; with a great and happie change of the countenans of people and face of affaires thairupone. Blissed be the name of God tharefoir.

This Paper beiris nather dait nor authour, nor is the Ressones alledgit of any force, since what is alledgit may be eslie answierit in a word, Subjectis may not rais armes without auctoretie of ane king aganes foraigneris, mekill less against him self. And becaus of the waiknes of thir frivolous pretendit Ressones, I have omitted thame of set purpois, as unworthie to be writtin; yit thay ar imprinted besyde me, wanting dait or author.

Upone Sunday the 22 of October, ane solempne fast keipit heir in Old Abirdene, and in New Abirdene also, for conducting of oure army against the Pa-

piftis, and for bliffing oure interprife at oure furth going, with divers utheris reffones. Efter fermon, oure Miniſter, Mr. Williame Strathachin, red out the haill fornamed Actis with the New Covenant, ernestlie perfuading the people to prepar them ſelves to fueir and ſubſcribe the ſamen; quhilk wes alſo done in New Abirdene, and likuaies done or to be done throw all the paroche kirkis of Scotland, and to be ſuorne and ſubſcrivit both be men and women: and ſic as culd not ſubſcrive of the men, to be ſubſcribit be the reidar at ilk paroche church for them, quhilk ſould be als ſufficient as if it had bein ſubſcrivit be ane notar, thair being at the end of ilk Covenant clean paper bound to that effect; and the women to hold wp their handis in ilk kirk efter ſermon, ſignifeing thair Othe, bot thair ſubſcriptionis wes not craveit. Sie more heirefter.

About this tyme, word cam that there wes ane ceſſatioun of warr concludit, by the kingis command, betuixt the Irifhis and Engliſh in Ireland, to indure for ane yeir; and that his Majeſtie had maid the Marques of Ormont deputie of Ireland.

Upone the 26 of October, the Tolbuithe of Abirdene broken on the night by ane miller callit Coipland, quhairby him ſelf eſcaipit, Williame Gordoun in Malyngſyde, and Alexander Leſlie, ſone to Mr. George Leſlie at Birſakis Milne, who wes, wnder truſt, trecherouſlie takin out of the hous of Bogheidis be virtue of letteris raiſit aganis him and his father for trubling of Mr. James Clark, as ye have befoir. The gentilman wyning to libertie, addreſt him ſelf unwyſſie to his fatheris hous at Birſakis Milne, who wes maid welcum. Tolquhone, (who now had tane the protectionn of this Mr. James Clerk), heiring how he had brokin waird, wes heichlie offendit thairat, and haſtiellie convenis the lairdis of Echt, Skeyne, and divers freindis and gentlemen, with whome the ſaid Mr. James Clerk him ſelf wes alſo, and about the number of threttie perſonis, and, upone the 28 of October, about the braking of the ſky in the morning, cam to the ſaid Mr. George Leſlie's duelling hous at Birſakis milne, whair him ſelf and ſone wes without ony freind or good fellow beſyde thame, and cruellie unbefet the hous round about, haveing warrand to rais fyre and fuord aganes thame, whill thay war tane or ſlayne. The poor ſingell gentlemen, haveing ſum ſchottis, defendit thame ſelfis courageouſlie, and wold on na wys be tane; quhairupone Tolquhone ſettis fyre to the hous and forſit thame to cum out with his wyf and barnes. Thay ſchot tua hors till him, worth 400 merkis, and brynt to pulder his haill inſicht plenifhing, goodis and geir of good worth. And in end, efter ſum debait, thay hurt the ſaid Mr.

George Leslie with ane schot athort the ribbis, and hurt in the heid; his wyf also gat ane fore straik in the heid. Thay defendit thame selfis, being bot onlie tua perfonen, fra about the sky braking till thrie efternone aganis about the number of 30 perfonen. At last, when thair pulder and lead wes spent, thay could do no more, bot wes takin both togidder perforce, for upone no condition thay wald yeild, nor cum in will; and thus thay war both had to Tolquhone, whair thay remanit whill upone Thuirsdai the 23 of November, that Mr. George wes cuit of his woundis. Quhilk day, Tolquhone causit about 14 of his freindis and servitouris transport them both south to Edinbrughe, quhair thay war scharplie accuist befor the Justice upone findrie articles concerning the abusing of Mr. James Clerk foirsaid, and taking of his goodis, and wes in no less danger nor thair lyf. Aluayes be the old Ladie Merchallis advys, who wes the said Mr. George landlady, the laird of Panmure had purchessit ane remission, and past throw the Scottis seallis, for all Tolquhone's freindschip and moyan in Edinbrughe, haveing his brother, Mr. Williame Forbes advocat, in Edinbrughe, ane violent agent in the said caus. Yit he wan this poynt, that thay suld bothe remane in waird in the tolbuith of Edinbrughe, whill thay set sufficient caution and law-borrowis to Tolquhone and his complices, and to the said Mr. James Clerk, that thay suld be harmles and skaithles, wnder gryte panes. Quhilk caution thay war unabill to set, and so remanit still in waird to thair utter overthrow, for his wyf keist wp all labouring, he haveing fyve pleuches wnder labouring. And schortlie thairefter his wyf deceissit; bot he and his sone both wes set to libertie, and sailie cam home.

Upone Sunday the 29 of October, oure Covenant agane red out of oure pulpit in Old Abirdene be Mr. Williame Strathachin minister. He exponit the same, not to be aganes the King, bot against the malignant Prelatis and Papistis in England. He first himself fueir and subscrivit the same to be lauchfull and just with God, his reidar richt sua; fyne doctor Goold principall, Mr. Alexander Middiltoun subprincipall, Mr. Alexander Gairdin, Mr. Patrik Gordoun, and Mr. George Middiltoun, regentis, cam down fra the loft whair thay war sitting, to ane tabill set befor the pulpit of purpois, and fueir and subscrivit this covenant. Johne Forbes, Mr. Williame Rait, and Mr. Johne Lundie, Old toun balleis, cam next, with the elderis and deacones, as thay war callit upone cam in, for the maist pairt fueir and subscrivit, except Williame Gordoun of Gordounsinill and Mr. Thomas Gordone at Bethokifinilne, who tuke to be advyfit. At last thay on another day cam in, fueir, and subscrivit.

Utheris craftis and commonns fueir and subferivit that day. And in a word, sic wes oure miniſteris cair and diligens, that he maid the haill parochin to fueir and ſubſcribe, and the women to uphald thair handis, veray few exceptit, (this wes oure ordour for the parochin of Sanct Macher); and sic as could not ſubſcribe of the men Alexander Wilguis reidar ſubſcrivit for thame. Bot all wes done efter ſermon.

And in like maner, Mr. Andro Cant and Mr. Johne Rew, efter ſermon, in New Abirdene, firſt red, fueir, and ſubſcrivit the Covenant, and nixt thair reidar; cauſit the women hold up thair handis, and ordanit the men to cum in quarterlie, as the toun is divydit in four quarteris, upone Mononday, Tuysday, Wedneſday, Thuirſday, to fueir and ſubſcribe the ſaid Covenant within the Seſſioun hous; quhilk wes obeyit. And, as is ſaid, upone the foirſaid Sonday and thairefter, the Covenant wes ſubſcrivit and ſuorne in forne foirſaid..

It is ſaid, the laird of Haddoche, at his parochie kirk of Meithlik, proteſtit aganis the miniſter and ſubſcrivantes, and declairit it wes aganis the kingis will, and red his Majeſteis letter, as ye have befor; quhilk bred ſic feir in the parochineris that thay knew not whome to obey. Sic befor, quhair this Covenant wes firſt red. Lykuyis ſic heirefter, in Marche 1644, of ane Remonſtrance ſet out againſt this Covenant and Eſtatis.

Upone the laſt of October, the erll Marſhall cam from Innergie to Abirdene, about 50 hors, and lodgit in ſkiper Anderſonis hous. The lord Gordoun, upone the morne, cam from Edinbrughe. He wreit for ſum freindis to meit him at the brig of Die. He cam in to the toun, about 100 hors, and lodgit in Mr. Alexander Reidis hous. Thay meit in the Lauche Counfall-hous, gois to ane Committee, whair the lord Forbes is borne by his Colonellis place. Then it fallis in queſtioun, anent the diviſioun of the ſchires of Mernis, Abirdene, and Banff betuixt the erll Marſhall and the lord Gordoun, (becaus by Marſhallis moyan, as wes thoct, the lord Forbes wes put fra his regiment,) who could not agrie thairupone. Thay meit agane upone the morne, having divers barronis with them at thair Committee, whair thay culd not agrie upone ther diviſioun. It wes thoct fit to acquent the Committee of Eſtates heirwith, and ſo all wes contynewit to ane uther Committee to be holdin at Abirdene the 22 of November. In the mein tyme, ſum miniſteris cam in with a roll of thair ſenſibill men in thair parochis, and ſic as cam not in, to cum in the foirſaid 22 day of November with a perfect roll of thair men. Thus, this meiting diſſolvit. Marſhall rode bak to Innergie, and the lord Gordoun ſtayit in the toun..

It is said, the lord Forbes and his freindis wes heichlie offendit at the Committee of Estaites for not giving him ane regiment with the uther tua, quhilk bred, as wes said, ane band of combinatioun betuixt the marques of Huntly and him and sum of his freindis, as ye may fie heirefter. It is trew, the marques wes informit, that the Committee of Estaites wes using all meinis possibill to tak him and bring him in perforce to the toun of Edinbrughe, sic as the erll Marshell and schireffis of Abirdene and Banf. He sent to Marshell, demanding him if he wes upone sic cours; who absolutlie refuist. Nevertheles he began to luik about him, and to mak als mony freindis as he could get. Aluayes the lord Gordoun cam over to the Old toun upone Sunday, hard devotion, stayit in George Middiltoun's hous all nicht. He rode to Stralochie upone the mornie, returnit bak upone Wednesday to the same hous. He desirrit the laird Drum, the laird of Stralochie, the laird of Wdny, and the laird of Kemnay, to go speik the marques, and sie if he wold receave his sone and mak him welcum; whiche he refuist simpliciter, except he wold send a note wnder his hand quyting and disclameing the Covenant and suche service he had wndertakin, whiche the young lord could not crediblie do, becaus he had alreddie suorne and subserivit the Covenant in Edinbrughe befor he cam heir. Aluayes the maist the marques culd be movit to do wes, to give him his hous in Old Abirdene to duell in, and burne the peites led standing in the clois; and let him self provide for plenishing, and his owne mantenans for his sustentatioun, as pleisist him best to do. And albeit the said young lord thocht hard of this ordour, yit he is forsit and compellit to accept of his fatheris offer, and duelt in his fatheris hous, as ye fall heir. It wes this last Covenant the marques wes offendit at, quhilk his sone had subserivit.

Upone the first of November oure soveraigne lordis Sessioun sat down for administratioun of justice, as all uther inferior Judicatoreis did; bot the Sessioun, be sound of trumpet, wes ordanit to rys upone the 23 of December, to the effect men might be moir eselie raisit and lifted, and to sit down agane the 16 of Januar 1644, (bot no proces against suche as hapnit to be with the army,) quhilk day it sat down agane, and wes prorogat to the 2 of Februar.

Upone Setterday 11 November, James Con in Knokkiemill wes brocht in to Abirdene be the schirref of Banf, callit the laird of Birkinbog. He had bein takin and wardit in the tolbuith of Banf nyne weikis abefoir for his religioun onlie, being ane excommunicat papist, and that day wes convoyit in to Abirdene, quhair he wes wairdit in the tolbuith and deliverit to Mr. William Davidstone schirref deput. He remanit thair whill the 17 of November, and

then wes transportit be the schirref deput to the schirref of the Mernis, and so furth from schire to schire, whill he wes brocht to Edinbrughe, quhair he wer receavit and wairdit.

Upone the 16 of November, thair came to Abirdene ane baillie of Edinbrughe, with ane deacon, who causit publish ane Edict at the kirk dur of Old Abirdene upone Sonday the 19 of November, sumounding oure elderis and parochineris to compeir befor the Committee of the Assemblie at Edinbrughe the sext day of December nixt, to heir and sie Mr. Williame Strathauchin oure minister transplantit fra this kirk to Edinbrughe to serve in the ministrie thair; and him self wes also summondit to that day, to whome thay gave also ane letter direct to him from the Generall Assemblies Committee. Thir Commiissioneris hard him preiche the fairfaid Sonday, and but moir ado with fessiou or presbitrie rode south agane. Quhairupone Mr. Thomas Gordoun at Kethokismilne ane elder, and Mr. James Sandylandis commoun procurator for the Kingis College, (becaus our minister wes ane stipendarie minister, put in be the said College to serve at oure kirk, out of the deanrie of Abirdene annexit to the same Universtie) wes sent south to the Committee of the said Assemblie at Edinbrughe, with ane ampill commiission subscrivit be the parochin and memberis of the College, and labourit so as oure minister gat libertie to hyde at home, to the contentment of him self and of his flock; for he had wrettin ane plane refusall to go to Edinbrughe, and sent ane ampill commiission to appeall fra the Committee of the Kirk to the Generall Assemblie enfewing, if thay did not prevaill, as happelie thay did.

Ye hard befor, how the erl of Antrim wes trecherouslie takin be Monro in Ireland. He wes straitlie wairdit and keipit, be tour, or nicht and day about, be his capitanes. Now it fell capitane Wallas ane gryte puritane to keip him, who wes als gryte ane papist. He had one Gordoun to be his livetennand, who wes sone to Sir Alexander Gordoun, and uncle to the now erl of Sutherland. This capitane Wallas with his livetennand had also ane strong guard about the erl of Antrim, in ane strong castell. Bot this livetennand Gordoun craftelie convoyit wp unespyit in his breikis certane towis, be the quhilk the erl escaipit and wan frielie away, to Wallas' gryte greif; and the livetennand followit and fled also. His escaip wes wrocht in October, quhair- at Major Monro leuch not a word.

About the 18 of November, divers newis cam to Abirdene, sic as, upone the 15 of September, the kingis admirall Sir Johne Penington had takin 6 ritche prises of the parliamentis schippis cuming from the Indianes: That

thair cam out of France to the king 6,000 armes, with store of gold pistollis : That the king of Denmark had sent to the king 60,000 lib. stirling : That the lordis and utheris callit the Banderis had subserivit this last Covenant with sum limitatioun, that is, to mantane the religioun and the kingis royall auchtoretie.

Follouit amonges thame ane meiting at Pebblis, about 40 nobles, knightis, barronis ; amonges whome wes the marques of Hammiltoun. It wes thair ressonit, that since the countrie wes upone raising of ane army, whidder or not thay sould go to armes to impied thair ryfing or going to England aganis the king. Hammiltoun ressonit against thair ryfing at all. It gois to voiceing, and, be pluralitie of voices, found, No man sould be raisit aganes the countrie. The erll of Traquhair, being thair with the rest, askit Hammiltoun whidder or not he had given assuarens to the king that Scotland sould not raise armes. He answereit, he had given assuarens to his Majestie, bot for the last symmer. Alwaies this meiting dissolvit without moir ado, and the erll of Traquhair with ane uther lord rode thairfra post to the king.

About this tyme, this marques be the kingis patent wes creat Duke of Hammiltoun, and set him self to follow the erll of Traquhair to court, as ye may heirefter sie, who had biddin fra the king in Scotland whilst he wes in gryte distres in England sen , as ye may sie befoir.

In this moneth of November, thair cam to Abirdene ane Doctor Pont, who had sum stage playis, quhilk drew the people to behold the sport ; syne upone the stage sold certane balmes, oyllis, and uther phisicall oyntments, quhairof he maid gryte gane. Thairefter he went north to uther burrowis and did the like.

Upone the 22 of November, the lord Gordoun cam out of Drum (quhair he had bein lodget the nicht befoir) to the Croves, whair certane freindis met him whome he had wrettin for, and he wes about 100 hors. He cam ryding throw the Old toun to New Abirdene to hold the Committee according to the last act. He went in at the Justice Port, and rode up throw the streit quhill he lichtit at Mr. Alexander Reid's hous in the Gallowget. The erll Marfchall cam not to this Committee, as wes expectit. Alwaies the lord Gordoun, efter his lichting, went down to the Lower Counsal-hous, and had sum conferens with the lairdis of Drum, Fedderet, Kermuk, Kemnay, and sum utheris of the Committee. The provest was thair also. In the meintyme Mr. Andrew Cant, minister, cam up to the Counsal-hous, and presentit to the lord Gordoun the Covenant to be subserivit, and to all the rest,

quhilk willinglie thay did, except the lairdis of Drun and Fedderit, who said, it wes sufficient to subscribe at thair owne parochie churchis and not in Abirdene at thair Committee. Mr. Androw went to the dur with his ansuer. Aluaies the lord Gordoun and sum barronis of the Committee stayit holding thair meitings, Thuirsdlay, Friday, Setterday. Sonday he hard devotion, Mononday, Tuisday held thair Committees, and all continewit whill ane New Committee to be holdin the 20 of December. And upone Wedinfday the 29 of November, the lord Gordoun rode wp to Lefnoir, whair his father sifter, the lady Strabane, wes for the tyme remaning, to salute and vifeit hir his father sifter, as said is.

Upone the 26 of November, the Committee of Estaites fetis out ane imprinted Act, auent the Raising of men and armes, whiche coppeit is thus :

Act of the Committee of Estaitis for contriyeing the fceverall troupis appointed to come out of the schires into regimentis.

The Committie of Estaites considdering that for the present service of the countrie there are diuerse troupes appoynted to be leyed and brought forth of the fceverall shirreffdomes of this kingdome, which are not as yet formed as regimentes, nor designed for any Colonellis to have chaarge over them; Therfoir, and for the better ordering and making of the saides troupes serviceable, the Committie of Estaites hath ordained them to be deuydeit in seven regimentis, consistng of eight troupes, and eche troupe of sixtie trouperes besyde the officeres.

And of the saides regimentes, one to be commandit be the Lord Generall his Excellency. For the making wp quhairof, tuo troupes to be brocht out of Ireland, viz. the troupes of Major Bannatyne and Sir Robert Adair; tuo troupes to be leyed, and levy money to be grantit for that end; as also the twelf fcoir horfe appoynted to come out of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peblis, which will mak wp four troupes.

One to be commandit be Generall Major Leslie, to consist of the three troupes alreadie leyed, the laird of Polmais troupe appoyntit to come out of the shirreffdome of Stirling, and four troupes to be leyed, and leaue money to be granted.

One to be commanded be the Earle of Eglintoun, and to consist of the tuelf fcoir horfe appoynted to come out of the shirreffdome of Air and Renfrew, which will make wp four troupes; the tuo hundred appoynted to come out of the shirreffdome of Lanerick, whiche will make up three troupes, and tuentie horfe; and fourtie horfe to be leyed.

One to be commanded be the Earle of Dalhousie, and to consist of the sex fcoir appoynted to come out of the shirreffdome of Berwick, which will mak wp tuo troupes; the fix fcoir to come out of the shirreffdome of Hadintoun to mak wp other tuo; the fix fcoir appoynted to come out of the shirreffdome of Edinbrughe to mak wp other tuo; one of the troupes appoyntit to come out of the shirreffdome of Stirling, viz. that quhairof Sir Williame Bruce is rootmaister; and the troupe appoyntit to come out of the shirreffdome of Lithgow.

One to be commandit by the Lord Gordoun, and to consist of the tuelf sfoir horfe appoynted to come out of Abirdein and Banff, which will mak wp four troupes; the sex sfoir appoynted to come out of Elgin, Nerne, and Innernes on this fyde of the Nese, which will mak wp tuo; and in regard ther ar fevin sfoir appoynted to come out of the shirreffdome of Forfar, of sex sfoir therof, which will mak wp tuo troupes.

One to be commandit by the Lord Kirkubright, and to consist of the sex sfoir appoynted to come out of Wigtoun and Kirkubright, the sex sfoir appoyntit to come out of Dumfreis, and the tuelf sfoir appointed to cum out of Perth, all which will mak eight troupes.

One to be commandit by the Lord of Balcarras, and to consist of the tuelf sfoir appointed to come out of Fyffe, of tuo troopes to be levyed, the tua hundred horfe appoynted to come out of Kincairdin and the Earle Marischellis pairt of Abirdein, and the tuentie horfe out of Forfar befor referred from the Lord Gordoun.

Sic subscribitur,

ARCH. PRYMRÖSE, *Cler. Com.*

This uncouth Act, fears wnderstandabill, bred gryte fear and perturbatioun amonges the kingis loyall subjectis; bot howsoever thir trouperis wes levyed in uther schires, thay gat small obedience heir, as eftir do appeir, pairtlie by the Erll Marischallis miscontentment anent the divisioun, alledgeing the lord Gordoun to have gottin moir nor he gat, and pairtlie becaufe he keipit not the Committees with the lord Gordoun and the rest, and pairtlie by the marques of Huntlyis ryfing, as ye fall heirefter fie. Sie also at the first of Februar 1644 anent ane Act for raising of men and armes.

Now ye hard befor, of the marques or rather duke Hammiltoun, how he wes to follow the erll of Traquhair to Court. Thair wes ane prettie slicht devyfit to mak him to be the moir welcum to the king; whiche wes, the Estaites resolved to have this Covenant fuorne and subserivit throw all Scotland; amonges the rest, thay desire this duke and his brother the erll of Lanerk, secretar in Scotland and of the Scottis counsall at England, to fueir and subscribe this Covenant, quhilk thay both simulatie refusit. Quhairupone the Committee of Estaites als deceitfullie gave ordour to thair awin good-brother the erll of Lyndesay presentlie to mell with the Duke's estaite, landes, and leivings, for his disobedience, and to mell with the dewis and commoditeis of the signet pertening to his brother, as secretar fairfald, and that but proces, horning, forfals, or uther fummondis as wes usit aganes uther non subscribers; to the effect thay might schaw the king how thay war handlit for refusing to subscribe the Covenant, as his Majestie had expresse forbiddin his good subjectis to do, thairby to insinuat them moir and moir in his Hienes favour. Bot this wes a schoirt cloik in the eies of the beholderis, for thair mother wes drawing wp and dreilling foldiouris in the Duke's absence upone his

estait and rentis als buffie as if scho had bein ane man, notwithstanding the famen wes appointit to be ingatherit be the foirfaid erll of Lyndsay. Aluayes the Duke and his brotheris doinges ar moir and moir discoverit ; in the meintyme thay getting this cloak of excuse, to schow the king how the Committee of Estaites had bereft them of their rentis, as is formerlie said. And thus the Duke with his brother weill convoyit, haveing stoir of moneyis, takis journey about the last of November and to England go thay, of whom ye fall heir moir heirefter.

About the 27 of November, Letteris of Intercommoning publisht at the marcat cros of Abirdene, at the instans of Mr. Alexander Joffray, Alexander and John Joffrayis his sonis, aganes the laird of Haddoche ; and publisht thair- efter at the kirkis of Meithlik, Fyvie, Tarves, and Belly, the marques of Huntlie's awin paroche kirk of the Bog. Likeas he the said marques wes chargit be ane messer, be virtue of the saidis Letteris, not to intercommoun with Haddoche, help nor supplie him ; quhairat the marques wes discontent, and thir charges did no good, as efter ye fall heir. The laird of Haddoche culd get no peace except he payit the foirfaid fyne of 20,000 merkis ; 15,000 merkis to the publick, and 5,000 merkis to the Joffrayis. He, seing this rigorous dealing, and that he hard the Estaites war to send forces to uplift the same perforce, went about legallie to defend himself, and maid ane Assignatioun of his haill goodis, geir, debtis, founnes of money and utheris pertaining till him to his cusing Gilbert Gordoun of Knaven. Sie moir heirefter.

Ye hard befoir, how the lord Gordoun rode to Lessinoir to vifeit his father- sister. He past thairfra to Strathbogie ; bot the marques wes flittit to the Bog, making preparatioun for the mareage of his dochter ladie Marie with Alexander Irving the young laird Drum, and in the meintyme wes furneshing the place of Achindoun with all necessaies. The lord Gordoun lodgit in Tullisfoull, and stayit no longer thair, onlie exhorting the Strathbogie men to be in reddines upone thair owne perrell, and so rode his way, being in mal-grace with his father ; aluaies he returnit to Abirdene.

Upone Thuirsdai 7 December, the young laird Drum foirfaid wes mareit to the foirfaid lady Marie Gordoun with gryte solempnitie, and mirth and myrrines aneuche in the Bog at thair brydell ; but the lord Gordoun wes not at his sifteris brydell, throw miscontentment betuixt his father and him.

Upone Wednesdai the 6 of December, Gilbert Brek, ane of the tounne offici- aris, caufit bring ane barne borne to him of his wyfe called Silver to the lectur lesson, quhair Mr. Johne Rew minister had taucht, to be bapteist:

bot becaufe the barne wes not brocht to him when he wes baptizing fun uther barnes he wold not gif baptifme to this young infant; quhairupone the fimple man wes forfit to bring bak his barne unbaptizit fra the kirk to his awin hous. The wyf lying in childbed, heiring hir barne wes not baptizit, wes fo angrie, that fcho turned her face to the wall, and throw plane displefour deceifit immediatlie, and the barne both or the morne. Like as the mother and the barne in her oxfter wes both bureit togidder. Lamentable to fie how the people is thus abusit! Ye may fie befor, of the like abuse, quhair ane barne deit but baptifme.

Thir lectur leffonis wes brocht in be Mr. Androw Cant, upone Wedinsday and Frydday weiklie, in place of the evening prayeris, whiche many people thocht no war nor thir leffonis. Thir lecturs had no prayer; bot ane psalme fung at the begining, and ane prayer at the ending. This forme wes brocht in for to mak thair stipend better. Like as ilk minifter had 500 merkis yeirlie of augmentatioun.

Thus is this noveltie brocht in, upone the toune's expens, quhair the evening prayer wes usit befor, and better service done be the minifteris then nor now.

The Eftaites ar buffie to caus everie nobillman fueir and fubfcribe this Covenant; and fuche as refuiffit wer fummoundit to compeir befor the nixt parliament or befor the Committee of the Eftaites of parliament, wnder the pane of forfaltre. Strange to fie forfaltre without auctoritie of ane king!

About the first of December, word cam to Aberdene that the erll of Lauchean wes takin in England at the kingis command, for going to France, and negotiating with the Proteftantis thair for help and fupport of oure covenantis and uther unlauchfull caufis, as wes reportit; for the quhilk he wes committit to ftrait priffoun, as ye have befor, and thairefter put to libertie.

Upone Sunday 10 December, the women of our parochin of Sanct Maucher, efter fermon, caufit hald wp thair handis and fueir to the maintenance of the religioun presentlie profeffit in Scotland, and to abyd be the Covenant.

Like as at the fame kirk dur Letteris of Intercomouning wes publiffit aganes the laird of Haddoche, at the Joffreyis inflans, to mak him odious; quhilk did litle good, as heirefter do appeir.

Now the lord generall Leslie is faft growing to ane heid, and hes convenit about 20,000 men, quhairof thair is 3,000 hors, bag and baggage, weil armit with feild peices, fivaden fedderis, and all ingynis of warr neccellar; and, about the day of December, began his marche towardis Newcaftell; and in the

meintyme foldiouris ar daylie raifit and fent efter the army, for the better frentthing thairof, as ye may fie heirefter. He had the marques of Argyll prefident of the army, the erll of Lyndfay, the lord Balmyrrinoche, with divers utheris nobles, capitanes and commandris in his army. Yet the treutlis, he had bot 15 regimentis of hors and foot into England, and 5 regimentis fhortlie follout him, amounting to about 10,000 men, by fie as wes raifit thairefter.

Ye hard befor of the lord Gordoun; he comes to Abirdene, and, upone Tuisday 19 of December, thair wes a Committee of Warr haldin in the lanche Counfal-hous of the tolbuith be the erll Marfchall, the faid lord Gordoun, the laird Drum fchirref, the lairdis of Kermuk, Glenkindie and divers uther baronis, with the proveft and balleis of Abirdene. David Gordon of Knaven compeirit befor this Committee, and product ane Affignatioun maid to him be the laird of Haddoche of his haill moveable goodis, geir, debtis, foumes of money, and maid intinnatioun thairof to them and tuke instrumentis thairupone in tua notaris handis. In the meintyme the fairfaid laird Drum, fchirref, (as he had gottin ordour fra the Eftaites) caufit ane meffinger charge the fairfaid erll Marfchall, lord Gordoun, and haill perfones of the Committee perfonallie convenit, to rys, concur and affift him as fchirref of Abirdene to ferche, feik, tak and apprehend the faid laird of Haddoche; and falyeing thairof, to mell and intromett with his landis, rentis, goodis and geir, conforme to the letteris raifit thairanent. At this charge, the Committee gois to ane confultatioun, and refolves to fend over to the Committee of Eftaites the coppie of the fairfaid Affignatioun, with the Intinnatioun following thairupone, and to tak thair advys what wes beft to be done thairanent. Thus this Committee fat Tuisday and Wednisday. Thay confiderit the rollis of the parochins of fenfibil men givin wp be fie minifteris as cam, and war found not givin wp orderlie; quhairfor thay war commandit to give wp ane perfyt roll of all maner of man within thair parochins, betuixt 60 and 16, and continewit thair Committee of Warr to the 2 of Januar nixt 1644, and ordanit the haill minifteris to be chargit wnder the pane of 100 lib. to keip this Committee, and to bring perfect rollis within this diocie or province, in forme fairfaid. It wes alfo orderit be the Committee of Eftaites, that ilk minifter fould furneifh out ane man to this service, quhilk wald draw to ane thoufand men, becaufe there is 1000 minifteris; quhilk fum heir did furneifhe, utheris wes overfein; and fo diffolvit.

The Eftaites, feing the laird of Haddoche's Affignatioun, took it to be plane

forne and delufioun, and thairfoir raifit new charges aganes the laird Drum fehirref and utheris to go upone Haddoche, as ye fall fie heirefter.

Now as this Committee of Warr diffolvit, thair littis doun ane uther Committee of Valuation, for uptaking the rentis of the landis for levying of the foldiouris within this fehirrefdome. Thus, day and nicht is the poor countrie opprest and vext but auctoritie of ane king.

Upone the 18 of December, ane Proclamatioun maid at the cros of Abirdene, chargeing the Commiffioneris of the lait parliament within the fchire of Abirdene to be at Edinbrughe the thrid day of Januar nixt 1644, allweill nobles, barronis, as burrowis, to fit and cognos upone sic materis as belongit to ane parliament in the interim betuixt parliamentis, conforme to the Act of parliament.

Ye hard of befoir, how duke Hammiltoun, with his brother, took journey towardis court with ftour of moneyis, about 12 hors lead, as wes reportit. Now be the way, it is faid, his brother the erll of Lanerk went to Newcaftell, quhair he had fum dealling with Sir Johne Morall governour of Newcaftell, to betray the toun to oure generall Leffie. This treffoun is difcoverit, he is removit and wardit, and ane new governour put in his place. Upone this dealling, and uther reffones, it is faid the duke and his brother wes convoyit to Oxfurde pollitiquelie. At his lichting, he intendit to fie the king; bot he wes stayit be Sir Jacob Afhly, appointit to tak him and his brother bothe. And upone the morne, he (without ficht of the king) wes had to ane ftrong hold, and committit to clois priffoun in the caftell of Wodftok, and thairfra tranfportit to Cornewall. It is faid, his brother wes alfo wardit, bot wan away be ane flicht, and to the parliament of England (wanting ane king) gois he for his refuge; a figne fuirlie of a guiltie confeiens. Thus wes oure royall king fervit be Hammilton, and his brother who wes his fecretar. From England he cumis thairefter to Scotland, is maid welcum, and he gois on in fervice with the reft of the Covenanteris (hard for the king, he being his fecretar, as faid is,) with all his micht, bot duke Hammiltoun is tranfportit to Britow.

Upone the 19 and 20 dayis of December, doctor Goold, principall of oure College, gois on moft malicioufflie, and caufis caft doun the ftaitlie wall standing within the bifhopis clois, curioufflie booldit with hewin ftane, and took the ftanes doun to the Colledge for sic vane ufes as he thocht expedient, sic wes the iniquitie of this tyme; and brak doun the aftler wark about the turretis; raifed the pavement of the hall, and caufit lead them doun to lay in the flure of the commoun fcooll.

About this time, Sir Gilbert Meinzeis of Petfodelis leaves the countrie and gois to France, feiring the trubles to cum. He purchest Letteris patent fra the Committee of Estaites at Edinbrughe to go, upone conditionn his men, tennentis and fervandis sould rys with the publick, and his ground and rentis be lyabill to loane and taxationis, and uther levie moneyis. His ladie followis him.

Upone Thuirfday 21 December, Mr. Williame Douglas minifter at Forge, who wes chofin professour at the last Provinciall Assemblie, gave in Thesis in the collage kirk of Old Abirdene. He defendit the famen aganes all oppositioun of the bretheren thair convenit, sic as Mr. David Lyndsfay persone of Balhelvie moderatour to the nixt Provinciall Assemblie, doctor Goold, Mr. Johne Rew, Mr. John Logie, Mr. Robert Cheyne and sum utheris; for the aucht presbitreis of Abirdene wes warnit to send in tuo or thrie commissiouneris out of ilk presbitry to have keipit this day, quhairof fium cam, utheris cam not. In respect quhairof, the said Mr. Williame Douglas is ordanit to cum agane upone the 24 of Januar 1644, to abyde his last tryellis, and the commissiouneris of ilk presbitrie ordanit to be present; quhiik wes done, and he admittit professour in ane more worthie manis place unjustlie put thairfra be the tirrany of this kirk, quhairat he never offendit, bot glaidlie began to repair his duelling hous, quhiik he had mortifeit to the professour, and removit thairfra, as ye fall heir, to the gryte grudge and greif of the toun of Old Abirdene, amongis the poor quhairof he wes most charitabill.

Mononday the 25 of December, and good Yool day, no wark wrocht in Old Abirdene, nor yet upone Sanct Johne's day, nor Sanct Stephanis day, for all the thundering the minifter could do against it; and upone 27 December, the Old toun colliginaris gat aucht dayis play, whidder the maisteris wold or not.

Upone Sunday 24 of December, the communioun given heir in Old Abirdene to the colliginaris who war absent fra the communioun abefoir, and to sic persones as war feik and unhabill to cum. Thay war about ane burde full of sic people.

Ye hard of the down fitting of oure soveraigne lordis Seffioun. Upone Setterday 23 December, it wes raist be sound of trumpet at the cros of Edinbrughe, and ordanit to sit down the 16 of Januar nixt, to the effect men might be haistellie liftit and had to the Boull Rod; bot inferiour Judicatoris wes not raist, bot sat still adminiftring justice. Like as upone the sixtein day of Januar it sat down agane, and prorogat to the 2 of Februar, to sit down that day.

Upone Sunday 31 December, it wes declairit out of pulpit, that the Committee of the Kirk at Edinbrughe had ordanit ane fast to be keipit upone Sunday the 7 of Januar 1644, and upone Wedinsday thairefter, throw out all the parochie churches of Scotland, For a happie successe to oure army, 2. The danger of religioun, 3. The synis of the land, 4. For a blissing upone oure Commissioneris travels lying at England. Quhilk fast wes solempnlie keipit the foirfaidis dayis and the Covenant red out upon the Sunday.

Upone Tuisday the 26 of December, Mr. James Guthrie minister at Urquhart, Mr. Alexander Spens persone of Birny, and Mr. Alexander Symmer persone of Duffus, cam to the Bog (be direction of the presbitrie of Elgin); and, in name of the Committee of the Generall Assemblie at Edinbrughe, desyrit the marques of Huntly to fueir and subcrive the lait Covenant. He ansuerit, he wold not subcrive any sic Covenant without the kingis command; for he had ones subcrivit ane Covenant at his Majesteis command abefoir, and he wold subcrive no more but his auctoretie. Quhairupone the thrie ministeris took thair leive, and wreit bak his ansuer to the foirfaid Committee. Thus, this noble man is daylie poyntit at and can not get rest, quhilk bred muche trubbill, as efter ye fall heir.

About this tyme word cam to Abirdein, that Mr. Pyne, that arch traittoure in the Lower Hous, wes departit this life in London, whiche wes to be lamentit that he had deit befoir he had bein hangit to the death.

Many newis wes daylie cuming to Abirdene of the kingis victoreis over his English enemeis, him self lying at Oxfurde, wyntering the cold fessoun, quhair all wynter he baid still: that he had indictit ane parliament to be holden at Oxfurde in Januar 1644; and to that effect sent out Proclamationis to the nobles and peeris of parliament to cum to ther owne places, to whome he grantit full and frie remission for all byganes, except sum arch traittours speciallie denominat, whome his Majestie wold on nawayes remit. Upone this gracious Proclamatioun many nobles and peeris cam in to the king, and wes weill received.

Gryte diligens and expeditioun maid throw all the schires of Scotland, for raising of men to fend efter oure army, who is now lying at Morpet, haveing findrie nobill men, sic as the marques of Argyle president of the army, the erll of Lyndsay the lord of Balmyrrinoche, the erll of Eglintoun, the viscount of Dudop, and divers utheris collonellis and captanis. Sie heirefter.

Thair wes listit out of the toun of Edinbrughe 1,200 men, out of Dundie nyne scoir men, out of Brechin and Montrois ane hundreth and ten men, and

out of Abirdene thair wes appointit to be raifit sex scoir men with thair captane and officiares.

Thair cam out ane printed Piece, daitit the 12 of June 1643, beiring ane Ordinans of the Lordis and Commouns in parliament for the calling of ane assembly of lerned and godlie divynes to be consulted with by the parliament, for the satling of the government and liturgie of the church of England, &c.; declairing also that the present church government by archbischopis, bischopis, thair chancelouris, commissaireis, deanis, deanis and chepdouris, archdeaconis, and other ecclesiastik officiares depending upone hierarchy, is evill, and justlie offensive and burthensome to the kingdome, &c.; and that therefore thay are resolved, that the samen salbe takin away, and that suche a government salbe satled in the church, as salbe most agrieabill with Godis holy word, and most apt to procure and preserve the peace of the church at home, and neirer agriement with the Church of Scotland, &c.

1644. Ye hard of the Committee of Warr holdin at Abirdene. The erll Marfchall rode to Dunnotter, and from that returnit to Innerugie. The lord Gordoun rode out of Abirdene liknaies, and returnit back, upone the first of Januar, to his lodging at Mr. Alexander Reidis hous, quhair he stayit whill the 11 of Januar. Upone the thrid of Januar he held ane Committee of Warr with sun baronis; bot the erll Marfchall cam not to this Committee. It sat still whill the 11 of Januar. The ministrie cam in, and produceit, wnder thair handis, and be vertue of thair othis, the Rollis of the sensibill men betuixt 60 and 16 in thair parochins. Thair wes befor this Committee findrie uther materis agitat, and so dissolvit upone the fairsaid ellevint of Januar. It wes said the erll Marfchall miskenit thir Committees, because he had no contentment in the divisoun.

Upone the ellevint of Januar, being Thuirsdai, the lord Gordoun took vp hous in the Old town in his fatheris place. He gat sun peites befor him, bot he behovit to plenish and mak provisioun upone his awin purs for all uther necessaies.

Upone the fourt of Januar, ane Committee holdin upone the valuationis of the schire of Abirdene for lifting of men, as ye may heirefter sie at the first of Februar. The schirresdome of Abirdene wes valued to ane hundreth thousand merkis, quhair of Abirdene fould pay aughtene thousand and four hundreth merkis.

Upone Sunday 7 Januar, ane fast preceisslie keipit, and upone Wednesday thairefter. The minister went not out of pulpit whill the people reconvenit to the efternone's sermon upone the found of the heimeft bell allanerlie; and no bliffing wes said efter the foirnone's sermon upone Sunday, whill first the efternone's preiching wes done, and so one bliffing servit for both sermonis. The Covenant wes red out upone Sunday, declaring and exponing the famen nowayes to be against the king, bot against the papistis about him. Thus, the minister seinit to persuade the people to beleive this oppositionn; bot thay wuld never in thair hairtes be persuadit thair of.

In New Abirdene, sic merchandis as wes at sea and now cum hame subfervit the said Covenant, upon the said Sunday, upone thair kneis with upliftit handis.

The laird Drum, schirref principall of Abirdene, is chargit with Letteris direct out in the Kingis name, (bot God kenis if thay war with his Majestie's will,) to charge the barronis of the schire to convene, and the toune of Abirdene, to rais fourscore four hors men for the most part, and tua commanderis, to go ferche, seik, tak and apprehend the laird of Haddoche, or to tak his hous and mell with his rentis. Conforme to the quhilk charges, the laird Drum causis charge the toune of Abirdene to rais thair men, and wreit to findrie barronis, to meit him. And so, upone the 17 day of Januar, the laird Drum merches out of Abirdene, haveing in his company the saidis company of men and commanderis, with Mr. Alexander Joffray, Johne and Alexander Joffrayis his sones, weill armit altogidder with fuordis, pistollis, carrabins, and muskatis, being for the most part all hors men. And at the grein of Wdny, thair meites the schirref, the lairdis of Pittodrie, Monymusk, Echt, Fedderet, Wdny, Skeyne, and divers utheris barronis, with whome wes Mr. Williame Davidfone schirref deput. Thay go to consultatioun, and sendis befor thame the said schirref deput, with Johne Spens Rothelay herauld, David Kempt messinger, and tua notaris, with commissioun to charge sic as wes within to rander the hous in the kingis name; and the schirref followit with his company. Conforme to the quhilk commissioun thay went forduard, and chargit them within being about 40 men to rander the hous, being bot lauche bigging, quhairin Haddoche duelt. It wes answerit, this hous pertenit not to Haddoche, bot to his sone, to whome he had disponit the famen, and sua could not with resson rander the sone's hous for his father's fault; and for his rentis, goodis and geir, thay war assignit to David Goudoun, and launfullie intimat. Then thay chargit thame to mak oppin yetis, quhairby thay nicht

ferche, feek, tak and apprehend that rebell the laird of Haddoch. Thay anfuierit, he wes not within ; and, for thair better asfureans, thay keist wp the yettis and durris, and fufferit none to enter bot the foirfaid fchirref deput, Rothfay herauld, David Kempt meffinger, with tua notaris. Thay maid a buffines in ferching the houffis ; bot miffing him thay took instrumentis in the notaris handis upone thair diligens. Thairefter thay drank kyndlie and pairtit in peace, and cam to the fchirref and his complices ftanding hard befyde, and told what thay had done. In the mein tyme thair wes fchot fra the place of Kelly, hard at thair heilles, ten or tuelf hagbutis of found, quhilk fleyit all thir people, and fscatterit thame fo, that ilk man took the get returning home but more ado.

It was faid, Haddoch him felf, with about 40 hors, wes lying nar hand at the bak of ane know beholding the fport ; bot kythit not that day.

The Joffrayis payit for meit and drink cuning and going to Abirdene for the toune's men onlie, and gat littil fervice.

The fchirref, feing thir men brak rankis at the fclot of thir hagbutis of found, refolvit to go no forder on, bot to wreit to the Eftaites and fchaw his diligens, as indeid he did ; and fo this mater ceafit. It wes faid, the marques of Huntlie fent Williame Gordoun of Arradoull, Johne Gordoun of Colpnay-fcheillis, and Patrik Leflie ane notar to thir Joffrayis and people of Abirdene, defyring thame not to cum out againis Haddoch efter fic ane violent maner ; bot he gat no contentit anfuer. Strange, in this countrie, to fie the marques of Huntlyis defire fo vilipendit with fuch people ! Bot forrow haiftellie follouit upone this pryde, bred throw the ambition of thir burges people.

Upone Wedinfday the foirfaid 17 day of Januar, David Kempt, meffinger, chargit the faid laird of Drum fchirref principall of Abirdene, to convocat the kingis leiges, and go ferche, feik, tak and apprehend the marques of Huntly for his difobedience to the Eftaites. Like as the fchirref of Banf wes chargit to tak him alfo, if he were duelling within that fchirrefdome ; of whome ye may fie heirefter. Bot the fchirref of Abirdene had ane good excufe, becaufe the marques duelt in the Bog out with the fchirrefdome of Abirdene ; and fo maid no ferche nor feiking for this noble and moft loyall fubject in Scotland, as ye may perceave by his owne Declarationis heirefter. Bot he is fo abusit by the tirrany of thir new cum Eftaites, as he could nather get peace nor reft, bot charges daylie thretning him to cum in thair willis and follow thair counfallis contrair to the king and his owne confciens, or utheruayis to

lois his libertie, his landis, his rentis, and all that he had ; for thir charges bure no les nor to mell with his estait, if thay mist him self, becaufe the Estaites thocht he wes not able to stand out aganes thair pouer, and that he wold be forsit to flie and leave the same. Quhilk confidderit be the marques, contrair to thair expectatioun he usit an mein for his awin preservatioun, as efter ye fall heir, and wold not suffer the lord Gordoun to lift ane man within his dominioun.

Upone Fridday 19 Januar, ane Committee holdin in Abirdene be the lord Gordoun and sum barronis, bot Marſhall wes not thair, for lifting of moneyis to rais fouldiouris.

Thair wes ane ordinance maid, that none of the Committee shold remove out of Abirdene whill materis war fatled, and so thay sat still whill the first of Marche.

Ye hard how his Majestie lay all winter at Oxfurde. It is said, upone the 20 day of Januar he indicted ane parliament, as is thairin contenit. Strange to sie the King to have ane parliament, and the countrie to have another parliament, both sitting in England !

Oure army now being in England, ane Missive wes writtin from generall Lesly, the marques of Argyll, the erll of Lyndſay, and remanent of the Committee of our Scottis army encampit at Morpet, 12 myllis distant from Newcastle, dait about the 25 of Januar 1644, and direct to Sir Thomas Glenhame, now governour of Newcastle in the place of the deposit traittour Sir John Morall, with ane uther letter writtin from thame to the gentrie. The which letteris, nor coppeis thair of, I did not sie ; bot the coppie of the ansuer maid thairto, comprehending the substans of the saidis letteris wrettin fra our camp, may fullie informe the groundis of their uncouthfull desires and unreasonable demandis. The coppie of the governour of Newcastle's letter, and gentrie vnder subscribeand, and now coppeit, is thus :

The Governor of Newcastle's Letter to the Committee of the Scottish Army.

My Lord,

I have this day received yours, together with one to the gentlemen of the county, and having communicated with them, we return you this answer ; That without the sight of that letter we could not have been induced, by any flying reports, to believe, that the Scottish nation, or the prevailing party for the present in that nation, would have attempted an invasion of England, so contrary to the laws of God, of nations, of both kingdoms, and especially to the late Act of Pacification ; so opposite to their allegiance and gratitude to his Majesty, to that neighbourly love which they pretend, to that discreet care which they should have of their own safety. We could not otherwise have imagined, that they, who, by his Majesty's goodness, enjoy a settlement of their Church and State

according to their own desires, should needlessly and ingratelously embroil themselves in a business that concerns them not, forfeit their rights, disoblige his Majesty, and hazard the loss of their present happiness.

No order of any Committee or Committees whatsoever of men or angels can give them power to march into the bowels of another kingdom to make offensive war against their natural sovereign, upon the empty pretence of evil counsellors, who could never yet be named. And as for the English agents, we cannot believe them to be any commissioners lawfully authorized, either by the Parliament, or by the two Houses, or yet by the House of Commons, whence so many of the members are expelled by partial votes, so many banished by seditious tumults, so many voluntarily absent themselves out of conscience; where desperation, or want of opportunity to depart, or fear of certain plunder, are the chiefest bonds which hold the little remnant together from dissipation; where the venerable name of Parliament is made a stale to countenance the pernicious counsels and acts of a close committee.

For subjects to make foreign confederacies without their sovereign's assent, to invade the territories of their undoubted king, to go about by force to change the laws and religion established, is gross treason without all contradiction; and in this case, it argues strongly who have been the contrivers and fomenters of all our troubles. No covenant whatsoever, or with whomsoever, can justify such proceedings, or oblige a subject to run such disloyal courses. If any man, out of ignorance, fear, or credulity, have entered into such a covenant, it binds him not, except it be to repentance. Neither is there any such necessity as is pretended of your present posture; your selves cannot alledge, that you are any way provoked by us; neither are we conscious to ourselves of the least intention to molest you.

Those ends, which you propose, are plausible indeed to them who do not understand them; the blackest designs did never want the same pretences. If by the Protestant Religion you intend our Articles, which are the publick Confession of our Church, and our Book of Common Prayer established by Act of Parliament, you need not trouble your selves, we are ready to defend them with our blood; if it be otherwise, it is plain to all the world, that it is not the preservation, but the innovation of religion which you seek, however by you styled Reformation. And what calling have you to reform us by the sword? We do not remember that ever the like indignity was offered by one nation to another, by a lesser to a greater. That those men who have heretofore pleaded so vehemently for liberty of conscience against all oaths and subscriptions should now assume a power to themselves, by arms, to impose a law upon the consciences of their fellow subjects. A vanquished nation would scarce endure such terms from their conquerors. But this we are sure of, that this is the way to make the Protestant Religion odious to all monarchs, Christian and Pagan.

Your other two ends, that is, the honour and happiness of the King, and the publick peace and liberty of his dominions, are so manifestly contrary to your practise, that we need no other motives to withdraw you from such a course, as tends so directly to make his Majesty contemptible at home and abroad, and to fill all his dominions with rapine and blood.

In an army all have not the same intentions. We have seen the articles agreed upon, and those vast sums and conditions contained in them, as if our countrymen thought that England was indeed a well that could never be drawn dry. And whatsoever the intentions be, we know right well what will be the consequence; though, if it were otherwise, no intention or consequent whatsoever can justify an unlawful action; and therefore you do wisely to decline all dispute about it. It is an easie thing to pretend the cause of God, as the Jews did the temple of the Lord; but this is far from those evident demonstrations which you often mention, but never make.

Consider that there must be an account given to God of all the blood which shall be shed in this quarrel. The way to prevent it is not by such insinuations; but to retire before the sword be untheathed, or the breach be made too wide. You cannot think that we are grown such tame creatures to desert our religion, our laws, our liberties, our estates, upon command of foreigners; and to suffer our selves and our posterity to be made beggars and slaves without opposition. If any of ours shall join with you in this action, we cannot look upon them otherwise than as traitors to their king, vipers to their native country, and such as have been plotters or fomenters of this design from the beginning. But if misinformation or fear have drawn any of yours ignorantly or unwillingly into this cause, we desire them to withdraw themselves at last, and not to make themselves accessaries to that deluge of mischief, which this second voyage is like to bring upon both kingdoms.

Sic subscribitur,

Your servants,

Jacob Munday,	Robert Clavering,	Thomas Glenhame,
Robert Boswall,	Ritchard Tempest,	Edward Gray,
Edward Polen,	Charles Bradling,	George Muschans,
Frances Ker,	Frances Carnegie,	Thomas Tindall,
Ralp Millot,	Frances Anderstone,	Alexr. Wudermill.

Thair wes also at the end of this letter ane postscript, saying, “ My lordes, we have sent yow heir incloiffit his Majestie’s Declaratioun.” Bot the coppie had no dait. Aluaies I refer the consideratioun of this ansuer to the godlie and loyall subjectis, whidder oure army had found resson to go on in suche a deplorabill cours, upone the pretendit ressones whiche ar cheiffie pointit at in this letter, first, For the religioun, 2. For the honor and happines of the king, 3. For the publick peace and libertie of his dominions; whiche thrie ressones ar punctuallie and pithellie ansuerit unto, as their letter beires, and subscrivit be the handis of Sir Thomas Glenhame governour of Newcastle, with 14 utheris of the gentrie, as you sie befoir. Bot oh, for pitie! our army wold not heir this wys counfall, but go forduard in thair rebelloun. Sie heirefter.

Upone Tuysday 30 Januar, the majestrates of Abirdene preffit and violentlie took upon the night 28 perones of the craftis, prenteissis, and servandis, to help to mak wp thair number of sexscor fouldiouris with ane capitane and ten officiares. Sie heirefter.

About the samen tyme, thair cam to Abirdene ane coppie of ane letter from certane English Peeris wrettin to oure Scottissh army, quhillk coppeit is thus:

Letter from certain English Peers to the Committee of the Scottish Army.

Our very good Lords,

If for no other reason, yet that posterity may know we have done our duties, and not fate still whilst our brethren of Scotland were transported with a dangerous and fatal misunderstanding, that the resolution now taken among them for an expedition into England is agreeable to their obligation by the late Treaty, and to the wishes and desires of this kingdom expressed by the two Houses of Parliament, we have thought it necessary to let your Lordships know, that if we had dissented from that Act, it could never have been made a law. And when you have examined and considered the names of us who subscribe this letter (who we hope are too well known to your lordships and both kingdoms, to be suspected to want affection to religion or to the laws and liberty of our country, for the defence and maintenance whereof we shall always hold our lives a cheap sacrifice); and when you are informed that the Earl of Arundel and Thanet, and the Lords Stafford, Stanhope, Coventry, Goring, and Craven are in parts beyond the seas, and the Earls of Chesterfield, Westmoreland, and the Lord Montague of Boughton under restraint at London, for their loyalty and duty to his Majesty and the kingdom; your Lordships will easily conclude how very few now make up the peers at Westminster, there being in truth not above 25 lords present or privy to these counsels, or being absent, consenting, or concurring with them, whereas the House of Peers consists of above an hundred, besides minors and recusant lords, neither of which keep us company in this address to your Lordships.

How we and the major part of the House of Commons came to be absent from thence is so notorious to all the world, that we believe your Lordships cannot be strangers to it: how several times, during our sitting there, multitudes of the meanest sort of people, with weapons not agreeing to their condition or custom, in a manner very contrary and destructive to the privileges of Parliament, filled up the way between both Houses, offering injuries both by words and actions unto, and laying violent hands upon several members, and crying out many hours together against the established laws in a most tumultuous and menacing way: how no remedy would be submitted to for preventing these tumults. After which and other unlawful and unparliamentary actions, many things, received and settled upon solemn debate in the House of Peers, were again, after many threats and menaces, resumed, altered, and determined, contrary to the law and custom of Parliaments. And so, many of us withdrew our selves from thence, where we could not sit, speak, and vote with honour, freedom, and safety, and are now kept from thence for our duty and loyalty to our sovereign; and must therefore protest against any invitation which hath been made to our brethren of Scotland to enter the kingdom with an army, the same being as much against the desires as against the duty of the Lords and Commons of England.

And we do conjure your Lordships, by our common allegiance and subjection under our gracious sovereign, by the amity and affection between the two nations, by the Treaty of Pacification (which by any such act is absolutely dissolved), and by all obligations, both divine and humane, which can preserve peace upon earth, to use your utmost endeavours to prevent the effusion of so much Christian blood, and the confusion and desolation which must follow the unjust invasion of this kingdom, which we (and we are confident all true English men) must interpret as a design of conquest, and to impose new laws upon us; and therefore your Lordships may be assured we shall not so far forget our own interest, and the honour of our nation, as not to expose our lives and fortunes in the just and necessary defence of this kingdom. But if your Lordships, in truth, have any doubts or apprehensions, that there is now, or hereafter may be, a purpose to infringe your laws or liberties from any attempt of this kingdom, we do engage our honours to your Lordships to be our selves

moſt religious obſervers of the Act of Pacification ; and if the breach and violation do not firſt begin within that kingdom, we are confident you ſhall never have cauſe to complain of this. And having thus far expreſſed our ſelves to your Lordſhips, we hope to receive ſuch an anſwer from you as may be a means to preferve a right underſtanding between the two nations, and lay an obligation upon us to continue

Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate humble ſervants,

[Edw. Littleton] Lord Keipar.	Erll Newport.	Lord Cogneiris.
[Lord Cottington] Lord Theſaurer.	Erll Moubray.	Lord Herbert.
Duke of Ritchmont.	Erll Marleburrow.	Lord Wentworth.
Marqueſs Hartſurde.	Viſcount Falconbrig.	Lord Paulet.
Erll Lyndſay.	Lord Maltravers.	Lord Paget.
Erll Southamptoun.	Lord Howard.	Lord Capell.
Erll Huntingtoun.	Lord Seymore.	Lord Perſie.
Erll Northamptoun.	Lord Digby.	Lord Carberry.
Erll Dorſet.	Lord Cromuell.	Lord Hoptoun.
Erll Worcheſter.	Lord Moohne.	Lord Widdrington.
Erll Bath.	Lord Ritche.	Lord Leighe.
Erll Barkſchire.	Lord Cobhame.	Lord Hattoun.
Erll Briſtoll.	Lord Riveris.	Lord Lovelace.
Erll Kinfoun.	Lord Savill.	Lord Wilmot.
Erll Cleveland.	Lord Dunſmore.	Lord Byron.
Erll Piterburrow.	Lord Dernet.	Lord Laughburrow.
Erll Portland.	Lord Darly.	*

This letter had no dait, bot it appeires it hes bein ſent by thir Noble men to oure army and Committee thair of befor the ſchedding of blood. What anſuer wes ſent, I do not know ; bot it appeires by the remaining of oure army in England thairefter, we wes not to follow the good and godlie counfall of this wittie letter, bot follow oure owne deſignes, notwithstanding of the kingis royall pouer bakkit with thir his pouerfull ſubjectis, as with many utheris, and at Newcaſtell alſo.

Thair wes ane Act and Ordinance of the Conventioun of Eſtates of the kingdome of Scotland for the ſpeiddie raising of moneyis by way of Exciſe, for ſupplying the forcis raiſit in this kingdome for defens of religioun, croune and kingdomes, and payment of the debtis, whiche the publick faith falbe ingaged to that end, daitit at Edinbrughe the laſt of Januar 1644.

* The following additional names occur in the liſt affixed to this letter as printed in Ruſhworth's Collections, viz. Marqueſs Newcaſtle, Earl Devonſhire, Earl Dover, Viſcount Conway, Lord Deinceourt, Lord Jermyn.

- On everie poynt of aill and small beir to be fold, to be payit by the brewer or maker thairof, and to be allowit to him in the price, or which any houlkepar breweth for his owne spending, to be payit by everie such houlkepar, iiij d.
- Beir or aill exported for provisioun of schipis is to pay no excise.
- On forraigne importit beir everie pynt, i s.
- On everie pynt of strong beir, to be payit siclike by the brewer or houlkepar, vj d.
- On everie pynt of Frenche wyne alreddy importit, or to be importit, to be payit by the first byer thairof (the byer being ane Vintner) efter the sale of the same, providing it sell befor Lambes next, or by the byer for privat use, i s. iiij d.
- On everie pynt of Spanishe wyne in like maner, ii s. 8 d.
- On everie pynt of aquavite or strong waters sold within the countrie, ij s. 8 d.
- On everie pound of tobacco, vj s.
- On everie slauchterit oxin, bull, or kyne, of fextein pund price or above, to be payit by the byer or slayer, xx s. And on everie one of them wnder that price, xij s. iiij d.
- On all oxin, bullis, or kyne transported, to be payit by the transporter for the peice, iiij s.
- On all scheip slauchterit or transportit at or above xl shillings price, to be payit by the transporter or slayer, iiij s. And wnder that price, ij s.
- On all slauchterit stirkis of aucht pund price or above, vi s. viij d. Siclike on every such stirk be-
neth that price, iiij s.
- On all calvis or gates of xl s. price the piece or above, fold, or for privat use, iiij s. On each of them wnder that price, ij s.
- On all fwyne, vi s.
- On all lambis and kidis, ij s.
- On the marchandeice of ilk elne of filk stuff, from fyve markis value to ten, to be payit by the byer, vi s. viii d. And everie elne thairof above ten merkis, x s.
- On everie elne of plufche or pan velvat, xx s.
- On everie elne of fattyne, xiii s. iiij d.
- On everie unce of filk or golden lace, xij s. iiij d.
- On everie elne of gold or silver cloth, iij l.
- On everie baver hat, xxiij s.
- On everie half baver hat, xij s.
- On everie pair of filk stokinges, xij s. iiij d.
- On everie elne of broad cloth not exceeding sexio pundis retailit, vi s. On everie elne of cloth exceeding that price, xii s.
- On ilk elne of narrow clothe, farges, and uther worset or hair stuffis importit at or above fourtie shillings the elne, ii s.
- On the elne of baze or freizes at or above xxx shillings the elne, i s.
- On all Cambrik Laune or Holland cloth, for the value of everie 20 shillings, i s.
- On every elne of importit perilling of threid or of filk betuixt thrie and sex pundis, xij s. On the elne betuixt sex and twelf pund and so furth proportionable, i s. iiij d.
- On coall transported in Scottis or English bottomes of the value of twelf pundis, vi s. On all coall of the same value exported in forraigne bottomes, xii s.
- On everie twelf pund value of all kynd of maid wark brocht home, xij s. iiij d.
- All maner of maid wark within the kingdome to be frie of excise.

Thair wes sum oppositioun maid be sum toune's people of Edinbrughe aganes this ungodlie, unlauchfull, and unusuall act of Excise; bot all for nocht, the Estaites careit it. It wes also inactit, that this Excise "sould begin upone the tent day of Februar nixtocum, and to indure onlie so long as the necessitie of the army fall require, and at the farrest bot for ane yeir; and if the parliament at thair nixt meiting fall, in place heirof, fynd out and appoynt a better and more expedit way to provyde money for supplying of the armyes and paying the provisioun maid to them in the interim, then this way of Excise is to ceas.

And it is heirby declarit, that the remainder of the brotherlie assistans, the arrearis dew to the army in Ireland, and what falbe dew for mantenans of this army, and all uther sounes addebtit to this kingdome by the kingdome of England being payit, and thairwith all publict debtis and burdinges of this kingdome with what falbe dew to the armyis being defrayed, the remainder thairof over and above this defrayment falbe imployit for repayment of the Excise, in maner following, viz. Whatever falbe the proportioun of the Excise gottin within the toune of Edinbrughe and liberties thairof, the equall half of the samen falbe payit to the majestatis and toune counfall for behoof of the toune; and everie uther brughe fall have repetitioun of the tua pairt of the proportioun of Excise furnesht by them; and the remainder not allowit to the brughes in maner foirfaid falbe givin proportionable for the publick use of the severall schires according to the quantitie of the Excise payit by them."

Proclamatioun at the cros of Aberdene, that this Excise sould begin the first of August 1644 to be upliftit, and no sooner, notwithstanding of this Ordinance.

Thir Actis with the Excise I coppeit treulie from the prynt that wes sent heir to Abirdene. The godlie devys thairof laid out for ane eis to the people both of brughe and land I refer to the judicious reidar, seimning rather to delude and scorne the countrie, nor to do them any good. Thus, is this miserabill countrie overburdenit with uncouth taxatiouns, following the foot stepis of Holland in thair Excises, quhilk this land wes unhabill to beir. Nor durst the countrie people complane, nather knew thay to whome thay fuld complane for redres, becaus ther king wes in no better cace nor rebellit oppinlie against, whose auctoretie sould have wyllie reullit all. And surelie the people michtellie murmurit aganes thir ordouris. Sie of the proclamatioun of this Excise.

Upone the bak of this Excise followit ane uther Act of the Conventioun of Estaitis maid at Edinbrughe the first day of Februar 1644, for putting the

kingdome into a postur of defens, for strenthning the Army, and provyding of Armes and Ammunition to the kingdome, coppeit fra the prynt :

That Collonellis and Committees of Warr be appointed in eche schire, to muster all the fenfibill perones within the schire upone ane day.

That ane list be taken wp of the fenfibill perones, armed and unarmed, and how many or what sort of armes ar wanting and to be provided for everie schire. The musteris of these besouth Die to be betuixt and the last of Februar nixt, and the report thairof to the Committee of Estatis betuixt and the 15 of March thaireftir; and the musteris benorth Die to be betuixt and the 10 of Marche and the report to the Committee betuixt and the last of the said moneth.

That Burrowes mak thair musteris, and mak thair report accordinglie.

That thair falbe als many armes furnished as is sent furth with the army. That the Collonellis and Committees send sum perones to the Committee of Estaites with money or furtie for providing als many armes, muscattes, pikis, fuordis and pistollis as is sent furth in this present expeditioun, togidder with thrie pund wecht of pulder, thrie pund wecht of ball, and sex pund wecht of matche for everie muscat; or els give assureans at the said day of report, that thay fall provide the famen them selfis betuixt and ane competent day to be assigned be the Committee of Estaites.

That thair be ane sufficient number of trayned men, who can exercise ther armes in eche schire or brughe for the endis foirfaids.

The Collonellis, and Committees, and Majestratis of burrowis are ordanit to reduce their hail fenfibill men within their boundis into regimentis, foot companeis and hors troupes, for putting the kingdome in a postur of defens; and that sic ar appointed to cum out in the present expeditioun be dreillit wp in handling of ther armes, ilk regiment ones in the moneth, ilk troupe and company ones in the weik, at the places to be appointed be the saidis Collonellis and Committees and Majestratis of brughis; and that everie schire and brughe fall intertane aue abill and expert soldiour who fall have the cair and inspectioun of exercising the regimentis and companeis of that schire or brughe, and that thay tak cours for inferiour officiaris to exerceis the men.

Ilk capitane to be provided with cullouris, drumis; ritmaisteris with trumpettis and coronetis; who ar to be in reddines, upone ordouris from the Committee of Estaites, to bring farth suche number and proportioun of ther regimentis with sufficient furnitour, armes and provisioun as thay falbe requirit.

And whereas the Army is now marchit into England, It is ordanit, that these in the northerne pairtis who have not gone furth in this present expeditioun falbe presentlie put furth on hors and foot, provided with armes, ammunition and baggage horfis, and all sort of furnitour, as follous viz. Out of Banffschire and that pairt of the schirrefdome of Abirdene whiche is not vnder the erll Marfchallis command, ane thousand sex hundreth foot and tua hundreth fourtie hors, quhairof the lord Gordoun is collonell; togidder also with ane hundreth and tuentie hors out of the schirrefdomes of Elgin, Narne, and that pairt of Innernes on this syde of Nes, and ane hundreth and tuentie hors out of the erll of Seafortis divisioun of Innernes, and ane hundreth and tuentie hors out of the erll of Sutherlandis pairt of Innernes and Caithnes, which ar also vnder the command of the said lord Gordoun. And out of that pairt of the schirrefdome of Abirdene in the erll Marfchallis divisioun, the proportioun of men laid upone the famen to cum out vnder the said erll thair collonell. And out of the saidis schirrefdomes of Elgin, Narne, and pairt of Innernes, on this syde of the Nes, ane thousand fyve hundreth foot, vnder the command of the erll of Morray thair collonell. Out of the erll

of Saforth and lord Lovatis divisioun of Innernes, ane thousand foot, wnder the command of Thomas McKenzie of Pluscardyne thair collonell. Out of the erll of Sutherlands pairt of Innernes and Caithnes, ane thousand six hundreth foot, wnder the command of the erll of Sutherland thair collonell. And out of the schirredome of Orknay, ane thousand foot wnder the command of

The Committees of Warr and Collonellis with all speid to bring furth the numberis of men, hors and foot, armed, and furnished with bag and baggage and all provisioun necessar, and to have thair randevous at Beruik upone the tent of Marche nixt, quhair thay fall have forder directions from the lord Generall.

It is ordanit, that the half of the number formerly appointed to cum out of the brughis, schires and divisiounis thairrof, in this present expeditioun, fall now be brocht out of the samen sufficientlie providit, hors and foot, with baggage horfis, ammunitioun horfis, and all uther furnitour; and to be in reddlines to march upone four dayis warning; and to be levied and transported upone the taxt and loan within eche schire, if the samen be not exhausted upone the former levies; and quhair there is none of the said loan, that thay be levied and transported as the Committee of Estaitis fall direct; to be ane auxiliary supplie to the army.

Item orderis anent the chusing of Collonellis and officiariis; and Committees to have pouer to chuse subcommittees in severall presbiteries, and to punish all transgressouris of thair orderis, and to fyne those who have not or fall not heirefter put out thair footmen in ane hundreth pundes, and thair horfmen, baggage hors, and ammunitioun horfis in four hundreth merkis, and to direct thair precepts to messengeris of armes to poind and distreinzie for the samen.

Thir Articles, with divers utheris orderis, wes contenit in this Act; bot I omittit findrie, and set down sic as is above wretten as most fitting to be coppeit. This printed peice wes also subscrivit be Archibald Prymrois thair clerk.

Follouis ane thrid Act of the Conventioun of Estaitis of Scotland, for raising of moneyis for a present supplie to the Armyis sent into England and Ireland, maid at Edinbrughe the second of Februar 1644, copeit fra the print, wnder the subscriptioun of the said Archibald Prymrois thair clerk.

It is ordanit, that all persones haveand money within this kingdome, or by thair credet and furtie can best and soonest rais money, to len the same to the Estaitis or thair Committees, for the releif of the army sent into England, and of the Scottis army in Ireland, who fall have assureans of repayment from the publict out of the moneyis dew to them by the kingdome of England to the armyis, according to the proportioun to be advanced to either of them respectie or that salbe raisit upone this excise, whiche the collectour and his deputis salbe bound to pay to them, out of the first of his intromissioun thairrof, or by any uther maner of furtie privat or publict thay fall desire. And incace any fall desire privat furtie, It is heirby ordanit that the persones whom the lenneris fall desyre to be bound to thame fall either obleige thame selfis to the lenneris or furneth the moneyis them selfis, and in either cace fall have publict furtie forsaid for thair releif; and the parteis thus obleigit to the lenneris in a privat furtie fall have suche otheris of any estait that ar in the tonne or schire, quhair the money is to be borrowit, joynit with them, as thay fall desire. And for the better prosecuting heirof, the Estaitis gives pouer to thair Committee, in suche exigencie and upon war-

randice of repayment foirfald, to call befor them all fuche perfones as are knowne to be able by them felfis or thair credet to len or rais money, and to require and ordane them to len or give fuche fuirtie as will prefentlie rais the fumes of money the Committee fall requyre fra thame, upone the affiurances abovewrittin. And if any fall refufe, with pouer to the Committee to tak fuch cours with them as in a tyme of fo preffant neceffitie thay fall think fitting, to mak them advance moneyis as fald is. Bot if any wilbe pleifit upone this securitie willinglie to offer moneyis, it falbe eftemit and imbracit as a reall testimony of their affection to religioun and the caus in hand.

And furder, the eftaitis gives heirby pouer and command to the Committee of Warr in the fchires to tak fuche cours within ther feverall boundes for procureing of moneyis in maner foirfald, as is abovewrittin, or from tyme to tyme falbe direct to thame from the Committee of Eftatis, and to report.

Sic fubfcribitur,

ARCHIBALD PRYMOIS.

This wes the fubftans of thir thrie feverall Actis, one for Excife, another for men and armes, and the thrid for levyng of moneyis.

Follout efter this ane band devyfit be the Eftaitis commounlie callit the Blynd band, whiche everie honest welthie man within Edinbrughe or cuming to Edinbrughe wes urgit to fubfcrive, and ordanit be the Eftaitis to be fubfcrivit throw all Scotland, whairby ilk man was compellit to fubfcrive the famen, obligeing him to contribute to the publict good caus sic ane certane fomme of money equivalent to his eftait and to the contentment of thefe perfones prefentaris of this Blynd band and no utheruays, at sic dayes and places as wes thairin contenit.

Thus is this poor countrie daylie moir and [moir] opprest with tirranicall orderis fet down be the Eftaitis without warrand of the king. Sie the nature of this band [hereafter.]

Ye hard befor, how Mr. Williame Douglas minifter at Forge wes chofen profeffour in that lernit, reverend manis roume, doctor Forbes of Cors. And becaufe he had mortifeit his hous in the Chaplanes to his fucceffour without refervatioun of his awin lifrent, he caufes remove his plenifhing and bookis, quhairof he fauld pairt; deliverit the keyis, and cam wp upone the first of Februar to Johne Forbes his cufinges houfe, quhair he remanit, syne went over to Torrie, quhair he ftayit whill ane fchip fuld be clair; and about the 4 of Aprile to the fea gois he for Holland, thair to remane in thir dolorous dayes. Surelie this wes ane excellent religious man, who feirit God, charitable to the poor, and ane fingular fcoller; yet wes put fra his calling, his countrey, his freindis, and all, for not fubfcriving oure Covenant, to the grudge and greif of the beft.

The erll Marfchall for his awin reffonis rydis fouth to the Eftaitis or Committee of Eftaitis, and mifkenit all oure Committees of Warr and Valuation

holden heir in Abirdene be the lord Gordoun and utheris barronis, whair he stayit whill the secound of Marche that he cam to Abirdene; and rode south upone the 4 of Februar abefoir, leaving oure Committees sitting daylie in Abirdene to the first of March.

Upone Frydday the 3 of Februar, Thomas Nicolfone burges of Abirdene, haveing Letteris of Captioun aganes sum of the laird of Clunyis tenmentis for his awin debt, sent out David Kempt messinger with ane rate of musketeires, 18 of number, with Williame Scot thair capiten, then lying in Abirdene to be sent to the army of the toun's men. The messinger went forduard, accompaneit as said is, and took ane tennent callit John Broun. He is reskewit be sum of the lairdis fervandis; bot unhappellie is schot be thir musketeiris throw the thie, in his reskew, of the quhilk schot he instantlie deit. The laird being then in Cluny, heiring of this slaunchter, cumis in upone the morne being Setterday to Abirdene, and takes thrie of thir soldiouris who wes at the deid doing, and brings thame over to his owne hous in the Old toun, and keepit thame whill Wedinsday; fyne rode, deliverit thir thrie men to Mr. Robert Reid schirref deput of Abirdene. The lord Gordoun went first to the toun; Cluny rode in the back of the toun with about 24 horse, came in at the Justice port, met the lord Gordoun at the Tolbuith stair, went up to the Tolbuith, deliverit the men, and took instrumentis thairupone. And at his incuming and outgoing the New toun soldiouris wes standing befouth the cros with thair capiten Johne Strathachin with cokkit luntis in good ordour; and if the lord Gordoun had not been thair, it micht have fortit war for Cluny, becaus the toun took his doinges in evill pairt, and causit deprive Johne Forbes, and his sone James Innes, Mr. Thomas Gordoun of thair burgeschip, becaus thay convoyit the laird of Cluny for that errand, being provest of Old Abirdene, whiche the gentilmen countit litle for thair burgeschip friedome, being all present in presens of the Counfall when thay war deprivit without gryte resson.

Thomas Nicolfone, seing thir men wairdit, rydis haistellie to Edinbrughe and returnis bak to Abirdene upone 23 of Februar with warrand to put the men to libertie, and so wes done, for thay follout the rest to the army, as ye fall sie, without satisfiactioun or punishing of the deid and slaunchter committit. Aluaies Thomas Nicolfone had causit summond the laird of Clunie to compeir befor the Conventioun of Estaites for taking of thir thrie men in the kingis service; and upone Fryday 16 of Februar he rode south, bot howsone he cam to Edinbrughe he wes arraigned be ane ballie, and chargit to waird at the

instans of Sir Thomas Nicolfone advocat for payment of 2000 merkis. Cluny produces ane protectioun with ane süßpenfioun. The baillie lettis him go. Sir Thomas meinis him self to the Chancelair, and declairit he wes ane incendiarie, and mane informer of the marques of Huntlie to stand out. Quhairupone he is wairdit at Sir Thomas Nicolfone's instans, done be instigatioun of Thomas Nicolfone foirfaid, (quhairat findrie of Clunyis freindis took offens,) and remanit in waird for all he could do, whill he wes releivit by his excellence the lord marques of Montrois. Sie heirefter.

Ye hard befor, of the ingoing of oure army to England. Thay marchit fairlie on touardis Morpet wnder Generall Leslie his excellence, with ane weil orderit army, hors and foot, of the best foot he could get throw all the kingdome. The marques of Argile wes prefident of this army. The erl of Lyndsay, the lord Balnynrinoche, with divers utheris brave capitanes and commanderis, went also with him. He had many feild peices, pulder, ball, and armes in aboundance, with baggage and uther provisioun neecessar, haveing ane army of hors and foot of 20,000 men dragoneiris bag and baggage, sum faying les some faying moir; and went in to Morpet, within 12 myllis to Newcastle, quhair thair wes ane lettir wretten and anfuierit of the 25 of Januar, as ye have befor.

The toun of Newcastle brynt wp the suburbis thair of, left the enemy sould tak advantage thair of; and, as wes reportit, our army had gottin the worst anes or tuys, and so mony hurt, that chirurgeneis wes sent out of Edinbrughe to cure them, by and attour the chirurgeneis of the camp. Sie heirefter.

Ye hard befor, how the schirreffis of Abirdein and Banf had gottin chargeis from the Estaitis to go ferche, seik, tak and apprehend the marques of Huntlie be vertue of Letteris of Captioun direct out in the kingis name (fore against his will and without his hynes knowledge, sic wes the pollicie of this tyme of iniquitie,) upone Letteris of Horning usit and execute against him, as ane traitour to his countrie for not subscriving this last Covenant and adhering to the Estaites, whiche the marques thocht wes bothe against his consciens and his maister the king. Be vertue of this forgit Captioun, the foirfaidis schirreffis was chargit to tak him, as I have faid. Whairupone the schirref of Banff, callit

Abircrummy of Birkinbog, upone the sext day of Februar, lap on sum few hors, cam to the Bog, sent in his deput Robert Wilfoun to the marques to schow his Commissioun; bot the marques vilipendit the samen, and commandit him and the schirref bothe be gone, for he wes nocht to be tane. The schirref rode bak but moir ado, and wreit his diligens over to the

Eftaites. Thus you may ſie how this nobill marques is vext daylie with his fellow ſubjectis but auchtoretie of ane king, and quhilk compellit him to draw to ane heid for defens of him ſelf and his kin, as ye may ſie heirefter; and in the mein tyme ſtraitlie commandit none of his ground freindis nor folloueris men, tennentis, and ſervandis, that they ſould anſuer or obey men or armes, taxationis, or loane ſilver, exciſes, and utheris impoſitionis quhatſumever.

Upone Frydday 16 of Februar, Capitane Strathachin marchit out of Abirdene with ſexſcoir ten foldiouris, capitanis, and commanderis, furneſhit out be the ſaid brughe upone thair owne charges and expenſſis. Ilk foldiour wes furneſhit with tua farkis, cot, breikis, hois, and bonet, bandis, and ſchone; ane ſuord, ane muſcat, pulder and ball, for ſo mony; and utheris ſum ane ſuord, and ane pik, according to the ordour; and ilk foldiour to have ſex ſchillingis ilk day, during the ſpace of 40 dayes, of loan ſilver. Ilk tuelf of thame had ane baggage hors worth fyftie pundis, ane ſtoup, ane pan, ane pot, for thair meit and drink, togidder alſo with thair hyre or levie or loan money ilk foldiour eſtimat to ten dolleris, and in furneſhing and all to 100 merkis; quhilk ſtood to Abirdene for thair expenſſis, by and attour thair capitanes and commanderis charges and furnitour above ten thouſand pundis Scottis; quhilk with 18,000 and four hundreth merkis of taxation wes no ſmall burdein to the brughe of Abirdene, as ye may ſie heirefter. The thrie wairdit foldiouris followit this capitane. The poor toun of Old Abirdene wes forſit to furneiſh out tuelf foldiouris efter the ſame maner vnder the lord Gordoun's diviſioun, and ſend vnder capitane Knab with ane company of about 60 men to the army, as capitane Strathachin alſo went for the toun of Abirdene. Sore wes the pure people of the Old toun pluckit and poyndit to mak wp thir 12 foldiouris charges, quhairas ſum of thame had not to by a loaf.

And as New Abirdene and Old Aberdene wes preſt and wrackit in fynding firſt the men and nixt thair maintenance, ſo the landward wes not frie of the lyk perſecution, for ilk heritour wes compellit to furneiſh out ane man, tua, or thrie according to his rent. He came upone the tementes of the ground, who wes forſit for his relief to go him ſelf or contribute with his maiſter for furneiſhing out ane man; becaus the heritour or maiſter alledgit, the tennent out of his meines ſould contribute with him, in reſpect the maiſter wes lyabill for the fyft part of his eſtait to the taxation by and attour furneiſhing of men. Thus, is this land, riche and pure, pitifullie plagued without auchtoretie of ane king. Sie befor, how Abirdenis men is preſſit.

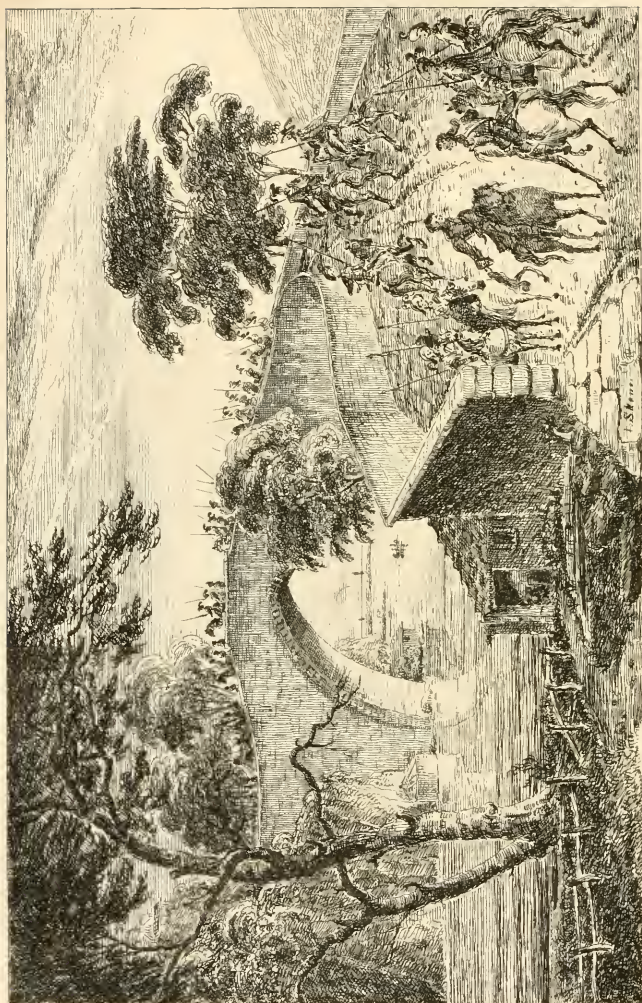
The foldiouris of both Aberdenis had tuo pairt muscatis, and thrid pairt pikis. Old Aberdene wes stentit in 800 merkis for rigging out of 12 foldiouris, so that nather hird nor hyreman wes left ontaxt. And upone the 23 of Februar capitane Knab merchit forduard to the army with his company and our Old toun men wnder the lord Gordoun's divisioun, as said is. Then folowit the rigging out of hors men; ilk horfmanis hors, furnitour, and expensfis estimat to nynefcoir poundis; and thair wes tua hundreth and fourtie hors laid upone the schires of Abirdene and Banf.

Upone Wedinsday 21 Februar, drum went throw Abirdene chargeing all heritouris and lifrentaris, &c. in the name of Williame erll Marfchall, and George lord Gordoun, and of the Committee at Abirdene, to presnt thair soldiouris, wnder ilkane of their divisiouns, in the Lynkis, thair to be receaved be their capitanes. Sindrie cam in, quhair of capitane Knabis company, with the 12 Old toun foldiouris, being 60 footmen, wes maid wp wnder the lord Gordoun's divisioun, as said is.

Upone the 23 of Februar, livetennand James Forbes (second sone to Forbes of Camphell), wnder the erll Marfchallis divisioun, had orderis fra the Committee of Abirdene (Marfchall being absent him self), to go with about 40 muskiteires upone the laird Tibberteis landis, Mr Williame Seytoun of Raneistoun's landis, as tuo outftanderis, and not subscribers of the covenant; and upone the goodwyf of Artrocheis landis, as scho that is ane excommunicat papist; and to plunder the samen. Bot the young laird of Geicht, the laird of Haddoche, the laird of Schethin, the laird Tibbertie him self, Ardlogie and Nathaniel Gordoun, with about 80 hors, cam to the boundis of Taartie pertenig to doctor Dwn in Abirdene, whiche thay war also plundering: bot thay war schamefullie dung bak, thair armes tane fra thame, and routit pitifullie, except the capitane, who wes also thair, callit Forbes also, and his brother the livetennand, whose armes thay tuk not. And so thir foldiouris returnit in twais, in threis, in fouris, and not in ane body, shanfully bak agane to Abirdene, with their capitane, and livetennand, and officiares, who wes also spairit and not difarmed. Quhairat our Committee of Abirdene and the erll Marfchall quhen they hard of it wes heichlie offendit, and bred sum feir to the brughe of Abirdene, as ye have heirefter.

Ye sie befor anent the Excise. The samen wes proclaimit at the cros of Abirdene upone the 24 of Februar, to the gryt greif of both brughe and land.

The toun of Abirdene begins to think that this perturbatioun maid at Taartie wes upone sum ground, and that the Gordonis wold grow to ane heid;



THE CITY OF THE FUTURE

and thairfoir, upone Thuirsdlay the last of Februar began to watche thair toun, clois thair portis, and to mak wp thair catbandis upon all adventuris for thair owne securitie; bot this did littil good, as ye may sie. Aluaies thay dreill daylie in the lynkis, about sexfoir men; and the covenantaris begins to hyd thair goodis.

Upone the first of Marche, the erll Marfchall returnis from Edinbrughe bak to Abirdene, and upone the morne being Setterday he cumis over to the Old toun, conferris with the lord Gordoun, who convoyit the erll to the brig of Done being going to Innerugie. Bot befoir he cam out of Abirdene, thair cam about tua hundreth and fyftie soldiouris, that samen nicht he cam to Abirdene, on foot and hors, without ony armes, becaus thay war informit that the Gordouns wes set to plunder thame be the way. Aluayes the erll directis thame to marche to Dunnottar the samen Setterday, and thair armes wes brocht about fra Buchan to thame be sea. Thir soldiouris cam out of Buchan out of the-erllis awin ground to Abirdene.

Upone the fairfaid first of Marche, provest Leslie returnit bak fra the Conventioun of Estaites to Abirdene, the Conventioun being dissolvit. It is said, he had gottin ane commissioun for lifting of this excise for his owin profit, and for payment of ane certane sounge of money thairfoir.

The lord Frazer also, being wnder feir, causit cast in his aites upone onlabourit ground, thairefter to teill the samen, rather then to have thame in barnes or stakis, for feir of plundering. He causis translait his victuall of the barony of Stanywod out of the girnellis of Wattertoun be nicht to Muchallis. He sendis and bringis his children fra the scoolis in Abirdene, and down to Carnbulg gois he out of the get, leaving sune men to keip the place of Muchallis, with all furneishing necessar.

Howfome the erll Marfchall cumis to Innerugie, he takis his hail insicht plenishing, goodis, and geir furth thairof, and sendis thame about be sea to Dunnottar; and he sendis his children with sune servandis befoir him to Abirdene, upone the 15 of Marche, to go to the samen place; and him self with his ladie follouit with about 24 hors, and cam to Abirdene upon Wedinsday the 20 of Merche from Innerugie. He stayit all nicht with his lady in skipper Anderfonsis hous, hard devotion upone the morne, and so to Dunnottar, leaving ony moir taking wp of soldiouris in this countrie, or holding of Committees in Abirdene at this tyme. The lord Gordoun spak with him in the toun befoir he went, and he returnit home to the Old toun bak again.

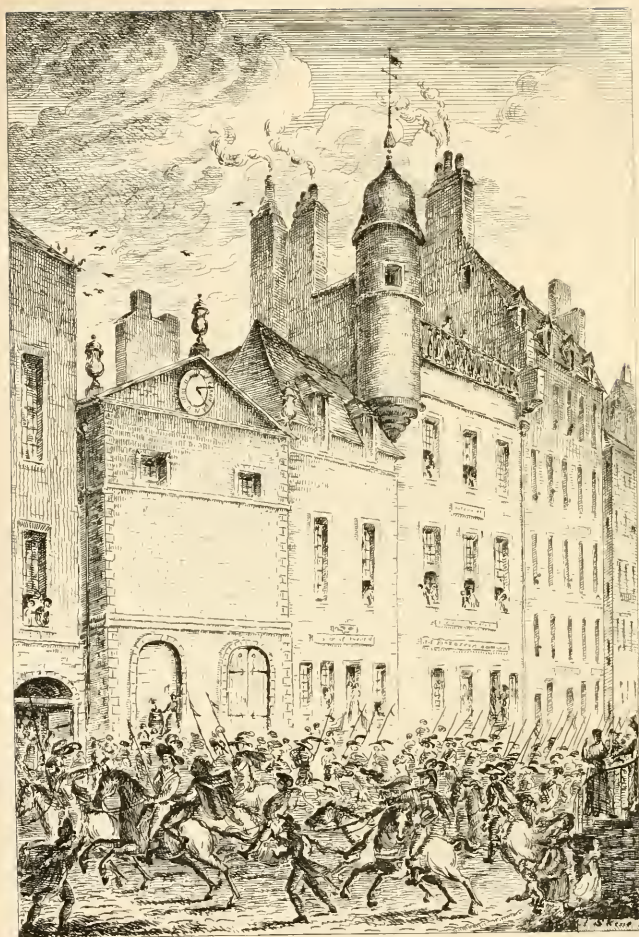
Upone the 7 of Marche, the erll of Morray rode throw the Old toun home to Morray who had cum from the fouth. He stayit short while; bot returnit bak agane, and left directioun and orderis with the laird of Grant his own good-brother to rais the haill men vnder his divisioun, as ye have heirtofoir, who convenit, as wes said, at Elgin, about 1000 hors and foot. Sum alledgit that this countrie and toun of Elgyn wes feiring alfo the ryfing of the Gordonis.

Ye heir of the Excise, and an Act fet out for men and armes, and another Act for levieing of moneyis. Thir thrie Actis, upone Sondag the 10 of Marche efter fermon, wer red be Alexander Wilguis, reider, at Maucher kirk dur. Like as Mr. William Strathauchin minister declairit, that thair wes ane fast to be keipit thair and at all other paroche churches on Wedinsday thairefter 13 Marche, quhilk was solempnlie keiped in both Abirdenes foir and efternone, and no blessing given whill efter the afternone's fermon for both preichinges. The cause of this fast wes for craveing pardon for our synes, and a happie successe to oure army gone into England. And albeit no menis wes left onesslayd, both Sondag and wark day, for lifting and raising of men and moneyis; yit betuixt the erll Marfchall, lord Gordoun, and brughe of Abirdene thair went bot fyve companeis for the schire thair of, and schire of Banff at this tyme, quhair of capitane Johnne Forbes with 60 men wes one. Sie befoir auent the proclamatioun of this Assise at the marcat cros of Aberdene.

Thair wes ane Committee holdin at Aberdene, the 14 of Marche, quhair order wes givin out to rais the aucht man to fend to the army; bot thair wes no more Committees holdin heir thairefter upone the incuming of the Gordonis, as ye have heirefter.

The toun of Abirdene is vnder gryte feir, strait watch day and night, and the portis clofit at ten houris at evin, and openit at sex houris in the morning. The provest Leslie causis maisterfullie tak from Johnne Anderfone skipper his schip four iron peice of ordinans, and fet thame upon the calsey for defens of thair toun; bot thay war not long keipit thair, for he gat bak his ordinans agane about the 25 of Marche, and thairefter plunderit be the Gordonis.

Upone Tuyfday the 19 of Marche, the young laird Drum, Robert Irving his brother, the laird of Haddoche, the laird of Geicht, the laird Tibbertie, the laird Schethin, the goodman of Ardlogie, Major Nathaniel Gordoun his brother, the goodman of Iden, with sum utheris, about thrie scoir hors, about sevin houris in the morning, cam gallopping throw the Old toun to New Aberdene, and suddantlie took Provest Leslie, Mr. Robert Farquhar, Alexander



THE BATTLE OF BURNHAM HEATH, 1525

Joffray, lait baillies, and John Joffray deane of gild his brother out of thair houffis, had thame to skipper Anderfonis hous. It is said thair wes plunderit out of Alexander Joffrayis hous fum gold ringes and chanes, bot gat litle moneey. Thay mist Mr. Alexander Joffray; for he wes not in the toun. Thay plunderit the laird of Pittodries sadill hors, ane uther fra Ritmaister Morray fervitour to the lord Gordoun, and four uther horffis wes plunderit fra Ritmaisteris. Thairefter thay go to hors schortlie, and cumis bak throw the Old toun, about 10 houris in the morning, with thair four captives; and, but bo to thair blanket, thay rode down throw the Gallowget, and cam bak wp throw the Gallowget, none daring to say it wes evill done. Suirlye it is to be markit the like feldome hes bein sein, that so few men so pertlie and publictlye fould have disgracit sic a brave brughe, by taking away thair provest and the rest men of note, without ony kynd of contradictioun or obstacill. Aluaies thay ar brocht throw the Old toun, quhair the laird of Haddochie takis his young barnis at the scooll hame behind fum of his fervandis, and sent thame bak upone the morne, except his eldest sone. Thay ryd throw the Loch wynd, drink in Kintoir, and lodgis all night at Leggitfiden; and upone the morne being Wednesdai wes had to Strathbogie.

In the mein tyme Mr. Williame Moir, one of the present bailleis, wes sent away to the Committee of Estaites at Edinbrughe, to complane upone this abuse, and to crave redres; who went, and returnit bak to Dunnottar, for he durst not cum to Abirdene. Mr. Thomas Merfer, Walter Cochrum, Alexander Burnet, Mr Alexander Joffray, Thomas Mortiner, Thomas Mowat, Williame Blakburne and his eldest sone, Leonard Leslie, Alexander Leslie sone to provest Leslie, James Collifoun, and divers utheris covenantaris, about 48 per-fones covenantaris, first and last, fled fra the toun and hid thair goodis the best way thay culd. Sum went to Dunnottar, fum to Stanchyve, fum to Montros, fum to Dundie, heir and thair throw Mernis and Angous. It is said, this provest Patrik Leslie, being ane commissioner for ane of the principall bur-rowis of Scotland, wes ane evill statesman for the commoun weill; for he consentit (amongis uther evillis) to the Excise forsaide, for the quhilk he gat the collectioun thair of for payment of ane certane sounge to the Estaites, grytlye tending to his awin particular profite. Bot that he fould not be sein heirin, he causit draw wp a list of burgesfis within the tounne, out of the quhilk one man fuld tak wp this Excise, quhair Alexander Ramsay, Walter Cochrum, and Adam Gordoun, wes found meitest, thrie of his owne wylling and chois, and out of this thrie ane to be nominate for collecting this Excise, whiche the

Provest most politiquelie wold not tak upone him self (as feining to have no entres thairintill); bot sent over to the Estaites the thrie menis names that thay nicht chuse out ane and give him orderis thairanent. But he was weil aneuche fein, and wes also interruptit by ane unlookit for strattagem, as ye have befor. Now at the taking of oure tonne's men, the lord Gordoun wes in Old Abirdene, caufit draw his hors out of the stables into the trans, and beheld all. Sie [hereafter] of Williame Moir.

Thair cam word to Abirdene of ane bloodie fight betuixt the kingis men at Newcastle and oure army lying thair, upone the 14 of Marche, quhair our men had the worst.

It is said, the erll of Craufurd, the erll of Montros, the erll of Niddisdail, the erll of Traquhair, the erll of Kynnoull, the viscount of Oboyne, the lord Ogilvy, and sum utheris, gave in ane remonstrance to both houffis of the kingis parliament, whair him self wes, sitting at Oxford; quhair of the coppie followis:

As it cannot be, bot that all good men and loyall subjectis ar muche afflicted with the present jamentabill and distracted estait of all his Majesteis dominionis, so we that ar his Majesteis subjectis of the kingdome of Scotland have grypt resson above all utheris to be greivit thairat. For befydis the comoun resentment that everie one borne vnder his Majestie ought to have of his undeserved sufferinges, and the evillis quhairwith his kingdomes ar so long afflicted, we must be more particularlie touchit for the honor and reputatioun of that our native country, that is so deiple woundit by the perfidious trecherie of hir unnaturall brood, whose base and disloyall proceedinges reflect upone the whole, as if all war the lyk guilty of the same. And no mervall that sum be mistaken in this point, when thay consider that all ther most tressonable actionis ar countenanced with publict auchtoretie, and so may befeim to cary along with them approbatioun of all. To tak af this prejudice, whiche, in the opinioun of sum (whiche ar strangeris to oure eflaires) may lay upone the generall body of oure kingdome, so many of ws his Majesteis faithfull servandis as ar heir present think our selfis bound, for satisfieing the worlde, bot especiallie the bonorabill memberis of both houffis convenit heir at this tyme (of whose justice and wisdome, we may expect that thay will distinguish factioun and natioun, and in all resultis so mak it appeir), to emit a declaratioun of oure judgements concerning the proceedinges in that pretended Conventioun of Estaites in Scotland. And since, that it may be fein how much we loth and abhor the samen, and ar resolved never to averr any thing that hath issued from them as ane act of ony lauchfull or warrantabill judicatorie; we doe thairfor for oure selfis, and in name of all his Majesteis faithfull subjectis in Scotland, that have ane hatred and detestatioun of the saidis traitterous conventioun, with all that have followit thairupon, utterlie renunce and disclame the said pretendit meiting, as presumptuous and illegall, and called for no other end bot seditioun and rebellious in that kingdome, with all committees generall and particular flowing from the samen, and all actis, ordinances, and decrees maid and givin thairin; and especiallie that act concerning that traitterous and damnable Covenant drawin wp and takin betuixt thame and the rebellis heir, whiche we most hartielie detest, and fall never enter thairin by force, persuasioun, or ony uther respect whatsumever; as also all actis and orderis authorising

the leavieing of armes, vnder cullour quhairof the present rebellious army that is gatherit togidder, whiche we esteim ane act of heighe tressoun, and hold oure selis obligit, be virtue of oure allegi-
 ance and act of pacificatioun, to oppose and withstand. Like as we faithfullie promeis upone oure
 honor everie one of ws to leave no meinis unattempted to suppres the saidis rebellis now in armes
 agaisnt his Majestie and his croun of England; from all the faithfull subiectis quhairof, bot especi-
 ally the honorabill memberis of the tuo housis heir convenit, we will expect such countenans, in-
 couragement and assistans, as we may be the better inabled thereby to prevaiill agaisnt thair and oure
 commoun enemeis; and thairby it may be sein, that thay will not suffer these rebellis on both sydes
 to go befor them in this present; and leave nothing undone in so bad a caus to strengthen one an-
 other. And becaus we will take all siche of oure owne countrie men as will not joyne hartlie with
 ws in this oure declaratioun, and in the cours to be takin for the profecutioun thairof, for enemeis
 both to his Majestie and ws; for siche of them as ar heir, it war expedient how to esteim of
 them. The honorable memberis of both the housis may be pleisfit to tak it in thair consideratioun.
 Oure desire is, that the honorable memberis of both housis heir convenit shuld joyne with ws in a
 request to his Majestie, that what Scottis man so ever fall refuse to set his hand to this declara-
 tioun subscrivit by ws may not be permitted to leive vnder his Majesteis protectioun; bot be
 cheafed from amongis his Majesteis lauchfull subiectis as partaker, in affectioun at the leist, with
 the odious rebelloun of both the kingdomes.

This paper wes gratioullie receaved by both housis, and by the king him
 self; quhairupone followit raising of armes to cum with this distreslit nobill
 men, who durst not keip thair owne countrie, bot fled unto his Majestie in
 England for aid and suppart agaisnt the Covenanteris in Scotland, who had
 ther owne freindis and followeris thair reddey also to assist them. And upone
 hope of this the kingis assistans fuirly signefeit unto the marques of Huntlie
 maid him and his freindis to rys heir in the northe, as ye hard befor, and fall
 heirefter heir.

Upon Wednesday 20 Marche, albeit proveit Leslie and the rest wes takin
 and had to Strathbogie, as ye have hard; yit the toun of Abirdene keipit ane
 straitt watche day and night and dreillit thair men in the Lynkis. Thair
 portis wes cloisfit and keipit, and thair cannonis removit af of the calsie to the
 Tolbuith. Thus, this toun is straitlie watchit, to litle effect, as schortlie ye
 fall heir.

It is said, the marques of Huntlie had sent to the erll of Findlater for 500
 stand of armes, which he relavit of the kingis armes upon ane convenit price;
 bot the erll sent not the armes, bot moneyis to the marques for thame, as wes
 said.

Setterday 23 Marche, capitane Johne Forbes of the famelie of Blaktonn
 went out of Abirdene south to the army with about 60 foldiouris vnder the
 lord Gordoun's divisioun.

It is said, the lord Gordoun heiring the marques his father wes gathering to ane heid and cuning to Abirdene, he sent to him the laird of Straloeche, the laird of Fedderet, and the laird of Culter, with fiun commissioun; bot appeires gat no good anfuier: and thairfoir upon Mononday 25 Marche efter dynner in the Old toun he lap on, about fyve or sex hors, rode to Knockhall, and from that to Morray, leaving his mafter houfhold George Abircrummy with fiun fervandis heir behind him in Old Abirdene. And be the way he compellit Williame Gordoun of Murraick, one of the four collectouris of the taxatioun and loane silver for the schire of Banf, to give him 2000 merkis; he took also from George Geddes, ane uther of the saidis collectouris, ane thousand merkis or thairby of taxatioun and loane money; quhairunto he alledgit he had good richt, for lifting of men vnder his divisioun within the schire of Banf. Indeed he wes put to leive upone his purches, becaus he wold not follow his fatheris cours. Thus he travellit to Banf, to Morray, heir and thair, whill as his father lay heir in Abirdene.

About this tyme word cam to Abirdene, that oure army wes lying at Sunderland, pairtlie over Tyne and pairtlie in this fyde of the river; that thay war beligerit; gryte famein and hunger amongis thame; and that thay war deing daylie.

About this fame tyme and 23 of Marche, the marques of Argyll cam from the army into Scotland and sitting daylie in Edinbrughe with the Committee of Estaitis, who cam to Dunnotter as ye fall heir, to the gryte sorrow and oppressioun of thir north pairtis.

Upone Tuysday the 26 of Marche, the marques cam fra Strathbogie to Kintoir quhair his freindis and folloueris met him; from that he cam in that same nicht to Abirdene with found of trumpet, about tua hundreth and fourtie hors pairtlie cam in with him, and pairtlie rode the over get about 40 hors. Aluais him self cumis in, about aucht scoir hors, throw the Old toun. Thair wes also about tua hundreth and fyftie foot men in his company, Alexander Irving younger of Drum laillie mareit to the marques' dochter, and Robert Irving his brother wes with him, (bot the old laird Drum baid still at home and miskenit all),
 Gordoun of Geicht elder and younger, Sir John Gordoun of Haddoeche,
 Turing of Foverane elder and younger,
 Gordoun of Abirzeldie,
 Gordoun of Newtoun elder, and the young laird,
 with his second sone,
 Sir Walter Innes of Balveny, William Seytoun of Schethin,
 Gordoun of Innermarkie, William Innes of Tibbertie,
 the laird of Feterneir younger, and divers utheris landit gentilmen, sic as the

goodman [Gordoun] of Carnburrow, James Gordoun of Letterfurie, William Gordoun of Arradoull, Gordoun of Ardlogie and Nathaniel Gordoun his brother, Meldrum of Iden, Leith of Harthill, Mr. Thomas Gordoun of Pettindreiche, and sum of the erll of Marfchallis men cam out of Kintoir, cam in with him alfo to Abirdene, quhair he had entres peciable, the portis maid oppin and the catbandis caffin lous. He enterit in at the Juſtice port, rode wp throw the ſtreittes to the Gallowget, and lichtit at Mr. Alexander Reidis hous. It is trew the toun of Abirdene was not abill to hald him out; albeit he had ſum freindis, yit he had mony foes. And it wes markit that firſt and laſt thair fled out of the toun about 48 Covenanteris, ſic as Mr. Alexander Joffray lait proveſt, Mr. Williame Moir preſent baillie, Alexander Burnet elder, Walter Cochrum, Alexander Leſlie ſone to proveſt Leſlie, Leonard Leſlie ſone to Gilbert Leſlie.

The marques left the four captives at Strathbogie, and wes transportit thairfra to Auchindoun upone the ſecond day of Aprile, viz. Proveſt Leſlie, Mr. Robert Farquhar, Alexander and Johne Joffrayis. The old goodman of Birk-inburne wes capitane, who, with ſextein ſoldiouris, keipit the hous and captives bothe, upone thair expenſis; ſo that thay not onlie ſuſtenit thame ſelfis, bot alſo this capitane, ſextein ſoldiouris, porteris, cookis, and uther inferiour officiares upon thair owne charges and expenſis, richt efter the ſame ordour as the marques himſelf was uſit in the caſtell of Edinbrughe, as ye have; and ſo he could not be blamed juſtlie, to do as him ſelf wes done to. The marques gave frait ordour that no wrong ſhuld be done within the New toun nor Old toun, bot leive upon thair awin expenſis and wages.

Wedinſday 27 Marche, he gois to ane counſall of warr in the Lower Counſall-hous of the toun; quhair it wes concludit, that he ſould go throw the north with ane ſleing army of hors and foot, and mak the countrie people to rys and follow him, or uthernaies to plunder thair goodis and leive upone thair eſtaites. He alſo took notice of the barronis and gentry, how mony men thay wold furneiſh, and upone thair owne expenſis ſuſtein, ſo long as he remainit within Abirdene.

He ſent the laird of Foverane commiſſioner to Dunnotter to the erll Marſchall to ſie what wold be his pairt, as wes thoct; who anſerit he myndit not to ſtur, except he war compellit thairto.

Upon Thuirſday 28 Marche, he gois to counſall agane, ſendis for the tounesmen and deſyris thame to bring thair armes, quhilk (ſuppoſe ſum wes weil willit) thay refuſit to do for plane feir of the Covenanteris. Qulhairupone

the marques directit to ferche and feik thair houffis, and plunder all sic armes as thay could get ; quhilk thay did, and gat findrie good arnes, muscattis, hagbuttis, carrabinis, fuordis, pistollis, pikis, speiris, jakis, corflettis, pulder, ball, and the lyke. Then he permittit the tounes people to go home to thair houffis. He directit also the laird of Haddoche and James Gordon of Letterfurie to go to Torry with a rate of musketeires, and bring back Johne Andersonis four peice of ordinans af of his schip lying in the water, with sic uther armes that thay could get.

Thairefter the marques goes to hors, about 12 hors, with some few horfmen, leaving behind him the young lairdis Drun, Geicht, Haddoche, and divers utheris, to keip the tounne ; quhair for a tyme I will continew his progres, whill I mak manifest the marques of Huntley his reffonis of his thus ryng and procedur, as is contenit in his owne Declarationis set out to that effect, quhilk coppeit is thus :

16 Marche 1644.

I George marques of Huntlie ; Where as the Committee of Estaites have (without his Majesties approbatioun) directit a Commissioun to the schirrefis of Abirdene and Banf, for feasing upone my persone, houffis, rentis, and goodis, contrary not onlie to the establisht ordour of law, whiche requyret all men to be legallie accusit ere thay be condempnit, and to be criminallie condempnit ere any suche Commissioun be direct against them ; bot also reflecting upone all his Majesties good subjectis thair lauchfull privileges of this kingdome, no les then the lait publihit act for collecting of ane unuwall Excise, and for enforcing a generall loan of moneyis throw out the countrie ; and finding sum stop in the hoped for executioun of the said commissioun by these to whome it was entrusted, have now prepared sum forces from the south whairby to pres thair designes against me, for no other true caus, bot that I refuse to concur with them in the levie of men and moneyis for assisting the present invasioun of England, contrair to my consciens, incompatibill with my humill loyaltie to oure grations soveraigne, and so destructive to the lait pacificatioun solempnie ratefeit be his Majestie and the parliamentis of bothe kingdomes, as no honest chrisiteane (being of this my opinioun) can willinglie condiscend to be contenit in it. Thairfore I the said George marques of Huntlie doe heirby declair and protest, that if (in the just defens of my self and freindis from these unlauchfull violences, or in the repairing of them according to oure waik abilitieis,) any actis of hostilitie salbe committed by ws against oure invaderis, and thair confederatis and abetteris, thay may not be imputed unto ws, oteruayes then as paymentis of the debtis we owe to nature, loyaltie, and honour, and to whiche no lower interest could enforce ws. Whiche being, as I hope, a sufficient evidence to all the world, of my fair intentionis for rendering the sincer and humill dewteis I owe to religioun, to his Majesties honor and sautie, and to the lawis and liberteis of the kingdome, I humelie intreat and expect approbatioun from all good men in this so equitable and so necessitate a cace ; with all imploring (upone my bended kneis) suche bevinlie assistants from God Almichtie, and such ertlie protectioun from the King his Majestie, aganis all enemyis to peace and loyaltie, as in thair mercy and justice may seem fit.

Followis ane uther Declaratioun :

20 Marche 1644.

I George marques of Huntlie; whereas since my lait Declaratioun of the 16 of this moneth, the seising upone the persones of Patrik Leslie provest of Abirdene, Mr. Robert Farquhar collector for the north pairtis of this kingdome of the present taxatioun imposit upone his Majesties subjectis by the Committee of Estaites, Alexander Joffray baillie, and Johne Joffray deane of gild of Abirdene, hath fallin out; and that the intentionis of me the said marques of Huntlie and of my freindis who have bein actoris thairin may perhaps be misconceaved be sum who know them not, or misinterpreted be otheris who ar disaffected to them; find my self obligit in my owne name and theiris who have bein actoris, as said is, heirby to declair, that it bath bene done, so far from any privat end, as that neither particular splene against the pairteis nor any vanetie in oure selfis hath moved ws to it; but onlie in regaird that the soirsaidis persones are too weil known to have bein scandalous fomentaris of a dangerous distraction amongst ws, by countenanceing and assisting sum men, unhappellie diverted in their neglect of the dentices thay owe both to consciens, loyaltie, and nature; and by menassing utheris wnder their jurisdiction from rendering those lauchfull civiliteis which ought to be expected from them; and all for making ws obnoxious to the rigouris of other men to whose endis thay concur; whiche, if thay should be effectuated, could not bot ruin ws, and leave perhaps no great saistie to them selfis. For preventing of whiche, we have bein necessitat to endeavour the removeall of such obstaculis as ly in oure propoed way, for manteining oure consciensis towardis God, or loyalties towardis oure gracious soveraigne, and our owne particular lyfis and fortunis from distraction. And for vereifeing our intentionis ar onlie for peace, I the said George marques of Huntlie and my freindis above specifeit do further declair, that, upone assureans givin of no violens to be usit against ws or oure adherentis, in oure persones nor fortunis, for not rendering obediens unto any new act untill suche tyme as it salbe ratefeit in parliament, not onlie fall the soirsaidis persones seaisit upone be restorit to their liberteis; bot we fall lykuaies be willing and reddie to give suche securitie for our legall and peceable carriages as the lawis of the kingdome do requyre.

Heir may be sein the ressones of his rysing and taking of oure tounesmen. Befydis, he wes confident of the assistans of findrie noblemen, sic as the erll of Airlie, the erll of Southesk, the erll of Atholl, the erll of Seafort, and divers utheris south and northe, fra he cam to ane heid; and lykuaies had assureans of the incuming out of England of the erllis of Montrois, Craufurd, Niddisdail, Kynnoull, the viscount of Oboyne, the lord Ogilvy, and sum utheris with forces; and thay to have raisit thair awin freindschip to have gone on upone the South and Wast pairtis of Scotland; and he, being wp, wes able to subdew the North by his owne pouer and freindis, and to stand out, huiking furelie that from the South no pouer suld cum against him, becaus thay should have thair handis full at hame, as I have said.

Now, upone thir groundis, and assureans befor all of the kingis favour, and letteris patentis for raising of fyre and suord, and daylie huiking for them, this

noble marques drawes to ane heid, as I have said, makis ane Band disclaimeing the last Covenant, obleiging ilk man be his suorne aith to serve the king in this expedition to the haferd of lyf, landis, and goodis, against all opposeris of the sament, and to follow his Majesties deputis and livetennantis whome he sould appoint to have charge. This Band himself and his freindis sueir and subscrivit first, and sic as cam in to him daylie did the lyk, the success quhair of may heirefter appeir; quhair I will ceas for a tyme, and begin quhair I left, at the taking of the ordinauns of of Johne Anderfonsis schip, and armes out of Torrie, and how the marques rode out of Abirdene. Upone Thuirfday 28 of Marche, he lichtit be the get at Kintoir and took ane drink, syne went to hors; bot unhappellie ane brave gentilman callit Patrik Dulgardnoche, bydding behind him in Kintoir, rydding the watter hapnit to perish, to the greif of the marques and to all his company. Aluaies the marques rydis forduard towardis Strathlibogie, of whome ye sall heir sum what moir.

The erill Marfchall, contrair to the marques expectation, upone Frydday 29 Marche had ane meiting with the Committees of Angous and Mernis, quhair Mr. Williame Moir wes also, efter he had returnit fra the Committee of Estaites at Edinbrughe, fra whome he receavit orderis, efter he had given in complaint how the Gordouns had taken their provest and utheris tounesmen, and that him self with mony utheris wes forsit to fle the toun, as ye have hard. And surelie the Committee of Estaitts began quiklie to draw wp ane army for repressing thir uproares, who cam to Abirdene as ye sall heir. Aluaies Mr. Williame Moir cumes bak from Edinbrughe to Dunnottar, and wes at this meiting in the Mernis; bot durst not cum bak to Abirdene.

About this time, the countrie of Morray began to be feirit at the ryfing of the Gordouns, and thairfoir held thay Committees daylie at Elgin, and began to draw wp forces.

Likuaies about this tyme, Lues Gordoun the marques thrid sone hapnit to cum to Edinbrughe, quhair he met with his sifter the ladie Hadingtoun; bot he wes aprehendit and forsit to set caution not to go out of the toun whill the marques of Argyll cam to the toun of Edinbrughe. Bot when the marques of Huntlie hard this, he took littill thocht of him, for he had not sein him sens he went away with his jewellis. Aluaies he remainit in frie waird within Edinbrughe a quhyll, and when Argyll came he wes put to libertie, of whome ye have findrie passages heirefter nottit.

Now whill as the marques rode from Abirdene, the drum went throw both Abirdenis desireing all gentilmen and soldiouris that wes willing to serve in

defens of our religioun, and of our oath of allegiance to the king and liberties of our countrie, that thay fuld cum to the laird Drum younger, and receive good pay. Quhairupone divers daylie took on.

The laird of Haddoche, the laird of Schethin, the laird of Tibbertie, rode from Abirdene with about 20 hors, and 80 musketeires. Thay plunderit sum armes out of Straloch, out of Turref, Tollie Barclay, and took the laird of Meldrum and his hors; and manyis hors also.

Young Drum rode out and plunderit his owne cusing John Irving of Kincofeis armes out of Auchquhorteis, and James Burnet of Cragmyllis armes out of Blackhillis. Thair wes lykuaies plunderit from sum honest men about the toune's wark naiges to be baggage hors; and sindrie uther gentilmens hors and armes takin in the countrie. Mr. Thomas Mitchell perfone of Turref his hors was plunderit. Thay took the laird of Meldrum upone Sunday at the kirk of Bathelny, and brocht him in to the marques; quhair upone conditionis he gat libertie home, for he wes a preceis puritane and wold not follow the marques.

Upon Mononday the first of Aprile, thair wes a singular combat betuixt the laird of Haddoche and laird of Elfik, both cusinges german, upon the hill of Tulligrig. Thay faught for the first blood, quhilk Haddoche gat; and Elfik wes victor, and so pairtit.

Ye hard how the Marques rode out of Abirdene. He returnit upon Wednesday the 3 of Aprile to the toune, and lichtit at Mr. Alexander Reid's hous, his owne lodging; and at his lichting thair cam four commissiouneris to him, tua from the Committee of Angous, viz. Williame Durhame of Grange of Monyfoothe, and Frances Ogilvy of New Grange; and tua fra the Committee of Mernis, to wit the lord Halkertoun, and James Burnet of Cragmyll. The occasioun of the cuming of thir commissiouneris proceedit thus: The marques of Huntlie heiring thair wes gathering both in Mernis and Angous, he thocht it meit to fend to thair Committees Johne Gordoun of Innermarkie to signefie unto thame the caus of his ryfing wes for defens of his perfone, and of his freindis, thair gudis and geir, from invasioun of the Committee of Estaites, who wes to rais armes against him, as thay had given befor commissioun to the schirrefis of Abirdene and Banf to take him unjustlie and illegallie, and abuse his freindis; that he had no intentioun to injure or offend any mar, bot onlie seiking peace and securitie; so that Mernis nor Angous needit noch to be offendit nor effrayit, since if he war necessitat to ryde throw thair countreis he fould do none wrong, except he war urgit thairto.

Now the Committees of Angous and Mernis (quhair the erll Marfchall fat daylie) heiring this commiffioun, thay fend bak with the faid Johne Gordone of Innermarkie the four commiffioneris above written to deliver their anfuer to the faid marques, quhilk wes, defyreing him to difband his forces, and to mak no moir gatheringes, and thay fould do the lyke, that the countreis might reft in peace. To whome the marques anfuerit, He wes compellit for his owne defens to draw to ane heid, and had no reffone at thair defyre to leave of to his owne feing prejudice and perrell: bot it wes moir fitting for thame who wes in no danger to difsolve thair gatheringes, and let the countrie be at quyet, becaus he had no mynd to moleft any within thair countreis; and faid, he fould fend Sir Walter Innes of Balveny knight, and Williame Gordoun of Arradoull with thame to the faidis Committees, to declair his mynd foirfaid. Thus the four commiffioners took thair leive, lodgit in Old Abirdene, and, upone Frydday the 5 of Aprile, rode with the uther tuo altogidder to Cowie, quhair the Committees of Angous and Mernis both held at this time, with about the number of 800 men of bothe fchires, quhair the erll Marfchall, the erll of Kingorne, the lord Arbuthnet, the lord Lour, with many uther barronis wes thair convenit alfo. The Commiffioneris declairit the marques mynd, whiche contentit not thair myndis, nor did good to the marques; for the erll Marfchall did nothing bot be advys of the Committee of Eftaites, who directit him and Committees both of Angous and Mernis, to hold the marques vnder tryfting whill thay fould rais wp forces to go upone him; quhilk cam furelie to pas, and fo his unhappie tryfting with them ftayit him ongone upone Angous and Mernis, and to have driven thame from drawing to any heid, quhill he had luikit better about him, and fuirelie wes fore againft the will and lyking of his hail freindis, who lovit not fic fruitles delayes, and feirit the thing that cam to pas. Bot the marques wold heir no good counfall of his trew freindis; bot follout his awin opinioun, quhilk did him no good.

It wes reffonit be divers, that the marques unhappellie and unwyflie brak lous without forder freindfchip within the countrie, for Forbeffis and Fraferis, with many barronis in Buchane, Mar, and Gareoehe wes againft him, at the leift wold not rys with him; and that he wantit moneyis, armes, ammunitioun, pulder and ball, without the whiche in abundance he could not long fubfift aganes the pouer of his contrair party. Utheris faid, as for moneyis, the marques had ane hundreth thoufand pundis to fuftein fic foldiouris as wantit; and as for the barronis, ilk barrone fould fuftein his owne men, and ilk gentilman fould fuftein him felf; and as for armes, pulder and ball,

thair wes aneuche to be gottin in brughe and land ; and if any want wer, thair wes victuell girnellet in store to help to find the foldiouris be way of plundering : and forder, the marques nicht weill defend him self, feing thair wes ane army cuming out of England with the erllis of Montrois, Craufurd, Niddisdaill, &c., quhilk wold give the Southland men aneuche ado, and stop thair cuming heir : befydis all this, the marques had affureans of divers erllis, lordis, and barronis, to rys and assist him. Bot all thir argumentis misgave this noble marques, for the erllis cam in and wes dung bak agane, and sic as he truistit in deceavit him and fled the caus and left him in the myre, as ye fall heir. Utheris sayes thay war not dung, bot recallit.

Ye hard, how the marques lichtit at Mr. Alexander Reidis hous. He cam from Oboyne, quhair he had mony Hieland men and footmen thair, and in the countries about, attending his service, and cam in to Abirdene, about 200 hors, and about 800 foot men, whiche was raknit in the lynkis when thay war dreilit ; bot thay cam not all in with him self at this time. He had few commanderis, except him self, crouner King, major Nathaniell Gordone ; James Grant wes also ane, and Major Hay. He caufit quarter his foldiouris upone thair own charges, and began to exerceis thame in dreilling in the Lynkes daylie. He went out and caufit ding down sum houffis be fouth the brig of Die, and maid saifgardis bothe upone the one end and the other.

Upone Setterday 6 Aprile, Robert Irving caufit tak the place of Durris pertenening to the lord Frazer, set in ten foldiouris to keip the girnellis untransportit. Thay leivit upone his nolt and scheip and uther commoditeis ; bot the girnellis wes not brokin upone, quhair of thair wes auchtein feoir bollis in girnellis ; and at last thay schamefullie left the samen at the incuming of the army.

Now, nothing bot plundering of hors and armes of sic as stood out, to the gryte greif of the country, following the footstepis and oppressioun of major Monro, as ye have befoir. The lord Forbes fleis with Glenkindy and uther freindis to Kildrymny. The lord Frazer gois to Carnbulge. Sir Williame Forbes of Cragiwar takis Cragiwar, and transportis his hail victuallis of Fintray and Cragiwar thair, to be keipit from plundering. Forbes of Echt and Skeyne of that ilk takis in Skeyne. Sir Williame Forbes of Tolquhone takis in Tolquhone.

Forbes of Wattertoun takis in Wattertoun. John Kennedy of Kermukis keipis his hous of Kermukis. Forbes tutor of Petfligo keipis Petfligo.

Frazer of Phillorth keipis Phillorth. Forbes of Monymusk keipis Monymusk. Bot how soone the army cam in thay took

the feildis and left thair houffis. Thus, the name of Forbes cloiffis wp them felffis in ftrenthis, to faif thair perfonis and thair houffis from plundering be the Gordouns ; for they wold on nawayis rys with them. Sie heirefter.

Upone Fridday 5 Aprile, the marques fent over to the laird of Clunyis hous, and took 50 pikis out thair of to this fervice. Lykuaies the laird Drum younger fent over for doctor Gooldis fadill hors, quhilk he durft not refuse.

This famen Frydday, Nathaniell Gordoun went to the Road of Abirdene with about 20 mufkiteires, and took ane bark ladnit with hering pertening to the kingdome of Denmark. This bark wes takin be ane Englifh Pirat, with ane uther bark alfo of that fame natioun, be virtue of ane Letter of Mark givin out to fum of thair fchipis to tak sic fchipis as pertenit to Denmark and to Ireland alfo. Now this bark ladnit with hering being thus taken, the Englifhman (hes the one following hir) caufis tak of men of hir, and puttis in thair fchip als mony of thair men (as fiefairing fafhion is), that fcho fuld not go from hir. This bark I fay cumis throw change of wynd to the Road of Aberdene, whome the faid Nathaniell or major Nathaniell Gordoun took and brings into the harberie of Abirdene ; and, efter tryell, takis the Englifhmen and wairdis them in the tolbuith of Abirdene. The Pirat who had takin this pryze, miffing hir, cam to the Road of Abirdene, and fet a fchoir the pilot and skipper to try if fcho cam to the harberie ; bot upone the fext of Aprile thay war takin and wairdit with the ref. Bot rather moir treulie it wes not the men of the Pirat, bot tua men of ane uther warriour Englifh Parliamentary fchip whiche cam on land, as faid is, haveing nothing ado with the hering pryze. This fchip feing thair pilot and skipper not to cum aboard, thay apprehend that thay war takin. Whairupone thay hoys faill and gois about the Nuke ; bot, upone Mononday the 8 of Aprile, fcho returnis to the road, took thrie of oure fifher boatis with 24 men, cheaffit uther tua in at Done mouth with hir Cokboit, and ane uther north. Scho landit alfo at Balhelvie and took tua bollis of malt from the countrie men careing in to the toun, and had the famen aboard to thair fchip. The marques wes veray an-grie, becaus he had commandit the fifheris that thay fould not go to the fea, left thay fould be takin, and he fould fuftein thame lying on land ; bot foolifhlie thay went on, quhairby the marques expectatioun wes difapointit, thinking for fetting thir tua men to libertie to have gottin fum cart peices out of thair fchip ; aluaies fcho luyis ftill at anchor and fchot all day divers gryte fchottis on land, bot did no fkaith. The fifher wyvis, wanting thair men, ran crying upon the marques, who in end fent James Broun, skipper in Abirdene, aboard

with ane letter fra thair skipper and pilot, desyreing thame to set a schoir the fishermen and the malt, and to keip this skipper Broun whill thay cam to thair schip; whiche wes done, and ilk one got thair awin. So scho wp faillis, and to the sea gois scho but moir trubbill.

In the mein tyme, the English Pirat, who had takin the hering bark, heir- ing that scho wes takin and had in to Abirdene, scho unhappellie lichtis upone skipper Walker his bark, one of oure toun's failleris, anent Peterheid, upone the 11 of Aprile, cuming from Caithnes to Abirdene, ladnit with salt beif, tal- loun, skin, hyde, and such commoditeis perteneing to Caithnes merchandis. Thay tirrit skipper Walker out of his clothis and cled him in raggis, and set him on schoir, who in pitifull maner cam to Abirdene and told the marques, schow- ing he wold not get his schip nor goodis agane whill the pryze of hering war restorit as his laifull pryze takin from the Danes be virtue of ane Letter of Mark, as said is; quhairat the marques wes heichlie offendit for the honest manis lois, bot culd not help him.

Upone the bak of this, cumis to the Road, upone the 16 of Aprile, this famen Pirat, and cheaffis our haill fisher boitis, and settis on schoir tua of thair owne men, declairing, since thair pryze of hering wes takin, thay wold con- tent with skipper Walkeris schip (whiche wes valourit worth 20,000 merkis, and far above the worth of the hering pryze), and keip hir, and let Abirdene keip the hering bark, and go thair way without moir offens, provideing thay wold send thair men quhilk thay had wardit in Abirdene aboard, and receave thair hering men whiche thay had takin fra thair schip; whiche wes agreit upone; ilk schip receavit hir owne men, and to the sea gois scho, haveing still skipper Walkeris schip fast, to the gryte greif and overthrow of the honest man. The Danes gettis bak ther owne bark with sic hering as major Natha- niell Gordoun had left onfauld; and the marques reprovit the said Nathaniell veray bitterly for taking of the said hering without his command, breiding also sic gryte feir and skaith to our coast fyde; quhairat this Nathaniell Gordoun wes so angrie that he haistellie took his leive, and left the marques' service.

Sunday 7 Aprile, the marques hard devotioun befor and efter none in Old Abirdene, Mr. Williame Strathachin preichit; syne dynit in George Middil- toun's hous, and returnit bak to his owne lodging in New Abirdene.

Monday 8 Aprile, our Old toun people wes commandit to muster in the Lynkis. The marques viewit thame, and saw them a fillie waik people, want- ing arnes, albeit he resolvit to tak 35 personis and arme thame him self; bot yet he tuke not one man out of the Old toun. Thairefter he went out to the

brig of Die, and caufit big wp faif gairdis at ilk one of the eudis of the faid brig to no purpois.

Upone Tnyfday 9 Aprile, James Grant with his Hieland men, and divers companeis of Lowland men, war fent out to plunder and fpolzie the place of Kemnay pertening fun tyme to umquhill Sir Thomas Crombie, a faithfull fervand to the hous of Huntlie, and to his name; whair thay brak wp yettis and durris, got 6000 merkis of money, fpolzeit and deftroiyt the haill plenifching, plundering his girnellis and ground rigorouflie. Thay did the lyk to Pittodrie, plunderit fcheip af of Bannochie and his ground, and landis of Mwny pertening to Mr. Robert Farquhar; and throw the country thay went plundering lykuys armes and hors quhair ever thay culd be gottin, to the wrak and hairfchip of the land, following the Covenanteris footftepis that began this plundering in Scotland.

About this tyme, thair wes found fwyming upone the loche of Abirdene pulder rollit in ballis, quhilk had bene caffin thair, left the marques fould have gottin the fame. Gryte tryell wes maid, bot none found.

Word alfo of ane bloodie battell fought upone the 14 of Marche betuixt the kingis men and oure Scottis army, quhair we had the worst; and that the marques of Argyll had left the army and cum be fea to Edinbrughe.

Thair wes parteis fent down to Banf and to Buchane, quhair Auchnagat, pertening to the laird of Glenkindie, his girnellis, his goodis, and ground, wes pitifullie plunderit; his brother Patrik Strathachin of Kynnadie plunderit, and fpolzeit his bigging, victuall and all, fyne took him felf priffoner and had him to Kellie, quhair he remanit upone his awin expenfis. Thair went down to Banf the lairdis of Geicht, Newtown, Ardlogie, with ane pairtie of fourtie hors and mufkiteiris, brave gentilmen. Thay took in the toune but contradictioun, mellit with the keyis of the tolbuith, took frie quarteris, and plunderit all the armes thay could get, buffill cotis, pikis, piftollis, fuordis, carrabines, yea and money alfo. Thay took from Alexander Winchefter, ane of the bailleis thairof, 700 merkis, quhilk he [had] as ane of the four Collectouris of the Taxationis and Loane Silver of Banf; and felyk took fra him 400 merkis of his awin geir; and fra

Schand in Doun thay plunderit fun moneyis. Thay caufit the bailleis (for doctor Douglas thair proveft had fled) and tounefmen fubferive and fueir the band denying the laft Covenant, and obleigit to follow the king and his deputis in his fervice, as ye have befor. Thay took alfo from George Geddes, ane uther of the faidis four Collectouris, 500 merkis of Taxatioun and Loan Silver. Geicht keipit all the moneyis,

about tua thousand and five hundred merkis. Thairefter thay rode to Murefk, perfeit the place, and being randerit, thay took the laird with thame; fyne returnit to Innerurie, quhair thay met with the marques, as ye have heirefter. Thay plunderit nothing out of the erll of Marfchallis ground of Buchane.

Upone the 10 of Aprile, the marques craves the Roll of the Taxatioun of auchtene thousand and four hundreth merkis, impoifit be the Estaites upone the toune of Abirdene, from Mr. Patrik Chalmer thair toune's clerk, who wes loth to give the famen but command of the Counfall. Aluaies the marques alledgit, he had als good richt to lift the famen as the Estaites, and took or-dour thairwith, as ye fall heir.

Upone the 11 of Aprile, he lap on, with about 80 hors, and rod from Abirdene to Strathbogie. Upone Setterday he returnit to Innerurie, quhair mony of his freindis met him, foot men and hieland men. The laird of Geicht, Newtown, and thair companeis, cam thair, and wes estimat about tua thousand and fyve hundreth men, quhair of thair wes four hundreth hors. He mist sum of Strathbogie men oncum thair, quhairupone he directit M'Ronald to go plunder and bring thame in. At this meiting the Tutour of Struan cam out of Atholl with about 60 foot men to the marques. He stayit at Innerurie Satterday and Sunday, and lodgit in unquhill Williame Fergus his hous, and his men quarterit about him within the toune.

Upone Mononday 15 Aprile, he returnit about sex houris at evin, to Abirdene. He causit mak sum Ensignes, quhair on ilk fyd was drawin ane red rampand Lion, haveing ane crown of gold above his heid, and C. R. for CAROLUS REX, haveing this motto, FOR GOD, THE KING, AND AGAINST ALL TRAITTOURIS, and beneth, GOD SAVE THE KING. Thair wes divers utheris Pinfellis maid for the barronis. The marques and his folloneris weir ane blak taffetie about thair crag, quhilk wes ane signe to fight to the death; bot it provit utheruayes.

Upone Sunday 14 Aprile, by ordinance of the Committee of the Kirk or Generall Assemblie at Edinbrughe, being Sunday, the marques of Huntlie, the laird Drum younger, Robert Irving his brother, the laird of Haddoche, the laird of Schethin, the laird of Tibbertie, Thomas Hay servitour to Haddoche, Mr. James Kennedy secretar to the marques, whois names are Alexander Irving younger of Drum, Robert Irving his brother, Sir John Gordoun of Haddoche, Williame Seytoun of Schethin, Williame Innes of Tibbertie, war all excommunicat at Sanct Geillis kirk, and ordanit the nixt enfewing Sunday to be excommunicat (altho Pashe day) throw all the rest of the kirkis of Edinbrughe.

This is to be nottit, that this Committee of the Kirk, without citatioun, probatioun, proces or sentence according to thair owne disciplyn of the Kirk, went on most maliciouſlie to excommunicat this noble man and ſum of his freindis without lauchfull proces, or ony reſſone, bot for his loyaltie to his Majeſtie the King, doing all thay could to mak him odious in the ſicht of the people. Bot the marques wyſſie beheld all. Sie [hereafter] the veray act of the commiſſioneris of the Generall Aſſembly maid thairament.

Upone Tuyſday 16 Aprile, [the marques] cauſit carie to Strathbogie tua of John Anderſonis ſchip cart peices to ſtok, as wes ſaid, and that ſamen day convenit the counſall of Abirdene and haill inhabitantis, commanding thame aganes Setterday nixt to provyde thair taxatioun of auchtein thouſand and four hundred merkis. The bailleis anſwerit, the people wold on nawayes pay the ſamen, except thay thame ſelves gave thair band to warrand the tounes people from payment of the ſamen over agane, which thay ſaid thay could not do, as a mater tending to thair wrack, if the toun war put at agane by the Eſtates. The marques anſwerit, if the toun wold receave tua hundredth and fyftie ſoldiouris, and farder as neceſſitie requyrit, upone frie quarteris, and thay to be payit out of the commoun good for thair intertynnement, he will beheld thame; quhairunto the toun condeſcendit, thinking it the beſt way rather then to pay out the taxatioun altogidder. Aluayes thay gat, upone the 18 of Aprile, twelf ſcoir ſoldiouris on frie quarteris; and thairefter, upone the 24 of Aprile, thay refavit fourtein ſcoir moir of ſoldiouris, making in the haill fyve hundredth and twentie ſoldiouris, quhilk the theſaurer of Abirdene gat compt of to ſuſtein upone frie quarteris. The theſaurer of Abirdene wes commandit to pay the charges of thir ſoldiouris to the tounes people who intertynneit thame. Befydis, the marques intertynneit upone his awin expenſis his owne men of Strathbogie, Strathavan, Engzie; and the barronis ſuſtenit thair awin men, whome thay brocht in; and ilk gentilman frieholder did the lyk, ſo long as thair moneyis leſtit, and when thay wantit thay ar forſit to tak frie quarteris with the reſt in Abirdene. The marques himſelf wes above 500 merkis deburſit daylie upone his owne ſoldiouris, quhilk drew to muche money, quhairof it is ſaid he had about 100,000 pundis when he began lying befyd him in reddey money, and ſchortlie wes conſumeit.

The toun of Abirdene began to repent thair bargane, thinking it better to have payit thair taxatioun nor to ſuſtein ſoldiouris daylie, as thay came in, upone frie quarteris, if it continewit long.

Aluayes the marques wes forſit to tak Abirdene as the fitteſt pairt for his

randevous; and for thair better eis sent daylie out pairteis to plunder girmellis, who wold not cum in to him; amonges whome the laird of Lelleis girmellis in Banchorie, and the laird of Wduyis girmellis of ; sic as wes left oncareit to Urie wes plunderit out of Banchorie; and this wes done upone the 16 of Aprile.

Thair wes found yirdit in Mr. Robert Farquharis clois tua fyne brassin peices pertening to the lord Sinckler, quhilk the marques mellit with about this tyme in Abirdene, and wes glaid in getting thair of.

Tuyfday 16 Aprile wes the day of the Provinciall Assemblée at Abirdene; bot the ministeris durst not in thair troublefome tymes keip the same for feir of plundering thair hors. Aluaies sic of the bretheren as convenit continewit this Assemblée to Tuyfday the 14 of May, quhilk wes keipit.

Thair cam word to Abirdene, upon Wednesfday the 17 of Aprile, that the lord Elcho wes cum to Dundie with 800 Fyf men; that the erll of Kingorne, the erll of Southesk and utheris had raisit 800 men; that the marques of Argyll had raisit out of Perthschire 800 men; and that thair wes cuming out of Argyll about 1000 men, by and attour 800 men cuming out of Ireland of the erll of Lantlean and laird of Laeris regiment; and that the erll Marfchall and viscount of Arbutnot had raisit out of the Mernis about 500 men; and drawing haiftellie to ane heid aganes the marques of Huntlie his freindis and followeris; and that thair wes committees daylie holding at Forffar for Angus, and at Fordoun for the Mernis; quhilk over treulie cam to pas. Bot the marques seimit to tak littill heid heirow, albeit his kin wes more forduartlie fet; quhairupone follout forrow, schame, and skaith, as ye may heir.

Now the marques, being informit of this preparationis, causit warne be found of trumpet at the cros of Abirdene all fuche as had gottin his protectioun to meit him at Innerurie the 18 of Aprile, with certificatioun his protectioun shold be null. He appointit Major Hay with fun troupes and foot to keip Abirdene, and, upone the foirsaid 17 of Aprile, rydis from Abirdene to Innerurie; his goodfone Alexander Irving younger of Drum with about 40 hors follout him in the efternone. He rode throw the Old toun, haveing tua collouris, one haveing the Kinges armes, the uther haveing the Irvinges armes. The marques, at his lichting, causit quarter his men thair convenit at Innerurie, Kintoir, and Muchallis; him self stayit Wednesfday and Thuirfday in unquhill William Fergusone's hous in Innerurie. He directit out Donald Farquharfone, M'Ronald, the Tutour of Struan with thair folloueris, and some lowland foot men, about tua hundreth and fourtie perfones, to attend

sum hors troupes going upone ane expeditioun into Angus ; and so left Innerurie, [and] cam bak to Abirdene upone Frydday the 19 of Aprile.

Upone Setterday, he caufit dreill wp in the Lynkis sic men as he had with-in the toune, estimat about auchtfoir hors, and betuixt sevin and aucht hundredreth foot ; and about four efternone the marques returnit fra the Lynkis to the toune. And immediatlie thairefter Alexander Irving of Drum younger, Robert Irving his brother (who had ingaged thamefelvis in this buissines aganes thair fatheris will, as wes said), Gordoun of Geicht younger, Johnne

Gordoun his father brother, Johnne Gordoun of Ardlogie, Major Nathaniell Gordoun, Urquhart of Craghoufe, Williame Innes of Tibbertie, Alex-

ander Irving of Kincoffie, and sum utheris, rode that same nicht out of Abirdene wp Die side, about thriefcoir tuelf hors, commanderis and all. They gave ordouris to the foot men forsaid, and, upone Mononday the 22 of Aprile, thay passit all over Die, intending onlie to go to Montrois, and to tak the tua brassin Cartowis lying thair, if thay war not impedit ; quhilk wes most dangerous and desperat in respect of an gathering at Fordoun and ane uther at Forfar, and utheris before specifeit. Aluaies foruward thay went, being of all, foot and hors, about 300 men ; and, upone Wedinsday the 24 of Aprile, be tua houris in the morning, with sound of trumpet thay cam to the toun, who had set on fyres upon thair stepill to walkin the countrie, and wes in armes thamefelffis, and rang the commoun bell ; bot all for nocht. Thay boldlie enterit Montrois, dang the toune's people fra the calsey to thair houffis, and out of the foirfaires thay schot desperatlie, bot thay war forssit to yield by many feirfull schotes schot aganes thame ; quhair unhappellie Alexander Peirfone ane of thair bailleis wes slayne, sum sayes by Nathaniell Gordoun, utheris holdis by ane hieland man whome the said baillie also slew. Thairefter, it wes said, thay intended to schip thir Cartowis in ane schip lying in Montrois water pertening to Alexander Burnet elder in Abirdene be consent of Alexander Burnet his sene, who hapnit to be thair and had promesit no les, being ane antecove-nanter. Bot, by this Burnetis knowledge, James Scot now provest of Montrois with certane of his neightbouris had quietlie convoyit thamefelffis with thair best goodis into the said schip. When scho began to sleit, scho drawis nar the schoir, quhair young Drum and his men war thinking to schip thair Cartowis, according to Alexander Burnetis promeis foirsaid, and to have had thame about be sea to Abirdene. Bot, far by thair expectatioun, this schip schot fyve or six peice of ordinans disperatlie amongis thame, with about fourtie muscattis, quhair by the gryte providens of God thair wes bot onlie tuo

men killit, and sum hurt. Drum feing this, thay reteirit thame selfis, brak the quheillis of the Cartowis, for mair thay culd not do, nor brak thame thay nicht not, and threw thame over the schoir to mak thame unserviceable; bot thay war brocht to Abirdene, as ye have [hereafter.]

Drum returnis to the toune, and beginis to brak wp merchand boothis, plunder, and cruellie spolzie ritche merchandice, clothis, filkis, velvotis, and uther costlie wair, silver, gold and silver wark, armes and all uther thing, quhairat the hieland men wes not flaw. Thay brak wp a pype of Spanish wyne, and drank hartfullie. Thay took Patrik Lichtoun lait provest, and Androw Gray, prissoneris. Thay left Montrois in wofull cace, about tuo efternone; syn, that famen nicht, went to Cortoquhy to meit with the erll of Airlie, who heiring of the marques of Argyllis cunning wold not give thame entrie, contrair to thair expectatioun. Aluays thay returnit thairfra towardis Abirdene; bot be the way thair wes takin 32 hieland men, sum fayis 52, who had unwyllie biddin behind the rest, plundering the Montrois goodis, and is takin, schaklit, and sent to Edinbrughe, to pay for thair faultis. Major Gordoun cam bak to Abirdene upone Frydday the 26 of Aprile; and young Drum went to the place thair of to sie his lady. Patrik Lichtoun and Androw Gray cam in, with major Gordoun, who declairit the gryte forces that wes gathering, and that the marques of Argyll wes cum to Dunnotter quyetlie; quhilk wes over trew.

It is heir to be nottit, that notwithstanding of the many schotis schot within the toune and out of the schip, yit it pleiffit God that few wes killit to Drumis fyde, except tua or thrie persones, mervallous to sie! and als few to the other fyde, except Alexander Peirfone baillie, who wes schot be Natheniell Gordoun. Thair intentioun wes to have schippit thir Cartowis within the foir-said schip to have brocht about when scho cam with hir ladning to Abirdene; bot thay gat ane cruell assault, as ye have befor, and wes michtellie disappoyntit.

The tutour of Struan with sum hieland men did brave service with thair schort gunis.

It is said, that Drum caufit rais fyre tua severall tymes in Montrois, yit major Gordoun still quenshit and pat out the famen.

Efter this ungodlie and grevous oppressioun, the young laird Drum returnit, as I have said, not with the bodie of ane weill governit army, as he went out, bot ilk ane efter uther, fragling; and, upone Setterday the 27 of Aprile, he cam to Abirdene, quhair the marques wes lying still, to his gryte unhap, schame, and disgrace, as heirefter ye may sie.

Ye hard of the marques of Argyllis cuming to Dunnottar. He cam quyetlic, about 32 hors, upone the 26 of Aprile, attending thair the cuming of the Perthschire men, and of the erll of Lauthean and laird of Laeris regiment cuming out of Ireland, of whome ye fall heir moir schortlie. The lord Forbes, and maister of Forbes his sone, Sir William Forbes of Cragiwar, Alexander Strathachin of Glenkindie, Forbes of Echt, Skein of that ilk, Forbes of Leflie, Calder of Afloun, and findrie utheris, sic as Androw lord Frazer, Forbes of Tolquhone, Forbes of Wattertoun, Johne Kennedy of Kermuk, Forbes Tutour of Petfligo, Frazer of Phillorth, Sir William Forbes of Monymusk, who had tane thame selffis to strentthis, cumis now to the feildis. Bot the lord Forbes, the maister of Forbes, Cragiwar, Glenkindie, Echt, Skeyne, and sum utheris, went to the Commitees of Angous and Mernis abefoir the cuming of the marques of Argyll, and the rest keipit thair houffis.

Upone Sunday 21 Aprile, the marques hard sermon in Old Abirdene befoir and efternone, dynit in George Middeltoun's. Thair cam over ane guard out of the toune about 60 muskiteiris and pikoneiris, with tua collouris, ane drum, and ane bag pipe. Thay attendit the marques lodging, fyne returnit bak, and the marques following upone horsbak, to Abirdene.

Johne Kennedy of Kermuk, ane mane covenantar, wes in Aprile first plunderit be Robert Irving, the laird Drumis sone, quhair his best hors and sum armis wes takin fra him; thairefter Sir Johne Gordoun of Haddoche plunderit sum wark hors fra his pure tennentis. He wold eit none of Kermuk's meit; bot baid with Mr Androw Leitchie minifter his table, and lay in the place of Kermuk all nicht. His foldiouris lay in Ellon, who gat meit fra the place, and keft in ane littill stak of his beir for thair hors meit. Thay stayit thair 24 houris, fyne rode thair way.

Patrik Strathachin of Kynnadie, at this famen tyme, wes plunderit and tane captive and had to Kelly, becaus he wold not pay the said Sir Johne Gordoun ane fyne. But fra Kelly he wes transportit to Tolly, and fairlie wan away.

Upone Wedinsday the 24 of Aprile, the marques sent Sir Johne Turing of Foverane quyetlie to Dunnottar commissioner to the erll Marischall. He upone the morne returnit tymlic to the marques with ane ansuer not to his contentment, quhilk bred ane suddant alteratioun.

Now nothing bot plundering of poor menis wark hors, and forfit to redeim thair awin beiftis bak agane by payment of moneyis les or mair, and glaid to

get thame so. Thair wes ane naig plunderit fra the persone of Balhelvie, and another fra the chalmerlane.

Alexander Gordoun of Brafnoir leavis the marques service, and gois to the lord Gordoun, who had few abefoir of the name of Gordoun except James Gordoun of Rothemay, and Johne Gordoun of Park, and wes about 32 hors of all in company. This Alexander Gordoun wes mareit to the proveft Patrik Lellyis dochter, who wrocht upone the lord Gordoun and sum utheris to get the prissoneris out of Auchindoun. By whose persuasioun he rydis, charges Gordoun of Birkinburne, capitane of Auchindoun, to rander him the hous, becaus his father the marques wes fled and away. He anfuerit, he had no warrant fra him to rander his hous, and whill he saw him self he wold keip it; and schortlie schot out sum hagbuttis of fownd, brak ground befor him, bot did no moir skaith. Quhairupone the lord Gordoun returnit bak and left the hous, quhilk wes upone the day of Aprile.

The erllis of Montrois, Craufurd, Niddisdail, Traquhair, Kynnoull, Carnuth, the viscount of Oboyne, and lord Ogilvy, cam in with ane company of hors and fut to Drumfreis in this samen mouth of Aprile; bot did no vassalage, and upone thair awin ressones haistellie returnit bak to Carleill. In the mein tyme James Leslie sone to Johne Leslie of Petcaple, Ruthven, and uther thrie gentlemen, sitting cairlissie drinking behind the company in Drumfreis, war suddantlie takin, had to Edinbrughe, and straitlie wardit in the tolbuith thair of, and thairefter releivit, as ye have heirefter.

Upone Setterday efternone the 27 of Aprile, thair wes 44 soldiouris perten-ing to William Seyton of Schethin, Mr. James Buchane of Auchmacoy, and James Seytoun of Petmedden, who lay in Old Abirdene whill Tuyfday upone the poor people's charges.

Sonday the 28 of Aprile, the marques hard devotioun in Old Abirdene, dynit in George Middeltoun's hous; wreit, all the efternone's preiching, mis-sive letteris. He had ane gaird with ane cullour attending upone him, bot nather drum nor pype as befor. He returnit bak to Abirdene to his lodging.

Upone Mononday the 29 of Aprile, the marques' freindis beginis to gruge and murmur with his delayis, feing his enemeis grow to ane gryte number and his forces daylie decreffing and growing fewer and fewer; and desyrit him haistellie to go to the Mernis and to Angous and brak thair forces, uthernayis thay war all loist. He hard all, and went to ane counfall of war, quhair the marques alledgit, if he fould leave Abirdene and go to the Mernis, then he wes sure the Forbesses and Fraferis and uther Covenanters fould cum and tak

in the toune, and follow him hard at the heilles to the Mernis to his feing perrell and gryte danger ; and declairit he had reffone to delay, in refpect of his hoipis, quhilk wes now liklie to deceave him. For firft, he wes informit moft crediblie be his owne fervitour Johne Gordoun (alias Johne of Bernick), that his Majeftie fould have ane commiffioun at him for raifing of armes, befoir he fould rys ; 2. That his Majeftie fould have in ane army in Scotland about the laft of Marche for his forder affureans ; quhilkis the faid Johne Gordoun be his gryte oath told him, becaus he durft not carie letteris out of England to him, left they had bein intercepted. 3. He had hopes of the lord Forbes and his owne vaffallis of that name and divers utheris lordis and erllis fouth and north to have ryfin als fone as he rais, quhairupone he lay ftill attending thair ryfing. 4. The good opinioun he did conceive of the countrie people both in brughe and land, grevoullie groaning wnder the tyrrany and oppreffion of the Eftaites, lifting men, hors, loan money, levie money, armes, excifes, and fuche like cruelteis, to thair unfeikabill forrow. Upone thir reffones, he faid he had too ratllie ingageit him felf and his freindis, quhilkis he perceavit now had cleirly faillit him, and he knew weil, that he and his freindis wes not abill to give battell to the invinfibill army cuming againft him ; taking the gryte God to witnefs it wes fore againft his will, and if he could fie the left fpark of liklihood or outget, he fould byd it to the laft man.

His freindis heiring this difcours (quhilk wes moft trew) becam forrowfull. Aluaies thay fell upone the nixt beft cours, quhilk wes, feing thay war unhabill to give battell, that the marques fould hold his freindis togidder, and goe with ane fleing army, wait upone the wynges of thair enemeis forces, leive upone thair enemyis countrie goodis, and in tyme of neid to draw to Strathbogie, Auchindoun, or the Bog, to the wyreing of the enemy, and byde a better fortoun if ony help fould cum fra the king for thair releif. This counfall wes approvyn, and, becaus the Southland army wes at hand, thay refolve to meit at Strathbogie with all the forces thay could mak. Bot major Nathaniell Gordoun who wes rebuikit for the herynge prys, as ye hard, mifcontent with this cours, quytis the marques' fervice, and gois to the lord Gordoun, who wold not heir of him ; and fo he leivit be him felf, of whome ye may fie moir heirefter.

Upone Tufday the 30 of Aprile, he wes informit that his fone the lord Gordoun wes in the toune of Banf growing to ane heid ; heirfoir he liftis John Anderfonis tuo cairt peices, and the tuo braffin peices found in Mr. Ro-

bert Farquharis clois, and fent them to Strathbogie, and immediatlie gois to hors for Banf: bot his sone had no sic intentioun as to grow to ane heid against him.

Upone the first of May, Androw Gray wes fent bak from Abirdene to Montros haill and found; bot Patrik Lichtoun wes fent to Auchindoun, to byd with oure Abirdenis prissoneris. And thairwith Sir George Gordoun of Geicht, Alexander Irving younger of Drum, Robert Irving his brother, with about 60 hors, rode throw the Old toun with new quhyte lances in their handis to Strathbogie. The marques left all his freindis in Abirdene, when he rode to Banf, wnder gryte feir, as thay had caus. From Banf he gois to Strathbogie, quhair his freindis met him, and wes ane brave company about 300 hors and 1500 foot. Upone the day of May, Sir Johne Gordoun of Haddoche, Alexander Irving younger of Drum, Sir George Gordoun of Geicht, and principallis of his freindis thair, deallis with the marques to give ordour for his fleing army. He changes resolutioun, feing he wes not abill to give battell. It wes said thay anfuert, "We have schawin our felfis foolisblie, and will leave the feildis schamefullie. We thocht never better of it." Young Drum stayit the marques weil roodlie on going to his hors anes or tuys; quhairat he wes offendit. Aluaies heir thir brave gentlemen pairtis with fore hairtis, and quhairupone mekill forrow fell schortlie thairefter.

The marques rydis in anger upone the morne to Artclach, quhair he wes all night; upone the morne, rydes to Auchindoun, quhilk wes the fevint of May, and immediatlie fetis Patrik Leslie provest, Mr. Robert Farquhar, Alexander and John Joffrayis, and the said Patrik Lichtoun to libertie, who cam to Abirdene with gryter credet nor thay war takin out of it. He feikis about for his owne faiftie, and bydis quyetlie in Auchindoun, quhill ye may sie. Sie also of the incuming of oure Abirdenis prissoneris.

Ye heir how the marques of Huntlie had left the toune of Abirdene, contrair to the expectatioun of many, upone the last of Aprile, leaving his haill freindis within the toune in gryte feir and melancholie of ane Southland army to cum schortlie, as it did; for upone Thuirsdai thairefter, the second day of May, thair cam to Abirdene the lord Burly and the lord Eleho with the men of Fyf, with Perthschire men, the erll of Marfchall and viscount of Arbutnot with the men of Mernis, the erll of Kingorne and lord of Carnegie with the Angus men. Thair cam out of thir four schires about the number of 2000 fut and 400 hors, by baggage men and hors. Thay war weil furneishit with ammunitioun, pulder, matche, ball, muscatis, carribinis,

pikis, fuordis, cullouris, pistollis, puterlinges and uther armes, careing this motto, FOR THE COVENANT, RELIGIOUN, THE CROUN, AND THE KING-DOME. Ilk severall company had thair capitans, commanderis, and officiares, thair trumpettouris and drumis. Thay cam all in goodly ordour of battell, terribill to thair enemeis, and joyfull to thair freindis. Thay took up thair randevous that nicht in the Lynkis and beyond the water at Torry, and fed upone thir awin provisioun, whiche wes careit with them.

The marques of Argile who had cum to Dunnotter, as ye hard befoir, rydis thairfra to the place of Drum, about 400 hors, and cam not into Abirdene with the rest of the army. The erll Marfchall cam not in nather with the Mernis men; bot wes with Argile, who also follout him to Drum. Thair cam also to him the erll of Lauthean and laird of Laeris regiment out of Ireland, about 500 brave foldiouris, with women.

Sir Alexander Irving of Drum wes not at home when Argile and the rest came; bot his lady, and his gude dochter ladie Marie Gordoun and sifter dochter to Argile, wes present. He and his company war all maid welcum according to the tyme. Thair wes uther 500 foldiouris cuming out of Argile to him also; by and attour the haill north wes at his command. He causit schortlie put the ladeis to the yettis, thair haill men fervandis and wemen fervandis also. The ladeis cam out with tua gray plaidis, and gat tua wark naiges whiche bure thame in to Abirdene. The rennegat Irish foldiouris thair-after fell to, and pitifullie plunderit and abusit this noble hous.

Now at the incuming of this army to Abirdene the covenantaris wes no les blythe nor the noncovenantaris wes wo; for the ane factioun croppit the calfey couragioullie, prydfullie, and distanefullie; the uther factioun wes forsit to walk humelie, and to suffer the pryde of thair toun's nightbouris, who rejoisit at thair miserie. Sum fled the toun, utheris convoyit thair goodis out of the way, and ilk noncovenanter did for him self the best maner he could. Howsoever, this army, foot and hors, Hieland and Lawland men, and Irish regiment, wes estimat, bag and baggage, to be about 6000 men, unhappelie raifit by the unfortunat marques of Huntlie's ryfing, to the gryte hurt and wrak of thir north pairtis, as efter ye fall heir, and yit nowayes the marques' fault, as ye hard befoir.

Ye hard of the marques of Argiles cuming to Drum, and of the erll Marfchallis cuming to him, and Irish regiment; whiche regiment leivit upone the laird Drumis victuall and goodis. The marques schortlie removit the tua ladeis and fet thame out of yettis perforce (albeit the young ladie wes his awin

sister dochter) with tua gray plaidis about thair heidis. Thair hail fervandis wes also put to the yett ; bot the ladeis cam in upon tua wark naiges in pitifull maner to New Abirdene, and took wp thair lodging befyde the goodwyf of Auchluncart, then duelling in the toun. Then thir runagat Irish foldiouris fell to, and plunderit the place of Drum, quhairin wes stoir of insicht plenifhing and ritche furnitour, and all uther provisiounn necessar. Thay left nothing which could be careit, and brak down the staitlie bedis, burdis, and tymber wark. Thay killit, and destroyit the bestiall, nolt, scheip, ky, for thair meit. Thay brak wp girnellis, quhair thay had plenty of meill and malt. Thay fand yirdit in the yaird of Drum ane trunk full of silver plait, goldsmith wark, jewellis, chaynes, ringes, and uther ornamentis of gryte worth, and estimat above 20,000 pundis, quhairof pairt wes sein in Abirdene. Thus, thir ladeis being removit with thair fervandis, and all thingis plunderit by thir Irish rogues, then the marques appointit ane capitane with 50 musketeires of thir people to keip this hous, and left tuo peice of ordinance also with them, quhair thay leivit upone the lairdis girnellis and goodis whill thay war removit, and utheris put in thair place, as ye fall heir. Thair wes following the Irish regiment about 51 women with sum young childrein. Thir women wes quarterit in Old Abirdene. Thay gat nothing bot hous roune, for thay receavit weiklie ilk woman out of the girnellis of Drum tua peccis of meill, quhairon thay leivit, and wes punctuallie brocht to the Old toun and payit. Thay had ane capitane over thame to fie thame weiklie payit, and that thay did no wrong. So thir women remanit in Old Abirdene als long as the men stayit in Drum, and when thay removit thairfra, thay removit out of the Old toun without doing ony wrong. Thus, is this auncient hous of Drum oppreffit, spolzeit, and pitifullie plunderit, without ony fault committit be the old laird thairof ; bot onlie for his tua sones following of the hous of Huntlie, and as wes thocht foir against his will also. Aluaies this is to be nottit for the marques of Argyle's first peice of service in this play, without love or respect to his sister dochter or innocencie of the old laird Drum, whair for a whyll I will leave him doubtles in greif and distres.

Upone Setterday 4 May, the erll of Kingorne is establisht governour in Abirdene, haveing ane garrifoun to attend him ; and about tua efternone the army beginis to marche out of Abirdene, and both the tounes sent out and furnesht baggage horssis to follow them. Thay had the viscount of Arbuthnet, the lord Elcho, the lord Burly, with uther capitanes and commanderis of good worth. Thair wes 25 cullouris, cairtpeices, trumpettaris and drumis,

in good ordour. Thay marchit this nicht to Chrystes grein at Wdny, quhair thay lay.

And that famen 4 of May, the marques of Argile, haveing drest the place of Drum as ye have hard, with the erll Marfchall, and Irish regiment, marches from the said hous towardis Kintor and Innerurie, quhair provisioun wes sent out of Abirdene upone both the toune's horffis, and thair they encampit. The innocent old laird Drum cam to thir lordis in humell maner, accompaneit onlie with Mr. Williame Davidfone fchirref depute of Abirdene. He had fum fpeiches with thame, but fand littill comfort. At laft he took his leive, and gat licens to go to Frendracht, quhair his dochter wes mareit to the viscount of Conva or Frendracht.

It is faid, quhill as this army is lying at Innerurie, the marques of Argile fent ane trumpettour with ane letter to the marques of Huntlie being in Strathbogie; bot what it wes or what anfuwer it receavit I can not tell, for the laird Drum and his brother with fum few utheris wes with him in Strathbogie, with whom he appeirit veray joyfull all that day; and upone the morne thairefter he went quyetlie to Auchindoun, as ye have befoir, quhair I will leave the marques.

Upon Mononday 6 May, the army marchit fra Wdny towardis the place of Kelly, whairon thair wes no rooffe bot the wallis stronglie built standing on volt; for the laird duelt in lauche bigging beyde the hous, and had fortfeit the wallis with faill, quhairby men might stand and defend the hous. The laird had fum freindis, fervandis, and tennentis within the hous, weill furnefhit with meit, drink, and all uther neceffar provisioun; and store of annunition, sic as hagbuttis of found, muscatis, carrabinis, fuordis, pikis, pistollis, pulder, ball, and fuche like. He caufit burne wp his awin ftables, barnes, byres, and uther lauche bigging, lest the fame fould be ane fcons or refuge to his enemeis, and at thair approche fshot divers hagbuttis of found and muscatis to hold thame af; who wes also attending the cuming of the marques of Argile and erll Merfchall who cam from Innerurie to Kelly, accompaniet with the lord Gordoun, the lord Frafer, the maifter of Forbes, and divers uther barronis, leaving his regiment of Irishis lying at Innerurie.

The marques feing this hous could not be win bot with effufioun of muche blood fendis ane trumpettour fummonding the laird of Haddoch to rander the hous, utheruys sic as would cum willinglie out and yeild fould have conditionis of thair lives and goodis, and thay who would stand out fould have no mercie. This charge feemit veray strange, and with all Walter Ritcherdfone

his cauoneir lap the wallis of Kelly and stall away to the camp, to all thair gryter greifis that wes within the hous. At last the laird and the rest gois to counfall, quhair his men declairit thay wold byd be him providing he wold schaw thame ane way to stand out, utheruayis thay wold rather yeild now upone conditionis, nor yeild perforce without ony conditionis. The laird of Haddoche wes now put to grite extremetie, and could be no meinis draw thame fra thair opinioun, quhilk doubtles wes thair best, seing ane feirfull army befoir thame and no kynd of apeirans of releif to rais them. Nather wes it wisdome to tak the keiping of ane hous aganes ane army, except thay knew of releif by cuning of ane uther army; uthernayis it is not possibill to no strenth long to stand out, bot at last must yeild. The laird of Haddoche now out of tyme findis his awin folie, and haistellie hingis out ane signe of parlie and callis for his young cheif the lord Gordoun, to whome he offeris to rander his hous upone condition that him self, his men, and fouldiouris within the famen, shold be saif in thair lives, landis, and goodis; whiche the lord Gordoun culd not get grantit. Then he sent for the erll Marischall craving thir conditionis; quhilkis war plainlie refusit, and the maist that wes grantit wes, that he shold rander his hous, cum out with him self and his men to the marques of Argile and lordis and capitanes of the army, and humelie submit them selffis, lyf, landis, and goodis in the will of the Estaites, and ordour of the army. This wes the maist the erll Marischall could wirk, albeit indeid the haill men wan away saif and sound, except sum few, as ye fall heir. The laird Haddoche yeildis to the erll Marischall, being his blood freind and laitlie cum of his hous, upone thir conditionis; bot not to his young cheif, who offerit the same conditionis, quhairat he tuke sum exceptioun, as wes thocht. Now the yettis ar all cassin wp. The laird of Haddoche cums out, and all his fouldiouris yeildis thame selffis, thair lives, thair landis, thair goodis to the marques of Argile and rest of the nobles and commanderis of the army. Thay keipit Haddoche in the camp, and immediatlie fendis in to the tolbuith of Abirdene Johne Logie sone to Mr. Androw Logie miniister at Rayne, Johne and Alexander Gordouns sones to Gordoun at the milne of Kelly, Chalmer sone to Alexander Chalmer of Drynnes, and Dilgarnoch, his fouldiouris, and quyttit all the rest to go home in peace. Then thay set in about 36 fouldiouris to keip the place of Kelly, whiche thay fand weill furneshit to thair handis with meit and drink, quhairon thay fed lustellie, with about nyne scoir chalderis of victuall in his girnellis; for he had keipit wp mekill of thrie yeiris rent to ane darth, and now gat nothing for it. Statelie

wes the plenifhing within this hous, and plefant yardis and planting about the famen.

Now the foldiouris brakis lous, and byrnis wp the baill tennentis bigging of Mekill Kelly for the moft pairt, the bigging of Overhill, and füm biggingis of Thornehill; and uther bigging thay tirrit, tuke down the tymber and maid huttis thair of; and lykuaies brak down and cuttit the plefant planting to be huttis, and diftroyit the grein growing hedges out at the ground. Thay enterit to the haill beftiall, nolt, fcheip, ky, pertening to the laird on his maynes and to his tennentis quhairever thay could be found, eit and diftroyit wp all. The erll Marfchall him felf mellit with fyve or fex fadill horffis of good worth, pertening to the laird of Haddoche. His haill armes within the hous, quhair of thair wes plentie, wes pluckit wp and plunderit. Thair wes not ane lok, key, band, dur nor wyndo left onbrokin down daylie to the poor tennentis, cotteris, and girlfmen, who for feir of thair lives had fled heir and thair throw the countrie fra thair duellingis, and convoyit sic geir as thay could get out of the way. Thay brak down beddis, burdis, almereis and uther tymber wark, and made fyre of the fame.

Thus is this countrie, both on the one fyde and the other, grevouffie oppreffit, and the people crying daylie to God for ane vengeance upone thir cruell covenantis for thair unrichteous warkis, but auchtoritie of the king.

The hous of Kelly wes randerit upone Wednefday the 8 of May with litle feige, and les fkaith, being about tua perfones flayne to the affaillantis; quhair I will ceas whill [afterwards.]

The famen nicht that Kelly wes randerit, the camp rode to Geicht, both hors and foot; bot the fame wes alfo randerit upone the morne, the uynt of May, be the laird of Geicht elder. His fone the young laird efcaipis with tua or thrie, and being weill horfit lap the park dykis and faiffie wan away in prefens of the foldiouris lying about the place, who follouit, bot cam no fpeid to thair gryte greif. The old laird is keipit befide Haddoche, and his foldiouris fet at libertie. Thair is ane capitan with about 24 foldiouris put within the place of Geicht, quhilk wes weill provydit with meit, and drink, and uther neceffares; and quhairin thair wes ftore of ammunitioun, pulder and ball, with victuall in girnellis abundantlie. Thair wes tua foldiouris flayne to the camp but more blood. Sie heirefter of the marques of Argylls removing.

Ye hard befor, how Haddoche had plunderit and takin Patrik Strathachin ane difcreit gentilman, wairdit him in Kelly fyftein dayis. He thairefter fent him to the place of Tolly Barclay, whiche wes takin in be the marques of

Huntlie, and Hew Gordoun maid capitane over 16 foldiouris appointit to be keiparis thairrof. Bot this Patrik Strathachin maid quyet freindship amongis the foldiouris, took the capitane, and keipit the hous manfullie whill the army came; and syne came bravelie out, and gat his hors and arnes agane, quhilk Haddoche had plunderit fra him.

Now as the marques of Argile is at thir houffis, the Irish regiment lay still at Imerurie, of whome ye hard befor.

Upone thair bak, cam to Cromar, Bras, Oboyne, Strathachin, and countris about, 800 Argile Hieland men, quhair thay had in allowans ilk day, to be takin of the countrie, 24 bollis meill, sex fcoir wedderis, and mairtis, with thrie fcoir dolleris of money.

Let the wyfer fort now judge how this poor land is fore opprest by incuming of thir armyes against the kingis auctoritie. Bot I leave thame taking up thair rentis and moneyis. And thay leivit upone the marques of Huntleis landis in Cromar, Glenmuck, and Glentanner, and upone the laird Drumis landis of Cromar, Strathachin, and in the landis of Birs, fra thair cuming thair, quhilk wes upone the day of May quhill the thrid day of June, as ye fall sie heirefter.

Ye hard of the marques of Huntleis going to Auchindoun. Howfone he cam, he fet to libertie Patrik Leslie provest, Mr. Robert Farquhar, Alexander and Johne Joffrayis, and Patrik Lichtoun in Montros, upone Twysday the 7 of May, with gryter credit nor thay war takin. And thay, blyth of this good luck, cam all ryding to Abirdene throw the Old toun couragiousslie, and lichtit in the toun with gryte joy, upone Thuirsdai the 9 of May, about 8 houris at evin.

Upone Setterday 11 May, the lord Gordoun cam in to old Abirdene with his owne domestikis, and lodgit at George Middiltoun's hous; and, upone the morne efter efternoone's sermon, he rode out of the toun agane.

Upone Sunday the 12 of May, Mr. Williame Strathachin, efter fermoun, red out of the pulpit of Old Abirdene the tuo Actis following.

Whair be virtue of ane Commissioun daitit at Edinbrughe the 16 day of Aprile 1644, the Conventioun of Estaites hes appointed vs Archibald marques of Argile &c. cheif commander of the hail forces, hors and foot, to be levyed for the present rebelloun in the north; with pouer also to ws to command in cheif all uther forces in the north during this expedition; and to draw togidder, with advys of the Committee of Estaites that is cum alongis with this army, the hail sensibill men in the north, as wee fall think fitting for the present service. Wee, thairfor, according to that Commissioun and with advys foirsaid, doe heirby require all the heritouris and friehalderis quhat-

fumever (of what superiour so ever thay hold), within the schirrefdomes of Abirdene and Banf, to repair to the toune of Turref against the 16 day of this instant moneth of May be ten a clok in the foirnone, with the best horssis and horfman arnes, bringing also with them 48 houris provisioun; that, by commoun advys, the best way may be thocht upone for the peace and securitie of this countrie. Certefeing by these presentis all and everie heritour and friehalder foirfaid, that fall not appeir at the day and place above mentioned, that thay falbe estimat and used as enemeis to religioun, king, and country. And that none may pretend ignorans heirof, wee ordane thir presentis to be red at all the parochie churches of these schires at Sunday nixt the 12 of this instant; and that everie minister fend to the randezvous, at the day and place above named, a Roll of the hail heritouris and frieholderis names within thair severall parochis, with a testificat that thir presentis war red at thair churchis. Recommending also to the moderator of everie presbitrie within the saidis schirrefdomes to direct to the severall minititeris within thair presbitries ane autentict double of this our ordour with thair moderatouris testimoniall declairing the fame to be fuche, that this our ordour may be the better red and publihit in thair severall churches. And this wee require to be diligentie and cairfullie performed by all haveing entres, as thay will be anseuerable to the Parliament, Conventioun of Estaites, their Committees, or ws thair Commisioner for this effect. Subscrivit with our hand at Innerurie the sext of May 1644.

Sic subscribitur, ARGYLL.

Follouis the uthar Act red out of pulpit.

Edinburch, 12 Aprile 1644.

Forfamekill as George marques of Huntlie, and his adherentis and followeris, viz. Alexander Irving younger of Drum, Robert Irving his brother, Sir Johne Gordoun of Haddoch, Williame Seytoun of Schethin, Williame Innes of Tibbertie, Mr. James Kennedie servitour to the said marques of Huntlie, and Thomas Hay servitour to the said Sir Johne Gordoun, have not onlie refused to joyne with this kirk and kingdome in the Solempne League and Covenant, for reformatioun and defens of religioun, the honor and happines of the king, the peace and faitie of the thrie kingdomes of Scotland, England, and Ireland: bot have now also put them selves in a posture of warr, and, with sum forces collectit togidder, displayit ane oppin baner against the honorable Estaites of this kingdome joyned togidder by solempne oathis and subscriptionis in the said League and Covenant; and, in this rebellious, have already begun to tak his Majesteis good subjectis out of their owne houffis, detein them in fircance, rob and spoyll them of thair goodis and meinis of lyvelielhood, be threatis, oppressionis, and uther violent wayes, to force them to joyne in this insurrection; invade and posses them selfis in frie brughis; compell and induce schires to dishonorabill and disloyall capitulationis and conditionis; and by fals pretenfes of auctoritie and the eis of the subjectis emitted in publict declarationis, quhilk thay caus reid in kirkis and uther publict places, delude and abuse the people; and reproche all the meinis used by this kirk and kingdome, in pursuance of the said happy Covenant, and the endis exprest thairin. Thairfor the Commisioneris of the General Assemblie taking the premissis to thair serious consideratioun, and synding this rebellious conspiracie and insurrection against this kirk and kingdome to be ane haynous offence against God, and ane heighe contempt of all ecclesiasticall and civil auctoritie, and that the famen, in all the particular aggreiving circumstances thairof, is publict and notour thrownt this kirk, according to the example of former tymes in like caces ordaines the said George marques of Huntlie and his adherentis in this rebellious, particularlie above mentionat, to be excommunicat summarlie upone the next

Sabboth the fourteint day of this infant moneth of Apryle by Mr. Johne Adamfone, in the East Kirk of this brughe of Edinbrughe, and that publick intimation be maid of the said sentence upone ane Sabboth day befor none efter fermon in all the kirks of this kingdome, so foone as adverteifment fall cum to them.

Sic subscribitur, A. KER.

Thir tua Actis wes red out of the kirkis of New Abirdene the samen day also, whair, by and attour, intimation wes thair maid of the excommunication of James erll of Montros, erll of Niddifdaill, erll of Traquhair, erll of Carnueth, erll of Kinnoull, James viscount of Oboyne, and lord Ogilvy.

Thir persones had bein excommunicat, efter the same ordour, and for the same caus that the marques of Huntlie and his followeris war excommunicat. Bot sum space befor at Edinbrughe thir lordis wes excommunicat; bot intimation wes not maid heir thair of at oure Old toun church. Aluayes the lord Gordoun cam not to the preiching befor noon to heir his fatheris excommunication intimat; bot cam efternone, fyne rode out of the Old toun, as is befor said.

Upone Mononday the 13 of May, the marques of Argile, the erll Marfchall, the lord Gordoun, the viscount of Arbuthnot, the lord Burly, with divers utheris brave gentlemen, about 100 hors, cam fra the camp lying at Kellie, leaving the lord Elcho behind thame, and cam to Abirdene throw the Lynkis. And following in ane other company thair cam Sir George Gordoun elder of Geicht, John Gordoun his brother german, and Sir Johne Gordoun of Had-doche. Thay stayit in Abirdene, whill upone Wedinsday 15 of May thay war sent fouth to Edinbrughe with ane troupe of hors. Likuaies wes sent with him the Goodman of the Milne of Kelleis tua sones callit John and Alexander Gordouns, Chalmer sone to Alexander Chalmer of Drymmeis, John Logie and Dilgardno.

Upone Tuyfday 14 May, the Provinciaill Assemblie fitis down in Abirdene, quhilk wes prorogat to this day, as ye have befor. The persone of Belhelvie being laft moderatour, as the custum is, preichit this day. The marques of Argyll, the erll of Kingorne with the rest wes thair, quhilk maid wp a fair auditorie. Efter fermon, the bretheren convenit, and with them the said marques of Argyle. Mr. Androw Cant is chofin moderatour to the nixt Provinciaill Assemblie. The said marques no doubt had his owne instructionis to give to this province befor the cuming of the nixt Generall Assemblie; and withall he began to regrait the coldnes of sum of the ministrie, who wold

not boldlie, ilk man out of his owne pulpit, declair the odioufnes of this rebelloun of the Gordouns, and what danger, fchame, and forrow might follow thairupone; quhilk, if ilk miniſter within his parochin had pouerfullie declairit it micht have bein a mein to have ſtayit mony to have ryſin in ſic a deſperate buſſines. Bot withall, he ſaid, it wes to be feirit thair wes ſum of thame ſelfis diſaffected to this good caus, and not ſo found as apertenit. For remeid quhairof he deſyrit the moderatour to voice out tuelf of thair bretheren to ſit with him and the reſt of the noble men at thair Committee, eſternone, and thay to reſave ſum ordour thairfra. Quhairof ane article wes, that Mr. Andrew Cant, now moderatour, ſould this ſame eſternone tak the othes of the haill moderatouris and miniſteris preſent within this diocie in ample forme, that thay war foundlie affected to the good cauſe according to the tennour of the Covenant: 2. That ilk moderatour ſould tak the othes of ſuch miniſteris as wer abſent within his preſbitrie: 3. That ilk miniſter upone his ſuorne aith in all haift ſould condiscend and give wp in Roll wnder his ſubſcriptioun the malignant miniſteris within this diocie or diſaffected miniſteris, according to his knowledge; and ilk miniſter, within his owne parochie, to declair ſiclike be roll the malignant laick perſones within his parochin: 4. To give wp in Roll ilk miniſter the names of ſic perſones as rais with the Gordouns: 5. That ilk miniſter ſould give wp in Roll the names of papiftis, the heritouris, and frie-halderis within his parochin, with a teſtificat that the Act maid thairanent befor wrettin wes publictlie red at thair kirkis according to the deſyre thair-of; and ilk miniſter, befor thay diſſolve, deliver to the ſaidis tuelf miniſteris, callit ane Subcommittee, his awin Roll ſubſcrivit with his hand, to the effect that thay ſould bring theſe Rollis with them to Turref the 16 day of May.

Thir ordouris bred both feir and faſherie to the bretheren of this Aſſembly; bot no remeid. Ilk man began preſentlie to cenſur his parochineris upone the poyntis foirſaidis, maid wp and ſubſcrivit thair Rollis and deliverit thame to the Subcommittee of tuelf miniſteris foirſaidis, to the effect above ſpecifeit, upone Wedneſday the 15 of May eſternone, that thay might keip Turref. And ſo this Aſſembly diſſolvit this ſamen day. Bot remember thay gave wp the names of all excommunicat papiftis within thair parochins alſo in the ſaidis Rollis. Sie heirefter what ſollout upon thir Rollis.

Upone Tuyſday 14 of May, the tua Cartowis wes brocht about fra Montrois to Abirdene be ſea; bot thair wheilles wes hakit and hewin by the Gordouns, as ye have hard. Thair cam alſo tua uther iron cart peices to the ſchoir, quhair thay all war laid on, careit about be thrie boittis. And that

famen day thair cam to Abirdene, out of ane of the parlamentares schippis lying in the road, fix fischer boatis ladnit with muscat, pulder, matche and ball; and ilk boit had nynelcoir muscatis within hir with thair materiallis. Thir waires wes sent a schoir in oure owne fischer boites to the marques of Argile out of the said schip, who had ordour from the said parliament of England so to do. Thir muscatis wes receavit and put vp in houffis to be keipit.

This famen Tuyfday and 14 of May, the laird Dwn directit ane rate of muskiteris to Mr. Williame Lumfden's hous in Old Abirdene, him self and his wyf bothe war excommunicat papistis. Thay fed upone hir expensfis, becaus hir husband wes quyetlie at home and escaipit. Upone the morne scho wes compellit to give 400 merkis (to be quyte of thair cummer) for ane protectioun to saif hir hous onplunderit, and hir tennentis ondiftressit, subserivit by the erll of Kingorne. Befydes, thay plunderit out of the hous sun gunis, suordis, and uther things, and ane ryding naig out of the Loche, or ane wark naig.

Upone Wedinsday 15 May, the marques of Argile, the erll Marfchall, the erll of Kingorne, the viscount of Arbutneth, the lord Gordoun, the lord Burly, cam ryding throw the Old town, about 12 houris, with found of tua trumpettouris, about 200 hors, and set thame selfis for Turreff to keip thair meiting the 16 day of May. Bot the day befor, thir nobles cam over and viseit oure Old town College, about 6 houris at evin; syne returnit back to New Abirdene agane. So thay cam from Abirdene, as is befor said; and, upone Thuirfday the 16 of May, the marques of Argile, the erll Marfchall, the erll of Kingorne, the viscount of Arbutneth, the lord Gordoun, the lord Burly, cam to Turreff. The lord Elcho cam from the ligger, lying at Geicht and Kelly, to this meiting. And siclike thair cam the erll of Findlater, the viscount of Frendraucht, the lord Forbes, the lord Frafer, the lord Banf, with many baronis, heritouris and friehalderis within the schires of Abirdene and Banf. Thair cam also out of the schire of Morray, the laird of Innes, the laird of Grant, the schirref of Morray, and divers utheris gentilmien. Thay met altogidder upone the Inche of Turreff, and wes estimat about sevin hundreth hors and 1300 foot. Thay had ten cullouris, ten drumis, sex trumpettouris with brave capitanes and commanderis, and weil armit fouldiouris. The names of all the friehalderis and heritouris of Abirdene and Banf ar callit be the schirref clerk Mr. Patrik Chalmer in Abirdene af of the Rollis. The burrowis send thair Commiissioneris whiche war within thir tuo schires. The names of absentis wes preceisslie nottit. The moderatouris and ministeris of

the diocie of Abirdene war callit ; and thair compeirit the tuelf minifteris of the Subcommittee, and in thair names producit the names of all excommunicat papiftis, difaffected minifteris, all malignant laick perfonis, the names of fic perfonis as rais with the Gordouns, the names of all heretouris and friehald-eris. Now ilk minifter had givin wp wnder his hand the names of fic perfonis as is abovewritten, and ilk prefbitrie had givin wp wnder thair hand the names of the difaffected miniftrie within thair prefbitrie, and deliverit the famen to the Subcommittee foirfaid, to produce in thair names, quhilk held in thair travellis fra cuming to Turref to this meiting. Thir Rollis being produceit, and all men callit and the abfentis nottit, then thay went to mufter thair men upone the foirfaid Infche eftimat about 2000 hors and foot, as faid is, whiche cam out of the fchires of Abirdene and Banf allanerlie. Efter mufter, thay war all chargeit be found of trumpet not to depairt out of Turref whill upone the morne that thay receive thair orderis ; quhilk being cum, thay mufter agane, and then the marques of Argile in name of the publict gave thame all thankis oppinlie for this thair obedient meiting and conventioun out of the thrie fchires of Abirdene, Banf, and Morray ; warning with all thofe of the two former fchires to be at ane Committee to be haldin in Abirdene upone the 24 of May for taking ordour with the horfmen, footmen, and armes to be leavied, loan money, levy money, and uther taxationis. He declarit likuaies, that thair wes ane generall mufter of the fchires of Abirdene, Banf, and Mernis to be keipit the fourt of June next within the Lynkis of Abirdene, and chargeit thame all to be thair : bot few compeirit, or none at all, that day. So upone Frydday the 17 of May efter none this meiting diffolvit at Turref, and the marques of Argile fent fum troupis of hors to Elgin, chargeing thame to arreift the boittis on thair coaftis, that no boitis fould go to fea whill his forder plefour, feiring the marques fould flie be fea, as he did indeid. In the mein tyme he cam fra Turref to Cullein of Boyne, quhair he foupit with the erll of Findlater his cufing german upone Setterday the 18 of May, quhair I will leave him.

The marques of Huntlie lying quyetlie all this tyme in Auchindoun, and having his owne intelligens how all matteris paff at Turref, he takis occafion and fchortlie leavis this ftrength and quyetlie convoyis him felf to the Bog of Geicht, having in his company James Gordoun of Letterfury, Johne Gordoun fone to Johne Gordoun of Auchinunzie, and Johne Gordoun alias Johne of Bernick ; and takis out of this place fum trunkis of gold and filver, quhairof he had plenty, and fum coftlie rich apparell ; thairefter fendis the

keys to his sone the lord Gordoun with his statelie sadill horffis ; syne rydis the water of Spey, he being cleid in cot and trewis with ane blak bonet on his heid. He cumis to Salterhill, quhair ane Alexander Gordoun duelt, takis ane fleip, directit the said James Gordoun and John of Bernik with his trunkis to Coufie, and to provyde ane boit ; quhair thay fand ane Caithnes boit be chance, schippis the trunkis, and takis the sea schortlie, and landis in Caithnes leaving the marques behind thame in Drany to his owne haserd with John Gordoun of Auchinuzie his sone onlie with him. He leaves ane thousand dolleris with this Alexander Gordoun in his keiping, becaus he could not get thame careit, quhilk he thairefter reveillit and deliverit to the lord Gordoun ; and be moyan of James Gordoun in Kinneddour his sumtyme servitour getis ane boit quiccklie at Coufie, schippis and landis in Sutherland him self, John Gordoun and the said James Gordoun. The boit returnis with the said James, and he gois to his owne hous. The marques with his man speiris for ane ailhous, callis for ane drink, and fendis for Gordoun of Syddra duelling hard befyde. He cumis and lodgit him in his awin hous all nicht. Upone the morne, he with his man rydis to Caithnes, stayis with his consing german Frances Sinckler that nicht, meitis with James Gordoun of Letterfurie and gave him no thankis for leaving of him behind, takis ordour with his trunkis, dismisiss him home, and him self with his man upone the morne horffis and to Strathnaver gois he. Thir calameteis he did patiently suffer for his loyaltie to his maister the king. He boitis at Cathnes and gois be sea to Strathnaver, quhair he remanit fore against his will whill the 4 of October 1645.

Ye hard how the marques of Argyle cam to Cullen upone Setterday. He wold not byde efter supper to take ane bed, bot rode all nicht and cam to the laird of Innes hous in Elgin, quhair he lodgit ; hard devotioun upone the morne being Sondag. The Provinciall Assemblie at this veray tyme hapnit to sit down in Elgyn, whiche Argyle cairfullie attendit, and gave the bretheren sic instructionis to attend the enfewing Generall Assemblie as he did heir at oure Provinciall Assemblie in Abirdene. Bot heiring of the marques of Huntlyis escaip in ane oppin filher boat, he wes heichlie offendit, sent schortlie for the boit men, James Gordoun in Kinnedder, and the said Alexander Gordon in Salterhill ; and befor the Committee in Elgin thay ar severallie fuorne and examinat anent the conveying away of the said marques. Thay all confessit the veritie of his imbarcking and lauding, and who wes with him. Thay wer all callit evill countrie men, and so lettin go ; bot the said Alexander Gordon is ordanit to compeir befor the Committee at Abirdene the 24 of May, and

bring the 1000 dolleris with him, quhilk he did, and had ordour to deliver the dolleris to the lord Gordoun, and so wes lettin go.

In the mein tyme Argile bydis in Elgin thrie days ; and schortlie directis the Irish regiment to tak in Auchindoun, thair to remane, quhair thay had store of provisioun, meit, and drink aneuche in gryt plentie ; fyne leavis Elgin, and returnis bak to Abirdene upone the 24 of May, quhair the said Alexander Gordoun wes orderit, as ye hard.

A litle befor this tyme thair wes fein in the toune of Gellen pertening to the erll Marfchall, within the parochin of Strathachin, ane feirfull unnaturall fyre, quhilk kyndlit of it self, and brynt the bigging of this toune onlie. When the people saw this fyre, thay ran to quensh and stramp it out ; bot quhair it wes quenst bit in ane pairt, it brak wp in another pairt. It brynt wp ane byre with nolt and oxin, none knowing quhairfra it cam. It feinit to be ane prognostick of far gryter fyre raist on this erllis landis.

Ye hard befor how the place of Kelly and place of Geicht war bothe randerit. Thair wes sum bigging brynt to the tenentis about Kelly, becaus the laird, for his awin defens, had brynt wp sum of his awin barnes and byres. He had sex young children within the place, which when it was randerit war all put to the yett saif and found. Freindis took thrie of thame, and uther thrie wes sent in to Old Abirdene for lerning at the scoollis ; bot had not ane penny of thair fatheris estait bestowit upone thame. Bot thir faulles soldiours leivit welthellie upone thair fatheris meinis ; and thair, and in the place of Geicht also, thay distroyit wp all ; and dureing their residens at thir tuo places sat not idill, bot plunderit them both. And first thay tuke out the staitlie inficht and plenishing, sic as bedding, naiprie, veschell caldrouns, chandleris, fyre veschell, quhairof thair wes plentie, kiftis, cofferis, cabinetis, trunkis, and all uther plenishing and armour, quhairof thair wes plentie in both thir houffis, quhilk thay could get careit on hors or foot, bot wes takin away fouth ; togidder with the haill oxin, nolt, ky, hors, meiris, and scheip, quhilkis war upone the saidis maynes of Haddoch and Geicht, and not ane four footed best left that thay could get. When thir commodeteis wes plunderit and spolzeit, then thay began to wirk upone the tymber wark quhilkis war fixt, and thair thay cruellie brak down the wanescot burdis, bedis, capalmeris, tymber wallis, fylring, toome girnellis and the lyk, and maid fyre of all. Thay took out the iron yettis, iron stancheouns of windois, brak down the glassin windois, and left nather yett, dur nor wyndo onbrokin down ; and in effect left thame desolat befor thay removit.

Ye hard befor, of the meiting at Turref, and of the Rollis givin wp be the Subcommittee of the miniftrie of all excommunicat papiftis, difaffected minifteris, and malignant laickis. Ordour wes givin at Turref to James Douglas, maiffer in Edinbrughe, attending this fervice, to fummuond thir perfones, and the marques of Huntlie, the laird Drum, his brother, and remanent folloueris, at the marcat cros of Abirdene, to compeir befor the faid Committee to be holdin thair the 24 of May, to anfuer to sic pointis as wes contenit in his letteris daitit at Turref; quhilk the faid James Douglas ufit at the faid marcat cros upone the 22 of May, whiche wes thocht over fchort and fummar ane charge.

Now Williame Seytoun of Schethin, and Williame Innes of Tibbertie, as folloueris of the marques of Huntlie, both thair houffis pitifullie plunderit, and thair ground fpolzeit, nothing left thame; and Tibbertieis mihe brynt wp be fyre moft cruellie be the foldiouris of the faid army.

Word cam heir of ane gryte overthrow givin to oure Scottis men lying at Morpet be the kingis forces :*—That the erll of Kalandar wes lying at Duns with about 4000 men attending the making of ane army of 16,000 foot and 2000 hors, quhilk wes lifting diligentlie throw all Scotland, to be ane recrew to generall Lesleis army now lying in England at York; to whome cam the erll of Fairfax with 3000 hors and foot, quhilk betuixt thame maid wp ane ftrong army, with help of the erll of Manchester, aganis oure royall king; quhilk wes foughten, Prince Robert routit, and York takin in.

Upone the 24 of May, thair wes ane Committee holdin in the tolbuith of Abirdene be the erll of Kingorne, the lord Forbes, the lord Burly, the lord Elcho, the lord Frafer, the laird Drumnelder, and findrie uther barronis. Thay caufit call in the foirnone the Rollis of excommunicat papiftis; and sic of the marques' freindis as wes at the plundering of the toune of Banf, as ye hard before, and at Montrofs; 3. All sic perfones as rais and affistit the faid marques of Huntlie; 4. Sic perfonis as wes nonfubfcribantis of the Covenant and difaffected to the good caus; 5. Sic as had fubfcrivit and yit difaffected; 6. Sic as wes malignant or reffonit or fpak any thing privatlie or publictie aganis this good caus. Thir fix fortis of people wes givin wp with the difaffected minifteris throwout the prefbitreis and parochins of Abirdene and Banf be the minifteris thame felffis at Turref, as ye have hard; and at Abirdene thir Rollis wes callit. As this wes in doing the marques of Argile lichtis and cumis to the tolbuith, quhair the abfentis wes nottit, and sic as wes present

* On the margin of MS. "Ane overthrow, bot not trew."

ordanit to compeir the morne at 8 houris. The portis ar straitlie watchit nicht and day. All man had entrie, bot none wan out without ane pafs.—Upone Saterdag the 25 of May, ilk perfone compeirand wes compellit to give band wnder the pane of 5000 pundis to compeir befor the nixt parliament, and thair to wnderly the law for thair transgressionis, and for sic as wes to be laid to thair charges, and in the mein tyme to keip the kingis peace; and to this effect they fet caution be band. Sic as nicht get caution, obey it, and wan hame. Sic utheris as could not get caution wes wairdit in the tolbuith of Abirdene.—Sondag thay hard devotioun.—Mononday 27 of May, the erll Marfchall cam in from Dunnotter to this Committee.—Tuyfday thay ar maid burgeffis of Abirdene, sic as the marques of Argile, the lord Burly, the lord Elcho, and gat the wyne liberally.

Wedinfday 29 of May, the toune of Abirdene, in the proveft and balleis name, warnit be touk of drum to convain in the Gray Freir kirk of Abirdene; whair, the fanen day, the proveft, Patrik Lellie, in all thair presenffis maid ane fpeiche, firft purging him felf by his gryte oathe, that he wes faif and frie of ony dilatioun of his nightbouris thair welth, or affectioun to the marques of Argile or ony uther; bot what wes done and dilated wes be the invy and malice of the nightbouris amongis thame felfis. 2. He declairit the marques of Argile his good opinioun he conceavit of the people of Abirdene, taking thame to be war exponit nor thay war indeid. 3. He told, the marques wes to use no rigorous dealling aganis Abirdene; bot that thay fould beir alyk burding with the rest of the burrowis according to thair strentb, and no uthernys, and conforme to the judgment of the next enfewing parliament, quhilk thay fould fie. And becaus the brughe of Dundie had advancit ane thoufand pund firling in this expedition, it wes gryt reffone the toune of Abirdene fould advance alfinekill, upone band that, if the Estaites careit this caus, thay fould be repayit with the annuellis; if utheruayes, thay wold get no payment, yea and beydis thay wold be forfit to len 100,000 pundis firling upone the lyk fort of band. This fpeiche endit, the dean of gild with the burgefis of gild went to confultatioun privatlie amongis thame felfis, and presentlie condiscendit to advance and len ane thoufand pund firling, for the quhilk ilk man frie and unfrie wes foundlie taxt.

Now divers hors troupes daylie cuming from the army lying at Kelly and Geicht; that the erll Marfchall and erll of Kingornes regimentis difbandit; and that it wes apointit, that the marques of Argile's regiment of Argile hieland men fould ly still in Birs, Cromar, and boundis about; that the lord El-

chois regiment of Fyf shuld be still in New Abirdene about 700 foot, with ane troupe of Argile's horfmen ; and that the Irish regiment shuld also disband, as ye have heirefter.

About this tyme and moneth of May, the erll of Lauthean cam to Edinbrughe from England quhair he wes wardit, as ye may fie befor. He gat libertie be exchange of ane uther lord of the kingis, who wes takin be the parliament of England priffoner liknaies.

Ye hard before, how the laird of Geicht, and the laird of Haddoche, John and Alexander Gordouns sonis to Gordoun at the milne of Kellie, Chalmer sone to Alexander Chalmer of Drynmeis, Johne Logie, and Dilgardno, war brocht in to Abirdene. Now, it is said, the laird of Haddoche and the Joffrayis drank togidder be mediatioun of sum freindis, and thay past fra thair part of his fyne. Thairefter, upone the 15 of May thay war transportit fra Abirdene with ane gaird to Edinbrughe, and thair wairdit most schamefullie in thair tolbuith, and straitlie keipit to thair gryt greif and displefour ; quhair I will leave thame amongis thair enemeis handis abyding tryellis. Bot thair wes no agrieans maid betuixt Haddoche and the Joffrayis, as is formerly said.

The hors troupes now daylie are cuning fra the camp to both Abirdenis, leaving the foot army behind thame at Kellie and Geicht, wha also cam upone Thuirfday the 30 of May from these boundis, and quarterit that nicht upone the laird of Balgounyis boundis, callit Thomas Meinzes, a papist, and out of the country for his religioun. Thair that nicht thay lay, whill the uther regiment of the erll of Kingorne's wes removit out of Abirdene, that thay nicht get thair rounne, plundering the ground, and destroying the grein growing cornes, at thair plesour.

Upone Frydday the last of May, thay marchit in to Abirdene and was quarterit thair and in Old Abirdene also. Thair was slayne that samen day be sum of Kingorne's regiment ane callit Johne Martyne, ane laxfisher on Die and servitor to Mr. Mathow Lumsden, and ane uther hurt ; for the quhilke the malfactouris wes aprehendit at the erll of Kingorne's command, and wardit in the tolbuith of Abirdene, but wan frie. And he and his regiment removit out of Abirdene upon Setterday the first of June, efter the toun gat good payment for thair quarteris. And in thair places cam in the lord Elchois regiment consisting of about 700 foot, and ane hors troupe of the marques of Argile's consisting of 60 men, war orderit to ly in Abirdene upon all haferdis in case of ryfing agane in this countrie ; quhilk did littell good, bot wrakit the toun of

Abirdene with thair quartering. Sic men as wes put in Drum pertenit to the erll of Lauthan and laird of Laeris regiment. Thay war removit, and als mony of the lord Elchois regiment war put in thair places at this tyme to keip that hous.

Ye hard how the Committees wes daylie halding in Abirdene. Thay ar curious to try everie manis eftait; and being fullie informit of thair meinis and welth, both in brughe and land, then thay ar fummound to compeir befoir thair Committee in Abirdene, quhair the marques of Argile daylie fat in the tolbuith with the rest, and thair thay defyrit from ilk man of sic ane certan foume, as thay knew thay micht lift or advance to the Estaites, upone band of repayment agane; quhilk if the people did obey, thay war inactit for the samen; and if thay disobeyit, no more bot sending out pairtyis to plunder thame, at the leift to put thame to the horne. Thus both ministeris and laickes wes not spairit that had ony moneyis. And sic as was not actit befoir the Committee wes urgit in Abirdene to subscribe ane band callit ane Blind band, quhair ilk man wes oblegit to len the Estaites sic ane foume blank, the terme of payment blank; or uthernayes to becum cautioneris for the Estaites to ony uther man who had money, if thay wantit money of thair awin to len, for sic ane foume blank, the terme of payment blank, and the Estaites to be oblegit to releive thame of thair cautionarie. Thus sic as had moneyis wes forsit to len out the samen without hope ever to get repayment bak agane. And sic as had no moneyis upone bank, yit responfall and powerfull besyde, is compellit to becum cautioneris for the Estaites to sic as had moneyis; and yit thay knew not how mekill thay war cautioneris for, nor whome to thay war oblegit, nor what wes the terme of payment. By whiche meinis the kingis subiectis ar brocht wnder sic conditionn that thay knew not what to do, nor how to leive, feing thair menis tane daylie fra thame, quhilk they had maid fore travell for, to the impoverishing of thame felffis, thair wyffis, and barnes; and nather covenanter nor noncovenantor, minister, nor country men, wes spairit. Quhilk doubtles wes the just judgement of God for begining sic a covenant with oppin rebellious aganes so good and gracious a king; and surelie thair was mony covenanteris that privatlie wislit it had not bene begun, and grevoullie murmurit aganes thir proceedings; bot thay durst not speik nor yit complane.

Thair wes mony actis maid befoir Argile depairtit at this Comittees; amongis whiche it wes enactit, that he sould have 18,000 merkis for inbringing of the marques of Huntlie to the Estaites quick or deid, and als mekill for inbringing

of the young laird Drum ; and sic uther founnes for his brother, young Geicht, Nathaniell Gordoun, and divers utheris perſones who followit the ſaid marques.

Thir thingis done, the marques of Argile, upone Frydday the laſt of May, took his leive of Aberdene, quhair all this tyme he wes lodgit in the proveſt Patrik Leſleis hous moſt honourable. And when he went to hors, he wes convoyit with nobles, barronis, burgeſſes, hair heidit for the moſt pairt ; ſo heichlie wes he in thir dayis exalted, litle inferiour to ane king ; who promeſit alſo to retorne bak to Abirdene to the gryte Committee apointit to be halden the twenty fourt day of July. And he went that nicht to Dunnotter, leaving ordouris behind him for holding of Committees, for ingathering of men, and money, and horſſis, and victuallis, to be ſent to oure army in England. So that ſic victuall as wes left ouplunderit, eittin, and diſtroyit, wes ſchippit heir and thair, throw all thir north pairts ; ſo that nather covenant-er nor noncovanter thair girnellis wes ſpairit : bot the covenant-eris had condition of payment from the generall commiſſare Johne Denhame of aucht merkis for the boll, quhairas thay keipit wp thair victuall, looking for ten pund the boll fra the countrie people. The juſt judgement of God upone the covenant-eris.

About this tyme the maſter of Banf, the lord his father being in Edinbrughe, unhappellie hurt ane ſerjaunt who wes wrongonſlie plundering his fatheris boundis, quhairupone follouit that his hous of Raitty wes pitifullie plunderit and abuſit, and his girnellis brokin wp, and victuall diſtroyit. The maſter him ſelf fled and durſt not be ſein in the countrie. Quhilk wes no doubt greivous to his father now ſummoundit over to the parliament and attending the ſamen, and ſeing his hous and ground ſo fore oppreſt ; quhilk wes done be foldiouris of the Iriſh regiment.

Our ſoueraigne lordis ſeſſioun ſat not down in Edinbrughe the firſt of June ; bot in reſpect of thir troubles wes continewit to the firſt of November, quhair- by the kingis leiges wes fruſtrat of juſtice this ſeſſioun. Yet inferiour courtis ſat daylie after the old maner and began the firſt of June.

Ye hard befor of the incuming of the foot army from Geicht and Kelly, leaving aluaies bothe houſſis weil manit for keiping of the ſamen. Thay cam in with ſleing cullouris, and trumpettouris, and drumis, in good ordour, with thair cannonis, ammunitioun, and cairt peices, and uther armes. Bot thair wes no cannonis. Aluaies both brughe and land wes plaguit to furneiſh thame baggage hors from the ſoirſaidis boundis to Abirdene, and from that ſouth.

Now the Iriſh regiment pertening to the erll of Lauthean and laird of Laeris

refolvit to cum to Abirdene to plunder the famen, except thay gat good payment of their wages promittit to thame befor thay cam out of Ireland, and that whidder the Fyf regiment lying in Abirdene wold or not. This regiment be directioun had bein at Turref, Banf, Auchindoun and uther pairtis in the countrie, and now wes cum to Drum. The toune of Abirdene, heiring of the refolutioun of this rafcall merciles regiment, went fchortlie and condiscendit to lift amonges thame felffis 20,000 pundis, and to len the famen to the proveft, bailleis, and thefaurer of Abirdene, who be thair band in name of the Eftaites becam obligit to repay bak agane the faid foume to the toune of Abirdene, to be divydit amongis thame, ilkane for his awin pairt. This band being maid, and the moneyis liftit, the famen wes deliverit to Mr. Robert Farquhar to be diftribute be him according to his ordour. And firft he payit to the Irish regiment now lying at Drum, upone the thrid day of June, being about 800 brave footmen by thair commanderis' 4000 merkis. Efter the recept quhairof, thay took the heiche get fra Drum south. By and attour the toune and countrie furneflit hors to carie thair baggage which cam by fea to Abirdene, and fent thair wyfis out of Old Abirdene, which had lyein beir fea the day of May, to overtak thame at Fettercarne. And fo Abirdene wes weill quyte of this Irish regiment with the reft, fuppofe upone thair awin expenffis; and no regimentis wes left, bot the lord Elchois regiment of Fyf men, in Abirdene, and ane regiment of the marques of Argile's hieland men, callit the Clengeris, who lay in Birs, Cromar, Glentanner, Glenmuk, Abirzeldie, Oboyne, and uther places about; quhair indeid thay clengit all fra thair cuming thair which wes upone the day of to the firft day of July thay depairtit, leaving onlie behind thame ane capitane with four fcoir men. This regiment of Argile men wes comptit 800 footmen with thair commanderis. Thay fpairit not covenantar, nor noncovenantar, miniſter nor laick; the haill countrie people fled that could fle, and left thair houffis defolat. Thay plunderit and ſpolzeit the hous of Oboyne, and hous of Abirzeldie with the ground. Thay ſpolzeit and plunderit the haill Birs, Cromar, Glentanner, Glenmuk; and left naither hors, nolt, ſcheip, ky, nor fourfooted beift, in all theſe brave countreis, nor victuall, cornes, goodis or geir, that thay micht lay thair handis upone. And ſeing thay could not leive longer in theſe herryit boundis, thay gat ordouris, and removit hame over agane upone the foirſaid firſt of July, leaving onlie ane of thair capitanes with fourſcoir men. Bot this vengans whiche fell in thir countreis upone the covenantaris and miniſteris wes doubtles the juſt judgementis of God for begining ſic a play againſt thair royall

king; for thay war compellit to furneish out trouperis and footmen upone thair awin expensis, allweill as nonecovenanteris. Thay behovit to pay thair levy money, loan money, taxationis, and to lend money to the Estaites or becum cautioner thairfor, by and attour this grevous plundering of thair goodis and geir be merciles foldiouris; quhilk doubtles thir covenantis from thair bartis lamentit, and fore repentit the begining of this covenant, never looking to haif sufferit the sinairt thairfor as thay did whill thay war all drawin in ane hois net, fra the quhilk thay culd not flie, nor now durst speak aganis the famen, nor give ony disobedience, wnder the pane of plundering.

Ye heir of the lifting of 20,000 pundis out of Abirdene, quhairfor thair wes sent to the Irish regiment lying at Drum ane thousand dolleris at 4000 merkis. And siclyk thair wes payit out thairfor to the toune's people the quartering of the erll of Kingorne's foldiouris during thair residence in Abirdene, and what wes over to ly in Mr. Robert Farquharis handis. Thus Abirdene payit first aachtein thousand merkis, and now lent tuentie thousand pundis, (bot the Lord send thame good payment), and this by and attour the vexatioun, and quartering of the marques of Huntleis freindis and followeris, as ye have befor.

Ye hard of orderis givin out at Turref for ane generall muster to be holdin in the Lynkis of Abirdene upone the fourt of June out of the schires of Abirdene, Banf, and Kincardin, or Mernis; bot this day wes slichtlie keipit and verray few convenit. The caus of this conventioun wes said to be for making wp the erll Marfchall and lord Gordoun's regimentis compleit.

Gryte preparatioun south and northe for raising of the recrew to generall Lesleis army in England; and that the erll of Kalandar wes lying at Kelfo with 4000 men intending thair to collect ane army of 16,000 foot and 2000 hors to marche into England, quhilk with Lesleis army will be 40,000 men, for rigging out of the quhilk this poor countrie wes cruellie opprest. Utheris reportis that his army wes devyfit to tak in Newcastle, and not to be ane recrew. Sie heirefter when he took get.

Upon the of June the Generall Assemblie sat down in Edinbrughe. Mr. James Bonar minister at Monyboll in Galloway is chofin moderatour. No commissioner cumis fra the king. Thay nocht the les gois on. The ministrie of the schires of Abirdene, Banf, Morray, Narne, Innernis haid ordouris to present befor this Assemblie in wreit the names of all sic perfonas as rais and assilit the marques of Huntlie, ilk minister within his own parochyn; quhilk thay did. Quhairupone ane Act of the Generall Assemblie wes maid ordain-ing ilk minister within his owne parochin to caus thir perfonis mak publict

repentans upon the stool, for this thair ryfing with the said marques ; or utheruayes to excommunicat them for thair difobediens, and this to be done both in brughe and land. Thair wes divers utheris Actis, and ane Assemblie indictit to be haldin at Edinbrughe the last Thuirfday of May 1645, and so dissolvit. Bot thair extreme Actis got no obediens.

Upone the first Tuisday of the moneth of June, being the fourt day of the said moneth, oure Parliament sat down in Edinbrughe, wanting the king or his viceroy, as depending from the last parliament in anno 1641. The erll of Lauderdale is chofin president of this parliament. Sindry Abirdenis men wes callit, sic as Mr. Alexander Davidson, Mr. Alexander Reid, Mr Patrik Chalmer, Mr Johne Chalmer, Thomas Nicolson, Ritchard Alschoner, George Gordoun, George Morifoun. Aluaies thay war all ordanit be Parliament, with sic uther as had set caution to compeir befor the Parliament, that thay sould anfuir befor the Committee at Abirdene the 11 of July nixt, thair to abyde tryell and censur. Bot the Committee wes adjornit to the 25 of July, for caussis moveing the Parliament, be proclamatioun at the cros of Abirdene. And that samen day Johne Denham generall commissare to the collectiouns rode southe to Edinbrughe in haist. Sie the ryfing of this parliament.

Old Abirdene, with certaine heritouris lyand about the same, is ordered to furnishe out ane horsman and armes, called ane trouper, to the lord Gordoun ; and the bailleis ordanit to pay for the toune's pairt of the said trouper fyftie tua pundis or thairby ; and to collect af of the heritouris of corne feild landis lyand about the foume of makand wp in the haill nyne scoir sex pundis xij s. iij d., and to pay the samen vnder the pane of plundering. And to that effect, upone the 8 of June, quarterit upone the poor toun ane troupe of horsmen, whill the moneyis wes payit. The Old toun bailleis taxt thair owne toune, and advancit the rest out of thair awin purs, whill thay collected in the samen, as is formerlie said ; and so this troupe wes schortlie removit. None spairit ; and who refusit thair orderis, nothing bot sending out pairteis upone thame to leive upon thair rentis, and goodis, without auchtoretie or law fra the king.

About this tyme, thair went out of the lord Elchois regiment lying in Abirdene ane hors troupe, consistig of 60 hors, and 60 foot musketeiris, down to Haddoch and Geicht, leiving thair, and upon the countrie thairabout idlie, but doing of any good service ; and spairit not to tak thair meit alweill from noncovenanter as covenanters, daylie oppressing the kingis leiges, and feiding thair horffis in the plesant orchardis and yairdis of the saidis houffis.

Upone Sondag the 9 of June, being Witfonday, ane imprintit Act of Committee, efter sermon, red out at our kirk dur in Old Abirdene, chargeing all heritouris, fewaris, gentilmen, who had fadill horffis within aucht scoir poundis of price, to bring them to the Lyukis of Abirdene the 21 of June nixt, quhair thay fould be comprysit be indifferent men, and payit for, to serve the trouperis within this schyre. It wes also publishit throw the rest of the parochins within the diocie. Sum compeirit, and litle done that day.

Now in this moneth of June thair is divers foot companeis and hors troupes fending fouth, making wp the erll Marfchall and lord Gordoun's regimentis, and that with gryte diligens.

The covenantur alsweill as noncovenantur is compellit to furneish out foot and hors, loan money, levie money, taxationis, lening of money, subfcriving of the Blind band, and so furth; quhairin if thay falzeit, then pairteis to be sent out and leve upone thair estaites; quhilk seinit to be the just judgementis of God aganes the covenanteris, begynneris of this bargaine aganes thair royall king, quhairof doubtles thay had grite repentans, if thay could mend it.

Thair wes ane fight about Morpet, quhair divers of our Scottis foot foldiouris wes overcum by the Banderis, strippit out of thair clothis and armes, and sent hame naikit, about this tyme. And that in another skirmish about York, major Bellenden with about 15 foldiouris wes killit to generall Leslie.

The toune of Edinbrughe, for causis moveing thame, causit transport aucht peice of cannon out of the castell, and plantit thame upon the calsie, in the beginning of June, at the gaird hous betuixt the Cros and the Trone.

Ye hard befor, how the marques of Argile rode fouth. It wes said he wes the wors thocht of for missing the marques of Huntlie ontakin prisoner.

Upone the 15 of June, Alexander Irving younger of Drum, Marie Gordoun his ladie, Robert Irving his brother, Mr Alexander Irving sone to Johne Irving of Auchtamfard, and Robert Irving toune's officiar, with tua gentilwomen attending the young ladie, schippit quyetlie about Fraferbrughe, and to the sea go thay; bot his ladie fore trublit with the sea seiknes, as the rest wes, thay unhappellie landis in Caithnes within tuo myllis to Weik, quhair ane Committee hapnit to be sitting. Thay ar tryit, and takin be Frances Sinclair sone to the erll of Caithnes and second and thridis of kin with this young lady Drum, and all wairdit togidder in the castle of Keishe. As lykuaies he sent word to the Generall Committee of Estaites or Parliament now sitting at Edinbrughe that he had takin thir personis prisoneris; quhairat the Estaites wes mervalous blyth for getting suche a ritche pray, who gave ordour for thair

transportatioun, as ye fall heirefter fie. Bot heir it is to be wonderit at, how unnaturall this Frances Sincklair wes, to go tak and aprehend his blood-freind, and hir husband, with his few followeris, who in a maner had tane schelter and protectioun of him in his countrie in the tyme of thair pitifull distres; bot rather he nicht have advertist thame to go agane to the sea and do for thame selffis, whiche unkyndlie he did not, albeit it flood to the perrell of the gentlemenis lyves, becaus he hoipit to get payment of 18,000 merkis for taking of young Drum, 9000 merkis for his brother, 3000 merkis for Mr. Alexander Irving, and 1000 merkis for Robert Irving, as wes promitted be the Committee of Estaites. Thus, this miserabill man looking to this worldlie pelf, forgot his honour and his blood, to the gryte discomfourt and greif of thir honorable personis, as ye may fie. It is trew the lord Forbes receavit good payment from the Estaites of 3000 merkis for taking of Irving of Lentrurk, and warding him in the tolbuith of Abirdene, quhair Alexander Graden servitour to the laird Drum wes also wardit; all for ane cause.

Upone the 11 of June, Lues Gordoun thrid sone to the marques cam fra his sifter the ladie Haddingtoun to Abirdene, and fell in companie with the lord Gordoun his brother, whom he maid collonell to his foot company.

Now, divers companeis of hors and foot sending fouth vnder the erll Mar-schall and lord Gordoun's regimentis to compleit thair numberis.

Edinbrughe is vnder gryte feir, and sum cannonis taken out of the castell, and plantit anent the gaird hous, as wes said befor.

Now, pairteis setting out daylie upone covenantaris alfwieill as noncovenantaris, to furneish out hors and foot, loan money, leavie money, airmes, and all uther thingis, according to the ordour set down be the Committee at Abirdene; utherwayis thir pairteis to ly feiding upone thair estait and goodis, both nicht and day.—The just judgementis of God upone the covenantaris who began thir vexationis; and doubtles thay fore repentit now, suppose thay durst not schaw it.

Upone Mononday 17 June, the maisteris in Old Abirdene wer laureat, and the New toun maisteris long befor, whiche usit not to be laureat quhill Lambes, for feir of thir troubles.

The lord Gordoun strictlie chargit be the Estaites of Parliament not to reeave in his regimentis any of siche as wes at Banf or Montros, or ony landit gentilman that rais with the marques his father, except sic commoun people as had no good to tyne.

Upone Sunday 23 June, efter foimonis fermoun, Mr. Williame Strathauchin

minister at Old Abirdene maid intimation, out of pulpit, of the excommunication of the erll of Montrois, the erll of Cranfurd, the erll of Niddisdail, the viscount of Oboyne, the lord Heres, and lord Ogilvy, for braking out on oure borderis in serving the king; and that thay war all excommunicat be ordour of the Generall Assemblie throw all the kirkis of Edinbrughe, and ordanit to be intimat throw all the churches of Scotland.

About the last of June, the erll of Kalandar marchit foruward from Kelfo with ane goodlie army, both on hors and foot, touardis England.

Upone the first of July, the Argile foldiouris removit out of Glentanner, Cromar, Bras, and boundis about, whiche thay had altogidder ipolzeit; and home go thay except onlie ane capitane and 80 men, who also schortlie followit.

Word cam of ane gryte battell foughten betuixt Prince Robert, The erll of Manchester, generall Leslie, and the erll of Fairfax; quhair muche blood wes fched; the viscount of Dudop fore bruifit, quhairof he deit, and his corpis brocht to Scotland; that York wes randerit to the English and not to the Scottis, quhilk prelagit ane nationall querrell betuixt the tuo nationis. And the same day this battell wes foughten, being the second of July, thair wes hard throw all thir pairtis the noys of ane cannon schot, terribill to heir; and quhilk wes thocht no schot, bot ane advertement fra God, as may be weill sein.

Thair cam out ane prynted paper declairing the caussis of ane publict fast, quhilk coppeit is thus:

Causis of a solemne Fast and Humiliation to be keipit, by ordinans of the lait Generall Assembly, upone the first Sabbath of July nixt, in this instant yeir 1644; and the Thuirfday nixt immediatlle following.

1. A not anfueraill walking to our Covenant with God; for former zeal is wanting in the best, and many who feimed foruward ar now becom either neutral, or secret wndermyneris, or avowit adversareis and apostatiss.

2. A great guiltines lyeth on this land, that temporizing enemeis, especiallie minisleris, ar receaved too suddantlie into the Covenant, who mynd nothing bot thair owne endis.

3. Although it hath pleifit the Lord of his frie love to multiplie upone this natioun unparrallded favouris in the plenty of treuth and peace, notwithstanding of all the secreit conspiracis and oppin violences of enemeis bothe within and without, and that upone so esie a rate in comparifoun of our deir bretheren about ws who ar swyming in blood for purchessing and attayning unto the like and the same pretious treuth and peace; yet fuche is oure monstuous ingratitude, that the hail land is overflowed with ane speat of formalitie, and profanitie, as appeireth by oure gros unbeleif, manyfold othes, sabbath brakings, oppreffiounis, uncleynnes, drunkinnes, and uther synis of all fortis

against the law of God and oure Covenant ; for the whiche gryt wrath is thretned and imminent, and we have juft reffone to fear a deipar draucht of that coup then oure bretheren and neighbouris have taifted of.

4. We have mater to fupplikat the God of hevin to blis and proffer all meinis ufit and intendit for the eftablifhing of this work among oure felfis, and advanceing thairof in our neighbour kingdomes, fuche as Parliamentis, Affembles of divynes and Committees from them, and armyes alreddy in the feildis and going to the feildis.

5. Becaus of the unhappie and lamentable divifion between oure king and his kingdomes, begun and fomented by malignantis, delinquentis, jefuitis, papiftis, and unnaturall countrymen, wee have gryte reffone to wraffle with God (who hath the hairtis of kingis in his owne hand), that he wold deliver our king from ther company and counfall, and fill his hairt with love of reformation, and thocht of love and peace tonardis his loyall fubjectis.

6. That oure gracious Lord wilbe pleifit to turne the troubles and commotionis not only of thir thrie kingdomes, bot alfo of all nther kirkis and kingdomes els qubair, to the accomplifhing and fulfilling of all the defires and wiffis of God's fanctis concerning the advancement of the kingdome of the Sone of God, and the utter rwine of that man of finn and his kingdome.

Sic fubfcribitur,

A. KER.

Printed at Edinbrughe, by Evan Tyler, printer to the Kingis moft excellent Majeftie, Anno Domini 1644.

This faft wes appointit to be keipit the firft Sabbath of July, and Thuirfday thairefter, as ye have hard. So heir in Old Abirdene, upone the fevint of July, we had ane faft, entering the church be nyne houris, and continewit praying and preiching whill tua houris. Efter fermon, the people fat ftill heiring reiding whill efternone's fermon began and endit, whiche continewit till half hour to fex. Then the prayer bell rang to the evning prayeris, and continewit whill feven. Thus wer the people wyreit with fafting and praying wnder cullour of zeall, quhilk rather appeirit ane plane mokrie of God. So Thuirfday thairefter the like faft keipit heir. The king and his posteritie prayit for, the quein prayit for ; bot no prayer to confound the armyes raift againft him, bot rather prayit for thair good fucces. Strange to fie fic faftis and prayeris !

Upone the bak of this humiliatioun, and about the 12 of July, thair cam word to Abirdene, that generall Leslie, with affiftans of the erll of Fairfax and the erll of Manchester, growing to ane army of about 38,000 foot and hors, quhairof Leslie had preffit many out of Yorkfhire, lying now at the feige thair of, fore againft thair willis ; aluaies Prince Robert heiring of this, cumis with ane brave army of hors and foot nothing inferiour to his enemeis to raife this feige ; and upone Tnyfday the 2 of July, that day, battell wes foughten, as ye have [before.] The victorie, with gryte blood, inclynit to the Parliamentis fyde, and

Prince Robert feirfullie routit, as wes publictlic declairit out of oure pulpit be Mr. Williame Strathauchin, faying, the Lord prevenit oure fasting by giving oure army the victorie befor oure humiliatioun, and that the army, the same day of oure fast, wes giving thankis to God for thair victory. Howsoever it wes, it is reportit that generall Leslie wes not occasioun of this victorie, becaus he fled the battell to Lewis, 18 myllis fra the army; and none of oure Scottis army baid except thrie regimentis, ane wnder the erll of Lyndfay, another wnder Sir David Leslie, and the third wnder collonell Laumfden, who fought it out stoutlie. York randerit to the erll of Fairfax and the erll of Manchester, upone conditioun that no Scottis man sould enter within the same; and Sir Thomas Fairfax is maid governour. Thair wes store of moneyis sent out of the toun to the Scottish army, quhairby thay sould have sum content and depart. Leslie wes evill thought of be the English for this dayis service; and sum thocht thay war now beginning to lichtlie oure Scottis, tending to ane nationall querrell. Thair wes blood on both sydis, and prissoneris taken, amongst whome the viscount of Dudop wes ane, who deit, and his corporis brocht about be licens to Scotland, to be bureit amongst his honorabill antecessouris.

It is said Prince Robert rebukit the erll of Newcastle, then governour of York, and generall King both, in whome the king had too muche confidens, for thair slaw service at this fight, and that thay war moir given for gathering of gear unjustlie nor for the kingis honour. Thay feirit them selfis, schippit at Skarrißbrughe quyetlie with abundance of moneyis, and to Hamburrie go thay. Prince Robert departis his awn wayis, and generall Leslie returnis to Newcastle, quhair the erll of Kalander cam also, to beseige the samen be land; and ten of the parliament schippis cam in to the ryver mouth to beseige it by sea, so that no men nor provisioun sould cum that way. Sie heirefter.

Oure Parliament establishis an constant Committee of Estaites to sit in Edinbrughe for reulling of the country, prorogatis the Parliament to the 8 of Januar 1645, but warrand or commissioner fra the king; and upone the day of July dissolves, quhilk had sittin sen the 4 of June.

The Committee appointit to be haldin at Abirdene the 11 of July is, by opin proclamation at the mareat cros, prorogat to the 25 of July nixt.

Ye have hard befor, how the erll of Montrois wes hard with the erll Argile anent sum speiches allegit spokin be Mr Johne Stewart, for the quhilk he wes execute. Follout, Argile interceptis sum letteris, which Montrois had sent to the king; quhairupone him self with the lord Neper, the laird of Keir, and laird of Blakhall ar wardit in Edinbrughe. The lord Sinckler brakis wp

Montrois trunkis, and careis letteris to the Estaites. He is brocht befor the Committee at Edinbrughe. He is more strietlie over watchit. He, with Neper, Keir, Blakhall is fummoundit to the Parliament as incendiareis and plotteris. He is countit ane of the 5 incendiareis be Act of Parliament. Montrois wreit is fra the castell to the king, being in Edinbrughe, ane missive of muche importans, how he, Traquhair, Neper, Keir, Blakhall is handlit befor the Parliament. Thay ar fet to libertie. Thay ar trublit as incendiareis befor the Parliament and continewit. Montrois rydis to the king, bot he had no pre-fens. He rydes agane to the king. Intimationis of the excommunication.

Montrois by thir deidis and divers utheris wes grevoullie vext by Argile and Estaites, quhair of he wes the ring leidar, and wes forsit to fle his native countrie to the Kingis Majestie for redres. And efter he had schawin his mynd ampie to his Hines, he thoct wyflie upone the famen, and fand thir Estaites had maid the marques of Huntlie to fle the countrie liknaies, and his hail loyall subiectis in Scotland opprest pitifullie wnder the pretext of religioun, quhilk his Majestie mantaned, viz. the trew Protestant religioun, with his just and sacred auchtoritie, the fundamentall lawis and privileges of Parliamentis, the peace and friedome of the opprest and thralld subject, as ye may fynd in Montrois Declaratioun; and confidderit, if the marques of Huntlie had cum in to the Estaites and joynit his pouer with thairis, he wes liklie to lois his royall auchtoritie over this natioun.

The king, haveing thoct upone thir and divers utheris groundis, makis the erll of Montrois Marques, and gives him his letteris patent to be Livetennand Generall of Scotland, who gladlie wes acceptit be Montrois and faithfullie profecut, as ye have heirefter. The king furneshis him about 1500 Irish brocht wp in Waft Flanderis, expert soldiouris, with ane yeires pay. Amongst whome, Allafter M'Donald wes ane valiant capitane, borne in the Isles, fled Argile's tirrany, who had wardit his father and his tuo bretheren, and takin thair landis and possessionis fra tham; a man resolvit to revenge thir injureis aganes Argile if he micht, and glaidlie took this occasioun to haferd with the marques of Montrois in this service, who wes no les glad of his service and assistans.

This mightie Montrois, haveing gottin the kingis patent to go upone the covenanting rebellis of Scotland with fyre and fuord, and ather to bring thame wnder subjection and obediens, or utherwayis to distroy thame all, thair lyfis, landis, and goodis; he, I say, gives ordour to this Allafter M'Donald or Maister M'Donald to schip his soldiouris, and land in Ardimurchan, ane Iland be-

longing to Argile, and distroy his countrie, and promeisit to meit him in Scotland ; and likuayes gave ordouris to this capitane of his carcage and travellis whill thay met, being confident that the king had sum good subjectis in Scotland. McDonald takis the sea, and, about the 8 of July, landis in the foirfaid Iland of Ardimurchan, plunderis the haill goodis and geir, killis the inhabitantis, and burnis the haill countrie, takis in ane strong castell, and manis the famen with provisioun necessar. Thairefter he takis in another Iland and castell thair of, burnes, killis, and plunderis all.

Argile, now being in Edinbrughe and heiring of this buffines, haistlie provydis sum parliament schipis and sum of oure own Scottis schippis to keip the feyis, that he sould not escaip ; and him self cam in be land with ane army, that he sould not win away that get. Bot this wys and valiaunt McDonald, heiring of his preparatioun, gives ordour to keip thir tuo strong castellis to his use ; syne suddantlie schippis and landis in the Iyll of Sky, saillie merchis thairfra into Kintail, Abirtarf ; wreit to the Committee of Morray, then sitting at Old Erne, ane charge, with ane fyrie cros of tymber, quhairof everie point of the cros wes scamit and brynt with fyre, commanding all maner of man within that countrie to rys and follow the kingis livetennand, the lord marques of Montrois, wnder the pane of fyre and fuord. The brughe of Innernis wes wnder gryte feir. Aluayis he past by, did no wrong, bot took thair meit and merchit into Badzenocht. The Committee of Morray haistlie writtis to the Committee of Abirdene, and sendis the same fyrie cros to thame, quhilk thay keipit ; syne wreittis to the Committee of Edinbrughe, who send ordour that Morray, Ros, Sutherland, Caithnes, sould be in armes ; and that proclamationis suld be maid at the paroche kirkis and marcat crossis within the schires of Abirdene and Bauf, that all maner of man betuixt 60 and 16, hors and foot, sould be in thair best armes at thair randevous in Abirdene upone the 11 day of August ; and that the schires of Kincardin, Elgyne and Forres sould have thair randevous likuayes heir the 14 of August. Thir proclamationis wes printed and publihit diligentlie.

Heir ye may sie the inbringing of thir Committees wes to hold out the king, for nather he nor none in his Majesteis name could licht in ony pairt of this countrie bot advertementis past to rais wp all maner of man in armes to mantayne thair Covenant against thame that socht thair overthrow ; quhair I will ceas whill [hereafter].

In this moneth of July, Quein Mary schippit and past to France, quhair scho wes royallie intertynneit.

Upon the 24 of July, the lord Elcho and lord Burly returnit to Abirdene, to whome cam the erll Marſhall, the erll of Fyndlater, the viſcount of Arbutnet, the viſcount of Frendracht, the lord Fraſer, the lord Carnegie, with ſindrie barronis and gentilmen, who held thair Committees in Abirdene thair tyme about ; bot the lord Burly conſtantlie ſat as preſident. Argile, as he promeſit and wes expectit, cam not to this Committee. Mr. James Baird directit by the Eſtates attendit, who gave no good counſall for the countrie, as wes thoct.

This ſamen 24 day of July, thair cam in to thir Committees, out of the ſchires of Abirdene, Banf, and Kincardyn, certane gentilmen who had ſet cautionn wnder gryte ſoumes to compeir for ſic cauſis as wes to be laid to thair charge. Bot ſic as wes within the ſchire of Banf wes referrit to the Committee holdin at Elgin ; and ſic as wes within the ſchire of Kincardyn to the Committee of the Mernis ; and ſic as wes within the ſchire of Abirdene to the Committee thair of ; who ſat upone thame onlie ; and the reſt returnit home to the Committees foirlaidis.

Ye hard befor, how the lairdis of Geicht and Haddoch, with ſum utheris, war had to Edinbrughe. The parliament beginis firſt at Haddoche and John Logy his man, accusing Haddoche for helping to tak Patrik Leſlie proveſt, Mr. Robert Farquhar, Alexander and Johne Joffrayis out of Abirdene, as ye hard befor. Anſuerit, He wes thair indeid ; bot did no wrong in taking thir men, thay being avowit incendiareis aganis the king, factions and ſeditious both in brughe and land. 2. He wes accuſit for riſing with the marques of Huntlie in armes againſt the country. Anſuerit, Not ſo, bot aganis the kingis enemyis. 3. He wes accuſit for the ſlauchter of Mr. James Stalker at Turref, as ye hard. This he denyit *ſimpliciter*. 4. He wes accuſit for killing of tuo men at his hous of Kelly, when the ſamen wes beſeigat at command of the Eſtates. Anſuerit, What he did wes done in his awin defens aganis his enemyis cuming without the kingis auctorotie to oppreſ him. He wes accuſit upone ſindrie uther pointes. Sic as wes trew, he boldlie confeſſit ; and ſic as wes fals, he ſtoutlie denyit.

Then John Logy wes accuſit upone ſum pointis. And efter muche tryell and inquiſitioun, the Parliament referrit thame baith to wuderly the law befor the juſtice and his aſſeſſoris, viz. four nobles, four barronis, four burgeſſis, who wes adjoynt unto them ; whair, efter muche plead of law, thay ar referrit to the tryell of ane aſſiſe, and Haddoche is convict, for being at the taking of the proveſt of Abirdene and the reſt, 2. for raiſing of armes with the

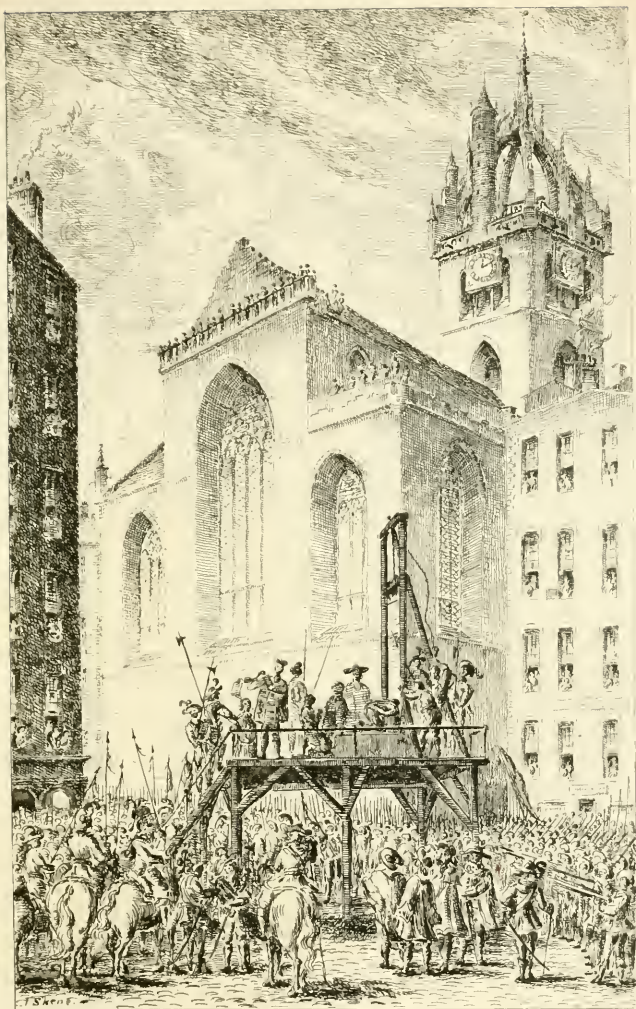
marques of Huntlie aganis the countrie, 3. for killing of tua soldionris at his hous of Kellie, and for sum uther pointis, as wes said. In lyk maner John Logie is convict, and both condemnit to be heidit at the cros of Edinbrughe; quhilk convictioun the Parliament immediatlie thairefter approvit to be good and lafull, and thairwith ordanit him to be foirfaltit as ane traittour. It is said, the erll Marfchall labourit mekill for his lyf; bot cam no speid, throw the malice of the kirk, the burrowis, and sum nobill men, whiche maid Marfchall the moir cold in the good caus, as ye may heirefter heir. Haddochis freindis within the toun desyrit licens to convoy him to his death and buriall, quhilk the Parliament refusit, except thay grantit licens to give wp a list of sic freindis as thay wold have, and the Parliament to chuse out sex onlie of the number, upon condition that thair sould be no speiche betuixt Haddoche and them cuming fra the tolbuith to the scaffold, nor yit upone the scaffold; quhilk wes condescendit and keipit. Aluayes the Estaites directis the provest and bailleis of Edinbrughe to convoy him and John Logie with ane strong gaird to the scaffold, and to attend the executioun. Haddoche preparit him self noblie for death, and causit mak ane syd Holland cloth fark, luknit at the heid for his winding scheit. He had on his heid ane white perllit mutche. He had no cot, bot ane pair of blak breikis, white sokis, and ane pair of mules on his feit. Thus is he and John Logie brocht to the scaffold with his sex freindis fra the tolbuith, gairdit as said is, upone Frydday the nynteint of July. Sum of the toun's ministeris cam, desyring him to confes his synis befor God and to trust in his mercie. He ansuerit, he did humelie confes he wes ane grevous sinner befor God, and cravit him mercie, and wes assuirit to be faiffit throw Jesus Christ. Then ane of the ministeris cryit out to the people, saying, Haddoche confessit him self guiltie in raising armes aganis the country. Bot he ansuerit, "Not so, I confessit my self a grypt sinner befor God; bot never transgressit aganis the country, bot aganis sic as was disloyall subjectis to the king; and what I did I thoct good service."

Then the haill ministeris railit pitifullie out against him, quhilk he patientlie beheld, and desyrit to be relaxit from excommunication, efter confessioun of his synis, now going to death. The ministeris with sum litle gruge grantit the samen, and lousit him upone the scaffold from this sentence. Then upone his knees he prayit to God, and one of the ministeris prayit for him. And, in the mein tyme, as he is dealling ferventlie in his prayer with God, thay, in his face, causit strik af Johne Logeis heid maist cruellie and dyspytfullie. Bot Haddoche wes no quhit terrifeit at this sicht, bot constantlie continewit in his prayer.

Efter John Logeis death, immediatlie thair cumis wp to the scaffold tua herauldis in thair coat-armes, ane of thame haveing a paper in his hand containing sum articles ; and likuayes ane uther paper, quhairin his armes war paintit and drawin. Then this herauld with ane loud voice cryit out befor the people, quhairof thair wes gryt multitudes standing about the scaffold, and red these articles, " The Parliament hes found thee Sir Johne Gordoun of Haddoche worthlie of death, and thy heid to be struckin fra thy schulderis. 2. The Parliament declairis thee Johne Gordoun of Haddoche to be a villane, and a traittour to the king, and to the countrie ; and thairfor I heir ryve thy armes in thy awin face ;" quhilk he did indeid ryve and rent, as ye fall heir. The baill people standing beyde wes astoneishit at this uncouth declarationn out of ane herauldis mouth, cled in his coat-armes upone the scaffold. None durst say aganis the Parliamentis declarationn. Bot maist pairt of the auditors thocht it wes well done, and Haddoche deservit all. Then the herauld said, 3. " These armes, whiche thy forbearis throw ther virtue hes conquest and win for thair honour, I declair, for thy tressoun, never to be worne by thy posteritie." And with these wordis this herauld in Haddoche's awin face he rave his armes, and keist thame over the scaffold ; quhilk he patientlie beheld, sitting on his kneis all the tyme. The herauld haveing endit, then he beginis a litle schort prayer, and endis, saying, " I recommend my faul to God, and my six children to his Majesteis cair, for whose saik I die this day." Then he turnes to the place of executionn. The executioner cravit him pardon to do his office. He gives him out of his pouche ane double angell, saying, " Do thy office, man." And schortlie with ane maiden he wes heidit. The six gentlemen keppit his heid with wofull hartis, and with the corporis wes schortlie put in ane kist, as Johne Logeis heid wes first keppit and kistit ; and both togidder wes convoyit to the Gray Freir kirk yaird and bureit.

Thus endit this worshipfull gentleman, borne down be the burrowis of Scotland, ministrie of Edinbrughe, and Parliament of this land, especiallie by the marques of Argile, the lord Balmyrrinoche, and the kirke, becaus he wold never subscribe the Covenant, but stontlie followit the king in thir troublefom tymis, and leivit and deit ane good protestant. It is trew, the Joffrayis in Abirdene, whome ye hard abefoir he fell in odis with, did him no good ; bot was the ground of his death, as by the progres of that discours heirin set down do appeir.

And albeit the begining of that buflines wes of small value, yit it grew to ane gryte heicht, and incensit the burrowis nichtellie against Haddoche at his



THE PUBLIC EXECUTION AT THE GALLIES

death, and bred sum fatherie to the countrie befydis abefoir. Aluayes this valeant worfchipfull knicht is done to death efter this maner, to the gryt greif of his kin, and freindis, and of his fix children, now both fatherles and motherles, and bot young barnes alfo.

The Joffrayis threw his death fand not them felf the more fecure; but leivit wnder continuall feir of his freindis, as thay had juft reffone.

And albeit Haddochie was ane auncient barron of good eftait, and ftill ane loyall fubject to the king; hardie, ftout, bold in all haferdis; freind to his freind, and terribill to his enemy; of a good lyf and converfation, moderat, temperat, and religious; loth and unwilling ftill to give offence, and als loth to tak offence; and withall ane good nighbour, loving and kynd to his tenmentis, kinf-folkis, and freindis; yit thus he endit.

Nevertheles but auctoritie or warrand of ane king his life is takin; and his eftait foirfaultit, being about fourfcoir chalderis of yeirlie rent; his houfe of Kellie abusit, and his coftlie plenifhing plunderit; his girmillis, quhairin thair wes nyne fcoir chalderis victuall to the foir for thrie yeirs rentis, by foldiouris takin; his cornes, his cattell, his hors, nolt, fcheip, gudes, and geir, quhair of he had gryte abundance, altogidder plukkit and reft fra him be mercyles rafcallis and renegat foldiouris, fet down be the Eftaites of oure Parliament upone his ground, without the kingis auctoritie; and no pairt of his eftait apointit be thame to fuftein his fix fatherles children, bot fufteinit (not according to thair birth) with freindis in the countrie.

It is trew his death wes pitifullie bemonit and lamentit, and sum thocht it wold not go onrevengit, as ye may fie heirefter. Johne and Alexander Gordouns fones to Gordoun of Milne of Kellie, who wes had over with him, wes fet to libertie thairefter.

Schortlie efter this death, the proveft of Dumfreis, callit Sir James Maxuell, wes heidit likuaies at the cros of Edinbrughe for receaving of sum of the Banderis within the toun, a trew kingis man, and haiter of his enemyis, for the quhilk he fufferit likuaies death, as wes faid.

Now the parliament gois on aganes Sir George Gordoun of Geicht, and John Gordoun his brother, who wes had alfo over with him to Edinbrughe. He is accufit upone divers matters; bot he denyis all. He is accufit for the plundering of Banf. He denyit, except sum moneyis he receavit in borrowing upone promeis of reftitutioun. It is referrit to his aith. He deponis conforme. He fubfcribes his depofitioun. Thay craftellie fummoundis over witneffes out of Banf to prove him perjurit, and thairby guiltie of death. At laft

his proces is continewit to the 8 of Januar 1645, that the Parliament sould fit doun, throw quhilk delay he escaipit priffoun.

Nathaniell Gordoun, cusing german to this laird of Geicht, seing him so straitlie handlit and Haddoche done to death, huikit for no better him self, if he hapnit to cum in handis, for ryfing with the marques of Huntlie and being at the abusing of Montrose, as ye have hard. He thairfoir resolvit to stand out, and defend him self als long as he could; and waites upone Sanct James' marcat, yeirlie holdin at Elgin of Morray the 24 of July, and haveing his cusing Leith younger of Harthill and sum few uthers of his factioun in his company, and awaitit upone the cuming of the merchandis of Dundie and Abirdene cuning to this fair, and rest and spoilzeit the harmles merchandis of about 14,000 merkis money to thair gryt hurt and skaith. Aluaies the spoilzeit burgeslis of Abirdene cam in to the toune, quhair the Committee wes fitting for the tyme, and maid ane havie complaint upone this oppressioun. Quhairupone thay send out the lord Gordoun with uther parteis to tak the said Nathaniell Gordoun and his complices; bot thay returnit wanting thair pray, and the honest men gat no amendis.

About this tyme capitan Alexander Keyth brother to the erll Marshell raisit ane hors troupe, and Sir Williame Forbes of Craigiwar ane uther hors troupe, to attend this Committee. Bot fore wes Old Abirdene oppressit with the first troupe, who cam upone the last of July, had frie quarteris tua dayis, and cuttit doun the grein growing beir to thair horflis, pitifull to behold.

Ye hard befoir of the doun fitting of the Committee at Abirdene, thay go on grevoullie fyning the marques of Huntleis freindis within this schirref-dome, sic as cam in. And upon the last of July thay set out ane Proclamatioun at the cros of Abirdene, chargeing all sic as had not yet cum within this schire, to compeir yet upon the 8 of August nixt (quhilk tym thay had most gratioullie grantit unto them), utheruayis thay sould be declairit fugitives. Lyk ordour wes givin to the schire of Banf, to compeir befoir thair Committee holdin at Elgin. In the mein tyme, thay are curious in trying of ilk manis estait in Abirdene and within the schire. Thay brocht with them blank letteris of horning raisit in the kingis name, against his knowledge, contrair his loyall subjectis. Thay fill wp thir letteris with sic responfall menis names as thay tryit out, directis out messingeris, and charges thame to compeir sic ane certane day befoir thair Committee vnder the pane of horning. Both brughe and land who wes responfall wes chargit, and thair names weill gevin wp in roll to the officiareis, besydes the letteris. Sic as compeirit wes demanded

befoir the Committee what thay wold willingly len to the publict. If thay offerit sic foumes as wes agrieable to thair estait and found responfall, then at the recept of thair moneyis thair wes ane band drawin wp in sic debitouris names, lord, barron or burges as the creditour thoct most responfall conjunctlie and severallie, obleging them to pay to the creditour sic ane foume (blank, bot not fillit wp, quhilk thay had borrowit fra the creditour), quhilk thay had receavit in name of the publict, and oblegit thame to pay the same foume blank to the creditour at what tyme the publict received moneyis fra the Parliament of England or from the malignant papistis of Scotland, or from the Excise. Now all thir bandis ar maid befoir hand blank, and when the money is deliverit, then the debitouris names, the creditouris name, and the foume with the annuement, is fillit wp; bot no terme of payment nor dait is contenit in this band. This is the securitie that honest men gat for thair moneyis, and thay durst not fay against nor yit refuse the samen. So is his Majesteis loyall subjeetis goodis and geir stollin and takin fra thame upone feynzeit and fraudulent caussis. 2. If thay compeirit and maid not ane gracious offer to thair contentment, then the Committee, be the mouth of lord Burly thair President, ordanit thame to pay sic foumes as thay thoct good, and causit charge thame under the pane of horning to mak payment. Syne follout captioun. 3. If thay compeirit wha wer responfall men and had no moneyis befyd them to len out, then the Committee presentlie furneshit them moneyis upone thair band of repayment with the annuellis at Martimes next vnder falzeis, syne gat the silver to thame self and good caus. 4. If thay compeirit not at all, then thay war denuncit to the horne be virtue of letteris writtin in Edinbrughe and brocht blank to Abirdene, fillit wp and subserivit be Archibald marques of Argile, the lord Burly, the lord Eleho; and by these letteris thay ar denuncit to the horne for not leneing sic foumes to the publict as ar insert within the letteris vnder the hand of the said lord Burly; and upone this horning, captioun with all rigour follout, by and attour warding of thair persones in the tolbuith of Abirdene whill payment wes maid. It wes reportit that this wes not extendit to those who had ane sufficient calling, and wes worth £000 merkis in stok allanerlie.

Thair wes brocht also out of Edinbrughe a number of blank bandis subserivit be Argile, Burly, Eleho, Patrik Leslie provest of Abirdene, and uther thrie personis bound all conjunctlie and severallie to pay the creditour lener of moneyis to the good caus sic foumes as sould be fillit wp in the samen be the presidentis devys.

Hell hatchit never sic peices for wrak of the countre, and that none fould eſcaip.

Upone Sonday 4 Auguſt, ane thankiſgiving in Old Abirdene appointit be the Committee of the kirk to be through all Scotland for generall Leſſlyis victorie over Prince Robert, as ye have [before.]

Oure miniſter Mr. Williame Strathachin declairit out of pulpit that this victorie wes miraculous, wrocht by the fynger of God. None of the people durſt pray, bot follow the miniſter in thair haitis; nather did the miniſter ſit down on his kneis when he cam to the pulpit, bot directlie ſtood wp to his prayer. New incum cuſtomes! He prayit for the king, wiſſing God to give him hait to tak his good ſubjectis by the hand, who wes the workeris of this gryt wark of reformation; and declairit openlie the goodnes of the Covenant betuixt ws and Ingland, and that we wes obligit to help oure bretheren, left thay being overcum we might be overthrowne alſo.

Our miniſtrie are becum prydfull, and gryt railleris out of pulpit without reſpect of perſonis; and ſo rigorous thair diſcipline, that the people might not beir thair prydfull behaveour, and none durſt find fault with thair diſorderis. Thay prais God for the kingis overthrow.

Upone the 9 of Auguſt, Proclamation maid at the cros of Abirdene be found of trumpet, declairing the caſtellis and houſſis of Abirzeldie, Aboyne, Drum, Whitehouſ of Cromar, Auchterfoull, Schethin, Tibbertie and divers utheris houſſis (exceptand Geicht and Kellie, whiche the Eſtates thocht to be thair awin alreddy), thir houſſis by the Parliament wes ordanit to be caſſin down to the ground. Nevertheles it wes the grations good will of the generall Eſtates of Edinbrughe, that if ony of thair reſponſall freindis, who wiſſit the ſaidis houſſis to be ondemoliſhit, wold ſet cautoun befor the Committee at Abirdene, vnder grite ſoumes, within ſex dayis efter this proclamation, that none of the countrie enemeis fould be recept within thame in all tyme cuning, that then thay fould not be caſſin down. Bot no freind cam in to this effect, thinking verylie it was ane ſnair devyſit to draw gentlemen vnder falſeis, and ſo beheld this proclamation and the Eſtates doinges bothe, cum what might cum. Yit it pleiſſit God the houſſis wes not caſſin down, bot yit ſtandis ſtill. Albeit it wold appeir veray ſtrange how ſubjectis, but auchtoretie of ane king, fould ſet down lawis upone thair fellow ſubjectis for diſtroying the policie of the countrie.

Upone Sonday the 11 of Auguſt, oure elderis wes choſin in the kirk of Sanct Maucher befor the pulpit. Bot Mr. Williame Strathachin miniſter,

be him self and by thair knowledge, had drawin wp certane Articles in wreit quhilk he caufit everie elder to stand wp and fueir with his hand haldin wp. And first, he took thair aith that thay sould have morning and evning prayeris in thair houffis, in example of the parochin to do the lyk; 2. To rebuke sin in generall, and in particuler profaneris of the Sabbath day, fueiring, drinking, hureing, and such like, as occasioun offerit; 3. To keip thame selffis frie of such vices, and go befor the people in holines of lyf; 4. To attend the sessioun weiklie without a gryte reffone, and sum uther articles;—whiche the elderis and deaconis wondred at, never seing the like befor. Yit thay war, man be man, suorne to the samen, suppose againt thair willis, and that the minister and thay both knew thay war unhabill to keip the foirsaid aith. Yit such wes the pryd of oure minister to thrall menis consciences efter his fantasie.

Upone the 14 of August, Forbes, tutour of Petflico, brocht Johne and Alexander Gordouns fones to Gordoun of Milne of Kellie from Edinbrughe to Abirdene, who wes had thair with unquhill Sir Johne Gordoun of Haddoche.

Upone the 15 of August, Sir Williame Forbes of Craigiwar, ritemaister, went to the place of Harthill, and thair cruellie took the gudwyf, hir barnes and servandis, and most inhumanelie schot thame to the yettis, at command of oure Committee of Abirdene, as wes thocht, hir husband lying wardit in the tolbuith of Edinbrughe without just reffoun thir divers yeires bygane. Sum thocht this wes done becaus her sone wes with Nathaniell Gordoun at the taking of the merchandis moneyis, as ye have befor; yit scho wan to hir awin hous agane thairefter.

Upone the 17 of August, the lord Gordoun cuning to Abirdene saw the lord Crichtoun ryding the same way, who went by and gave not ane salutation, whiche wes evill maneris, and rode to Abirdene. The lord Gordoun tuke sum offence, follouis in to the town; bot the Committee takis presentlie ordour thairwith, and causis ilk ane set caution for keiping of the peace, quhilk the Estaites thame selffis wes daylie braking.

About this tyme, Thomas Boyis schip ritchelie ladnit with Abirdene's goodis going for Holland, and worth 200,000 merkis, wes takin be ane Irish frigate, to the gryte hurt of Abirdene.

Upone Setterday 17 August, about 11 houris at evin, Alexander Irving of Kincoffie cuming quyetlie to Abirdene, (becaus he durst not ryd upone day licht for being at the rode of Montrose,) Williame Forbes, sone naturall to

John Forbes of Leslie, hapnit to be cuming out of Abirdene going to Banchorie, qubair his father wes duelling, and met with him about the Crabstane, who wold have takin him and had him perfors to Abirdene, luiking to get for him 5000 merkis conforme to ane ordinans of the Estaites, that who sould tak him and bring him in sould get the same sounge. Kincoufie being a fyne gentilman stornit to be tane with the lyk of him, and wnder speiking this Williame Forbes schootis the gentilman with ane pistoll deid, and thairwith cruellie strikis him tuo straikis in the heid. Thus is this brave gentilman mischantlie murdreift, wnder scilens of nicht, (never wining to his armes to defend him self), for greid of this gane set out be the Estaites, without ground of godlines. Many wes sorrowfull at his deith, being mervallouffie weill belovit both in brughe and land. He left behind him his dolorous wyf and fyve fatherles children. Upone the morne he is takin wp and bureit within the laird Drumis Iyll in Sanct Nicholas' kirk of New Abirdene with gryt murning and lamentatioun.

This innocent blood is nowayes punisht according to the law of God and man, bot is estemit and publictlye approvin as good and loyall service, in manifest contempt of oure dreidfull God and the kingis lawis. For upone the 21 of the said moneth of August, four dayis immediatlye efter this bloodie murther, the said Williame Forbes is avowitlye brocht in befor the Committee of Abirdene, and found to be an volunteir in Sir Williame Forbes of Craigwaris company of trouperis and declairit him to have done good service to the publict for murthering of this gentilman, for no uther reffone bot becaus he wes at Montrose with his young chief the laird Drum, drawin thair also against his will, as sum said; for this fault the taking of his lyf is approvin good service, and absolvit thairfra. Likeas the said Committee sent ane trumpettour to the cros of Abirdene, and be oppin proclamatioun absolvit him fra this murther frielie, and ordanit 5000 merkis to be liftit af of his estait, being about 12 chalderis victuall, qubairof 2000 merkis sould be givin to the malefactor, and 3000 merkis to Cragiwar, ritmaister, conforme to ane ordinans set out be the generall Committee of Estaites. Likeas thairefter he wes of new agane declairit to have done good service, and to get his rewaird, stricte charging and commanding, that no maner of man sould speik or say aganis the samen bot laudable. Bot the Lord luikit to thir presumptuous finis and bloodshed, for in August 1645, the said Williame Forbes, being keiping his fatheris hous of Likliheid, schuiting ane muscat, schot his richt hand fra him self; a token that the Lord thocht not this innocent blood good service. And that same

hand who schot this gentilman wes schot fra him be him felf; but it wes his left hand quhilk fyrir, and wes cuttit at the elbo.

Upone the 17 of August the lord Eleho and his livetennand, Arnot, left his regiment in Abirdene, and the lord Burly dailie halding Committees, and haistellie rode south. He returnit not, bot Arnot came agane.

Upone the 19 of August, Alexander Irving younger of Drum, [Marie] Gordoun his lady and hir tuo gentillwemen, Robert Irving his brother, Mr. Alexander Irving sone to John Irving of Auchtamfard, and Robert Irving messinger cam to Abirdene. Thay war convoyit out of Caithnes, fra schire to schire, with ane strong guard to Abirdene, with whome cam also Frances Sinkler all the way with 16 gentilmen of tryne. Thay lodgit that nicht in skipper Anderfonsis hous with ane strong guard, and nicht not go sie the ladie Drum duelling in the toun. Thay desyrit to sie hir, and stay another nicht in Abirdene to get them lyninges; quhilk wes refusit *simpliciter*.

Upone the morne thay are all convoyit south, (except Robert Irving who gat libertie to byd at hame, becaus it wes found that he followit thame against his will), and wes all wardit in the tolbuith of Edinbrughe. Bot the said Frances Sinkler baid still in Abirdene with his owne servandis, to get payment of 18,000 merkis for taking of young Drum, and 5000 merkis for taking of his brother, dishonorable acquirit, and als evill payit, albeit ordanit be the generall Committee of Estaites at Edinbrughe to have bein payit.

Doctor Guild, fullie set to distroy the Bischopis hous, upone the 30 of August began to rais the pavement of the hall and chalmer, and to brak down the gryt geistis and staitlie tymber wark, hewin duris, and wyndoys, with the haill sklaites, and causit carie them down to the college. With the pavement he laid the floor of the common scooll. He took down the rigging stanes, cunzie stanes, with the rest. Sindrie thocht he wes not wys in doing so.

Ye hard of the incuming of the Irishis. Proclamationis maid at kirkis and croffis lyke thunder, as upone the 26 of August all maner of man betuixt 60 and 16 wes chargit to be in reddines with thair best armes; and whoso wantit armour to be servit in Abirdene, quhair thair wes lying 1000 muscatis, pulder and ball, brocht in befor be sea, upone thair band for restitution, or to pay 18 pund for the peice.

Upone the said 26 of August, the tounschip of Abirdene wes convent within the Gray Freir kirk, whair the lord Burly maid ane speiche, desyring the provest, balleis, counfall and comunity, to stand constantlie to the Covenant and wark of Reformation, and to defend our lives, our wyves, children,

and goodis against thir Irish rebellis and vagabound people, who wes cum to distroy oure countrie. The people hard his speiche, quhairof sum had finall plesour, thinking in thair myndis that this Covenant and wark of Reformatioun had bred thame gryt sorrow, travellis, and expensis, for furnishing out men, money, hors, armes, quartering, and taxationis, quhilk thay nicht weill bein frie of, if we had wantit this Covenant and wark of Reformatioun, and leivit as oure prediceffouris had done; and likuaies had now bein frie of the feir of thir Irishis, hanging over thair heidis. Utheris zealous of the good cause schew thame felfis hardy and stout, albeit thay had thair owne knelling consciences, and did little good. Aluayes Burly haveing endit, thay part all in peace.

Now the Committee of Abirdene maid the lord Gordoun livetennand general of the North, begining at the brughe of Abirdene, haveing vnder his divisioun betuixt Die and Done, and haill schire of Abirdene, the schirrefdome of Banf, and sum part of Morray. Whairupone the lord Gordoun rydis to Strathbogie, raisis his freindis and followeris, and appointis his randevous to be at Kildrymmy the second of September, who convenit thair about the number of 3000 men, hors and foot; and thair wes sent to him out of Abirdene about 300 muscattis to arme his naikit soldiouris, with pulder, matche, and ball. Bot the lord Forbes, the lord Frazer, the lord Crichtoun, thair freindis and followeris, wold on nawayis condiscend to follow the lord Gordoun as livetennand in this buisness, and cam not to this meiting at Kildrymmy, as he hukit for. Aluayes thay planelie declairit befor the Committee thay wold follow no man bot the lord Forbes.

The lord Gordoun haveing convenit about 3000 men as livetennand at Kildrymmy, and feing thir lordis absent, grudgit thairwith. And his freindis and followeris, not lyking weill the caus, went ilkone a findrie get, and left him lying at Kildrymmy with about 400 men that durst not go from him at this tyme.

The Committee, loth to want the freindschip and following of the Forbesis, Frazeris and Crichtounes, choosis the lord Forbes to be crowner, and thay to follow him. Quhairwith thay war content; bot the lord Gordoun wes offendit, feing it touchit him deiply in his honour, quhilk maid him also grow cold in this service, as efter do appeir, and at last left it *simpliciter*, and joynit with Montrois, as ye have [hereafter.]

The Committee begins now to discuss the welthie widowis in Abirdene, and to borrow moneyis fra thame upone band as fra the men.



As thir materis ar in hand, excises, down dinging of castellis, borrowing of moneyis, taxationis, and uther daylie vexationis, the Committee gat sum uther labour ado schortlie; albeit thay war still buisie, for upone the second day of September thay causit denunce to the horne 23 honest resposnfall burgeissis of Abirdene at the cros of Abirdene, for not lening of sic moneyis as thay thame selfis fet down, quhilk the honest men thocht havy to obey; and upone this horning captioun wes to be raisit, and thair personis takin and wardit quhill payment wes maid, but law of God or anchtoretie of the king. Bot this Committee giver out of thir lawis gat uther labour ado schortlie, and the honest men sum releif of this oppressioun, as heirefter do appeir.

Upone the fourt of September thair wes direct be the Committee ane Proclamatioun to be maid at the cros of Abirdene be sound of trumpettis, declairing Frances Sinckler to have done good and faithfull service to the publick, in taking of Alexander Irving younger of Drum, Robert Irving his brother, Mr. Alexander Irving, and Robert Irving messinger; and thairfor ordanit him to receive fra the publick 18,000 merkis for the said Alexander Irving younger, and 5000 merkis for the said Robert Irving his brother, as a remembrance of his service, conforme to ane act givin out be the generall Committee at Edinbrughe ordaning sic sounes to be payit to the takeris of the saidis persones. And as ye hard befor, William Forbes wes of new agane declairit at this tyme to be good and loyall for murthering of Alexander Irving of Kin-coufie, and to get his rewaird formerlie said; strictlie chargeing and commanding, that no maner of man sould speik or say aganis thir persones, bot laudable to praise and approve the samen in all places and conferences, as occasioun do offer, wnder gryte panes. Yit the godlie had ther owne thoghtis. Frances Sinkler gat no moir at this tyme bot 5000 merkis for his unnaturall service, quhilk wes little aneuch to mak his expenssis home with 16 gentlemen of tryne. Bot behold the Lord! This William Forbes, in August 1645, with schooting of ane muscat, felot his right hand fra him, for all his good service.

About this tyme, Johne lord Loudoun, chancelair of Scotland, past to London be sea.

Mr. Androw Cant gat ane letter fra Nathaniell Gordoun quhilk fleyit him to the hairt, and causit him remove out of the toun, and byd whill the marques of Argyllis cuming heir.

Mr. William Rait ane of oure Old toun balleis brocht in ane dreill maister to lerne oure poor bodeis to handle thair armes, who had moir neid to hald the pleuche and wyn thair leivings. The tounne wes evill vext. It wes divydit

in thrie quarteris, and ilk quarter went out with thair ballie thair tyme about, and began the thrid of September. This gonkit gys wes begun be oure ballie to schow his love to the good caus, being a mane covenanter. The toun wes forsit to pay ther dreill maister daylie 24 s. of fie, quhairwith thay grytlie grudgit; bot it lasted not long. The balleis brocht out of Abirdene 30 muscattis, upone band to restore or pay thame, cheiflie be this Mr. Williame Rait.

Notwithstanding of thir feiris and buffines, oure Committee sitis constantlie in Abirdene, Burly being president, and following the wickit counfall of pro-vect Leslie, Mr. Alexander Joffray, Mr. Robert Farquhar, Mr. Williame Moir, and utheris pryme covenanteris, and mortall enemyis to the kingis loyall sub-jectis in Abirdene.

Ye have befor, of imprintit Proclamationis set out. Now oure Committee of Abirdene upone the sext of September gives out ordour to the schirrefdomes of Abirdene, Kincardyn, and Banf, to have thair randevous at Abirdene, hors and foot, in thair best armes, upone the nynt and tent dayis of September nixt; and the schire of Morray to be in like maner heir, the 12 and 13 dayis of September. Bot none cam out of Kincardyn nor out of Morray, and few out of Banf. Aluaies sum principall men out of the schires of Abirdene and Banf cam, as follonis, viz. the erll of Errollis men in Buchane wnder the leiding of James Hay of Muriefauld (him self being bot ane barne), the erll Marfchallis men in Buchan (bot him self keipit Dunnottar) wnder the leiding of Keith of Clakreab, the erll of Kingornes men of Balhelvie wnder the leading of Johne Wdny, the lord Forbes, the lord Frazer, the lord Crichtoun, the tntour of Petfligo, Alexander Keith brother to the erll Marfchall with ane hors troupe, Lues Gordoun sone to the marques of Huntlie with ane hors troupe (his brother the lord Gordoun being absent), Sir William Forbes of Craigiwar with ane hors troupe, Sir William Forbes of Tolquhone, Thomas Forbes of Wattertoun, Johne Kennedy of Kermuk, Ogilvy of Boyne, Johne Wdny of that ilk, Sir Williame Forbes of Monymusk, Johne Forbes of Leslie, Skeyne of that ilk, Forbes of Echt, Forbes of Corfinday, Forbes of Lairgy, Alexander Strathauchin of Glenkindie, Patrik Strathauchin of Kynadie, Thomas Erkyne of Balhaggartie, Baird of Auchmedden, with thair freindis and folloueris. And divers utheris also out of the brugh of Banf, and countreis heirabout cam to this randevous, with Birkinbog. Siclike the lord Burly, and livetennand Arnot wes in the toun and about 400 of the Fyf regiment. Bot the erll Marfchall and his Mernis men baid at hame. And the

lord Gordoun with his freindis cam not to this randevous, alledging he had gottin wrong be the Committee at Abirdene throw chuseing the lord Forbes to be collonell over sic perones as wes vnder his division, as ye have befor.

Ye hard befor, of Maister M'donald his taking of service with Montrois, his landing and progres with the Irishis, and quhat order the Estaites took in setting furth Proclamatiounis. As M'donald merchit in throw Badjenoch, M'ronald of Keppache with his forces cam willinglie in to him, with divers utheris. The tutour of Struan with his freindis and folloueris, at his cuning to Atholl, cam in to him. And heir lykuaies James marques of Montrois tryffit with this M'donald and the Irishis. He cam secretlie from Ingland accompaneit onlie with crouner Hay and crouner Sibbald, as wes said, and cled in coat and trewis, upon his foot. He cam to Atholl, quhair divers gentilmen of that countrie met him, especiallie the Stewartis of Atholl, and offerit thair service unto him. The lord Kilpont cam thair with sum freindis.

This michtie marques of Montrois, cled now with the kingis commiffioun and auctoritie, calling to mynd the manifold injureis, oppressiounis, and wrongis, done to him be the Estaites, especiallie be Argile, since the begining of this Covenant; and refolving to revenge the kingis querrell and his owne both aganis the kingis rebellis and his mortall enemyis to the uttermost of his pouer, (whiche indeid he did efter a miraculous maner in divers battellis, as ye fall heir, to the gryte feir and terrour of all Scotland,) aluaies he marchis fra Atholl above Sanct Johnstoun. The generall Committee of Estaites at Edinbrughe, heiring of the Irish progres, haistellie raisis out of the schires of Fyf, Perth, and Angus, ane army about 6000 foot and 800 hors with expert officiares and commanders, ammunitioun, pulder, ball, and four feild peices, to go upone thir Irishis. Thay war weill in ordour both hors and foot. Thay marche forduard, and, upone Sunday the first day of September, both pairteis meitis upone ane muir four myllis be waft Sanct Johnstoun callit Tibber muir. Bot with gryte flauchter, Montrois, Livetennand foirlaid, rontit and defeatit thair hail forces, killit 1300, sum sayis 1500, of thair men, and took 800 prissoneris, whome thay maid to serve in thair warris. Thay gat plenty of armes, pulder, ball, thair cannon, and sum hors, with bag and baggage; bot with littill lois to him self. Livetennand Montrois atcheivit this victorie with few men, not exceeding 3000 foot, with few or no horfmen at all, and with lois of sum bot not mony men, except the lord of Kilpont wes by one of his awin men sudantlie and unhappellie slayne, to this Livetennandis gryte greif. Aluaies efter this conflict, he, upone the morne, being Mononday and 2 of September, takis

in the brughe of Sanct Johnstoun with litill debait and finall blood. Thay plunder the toune for goodis, moneyis, armes, amunitioun, and fuche like; and raisis so many of thair men as thay thoct meit to serve in the warris, with all the hors thay could get, quhair of this Livetennand wes scarce, as I have said.

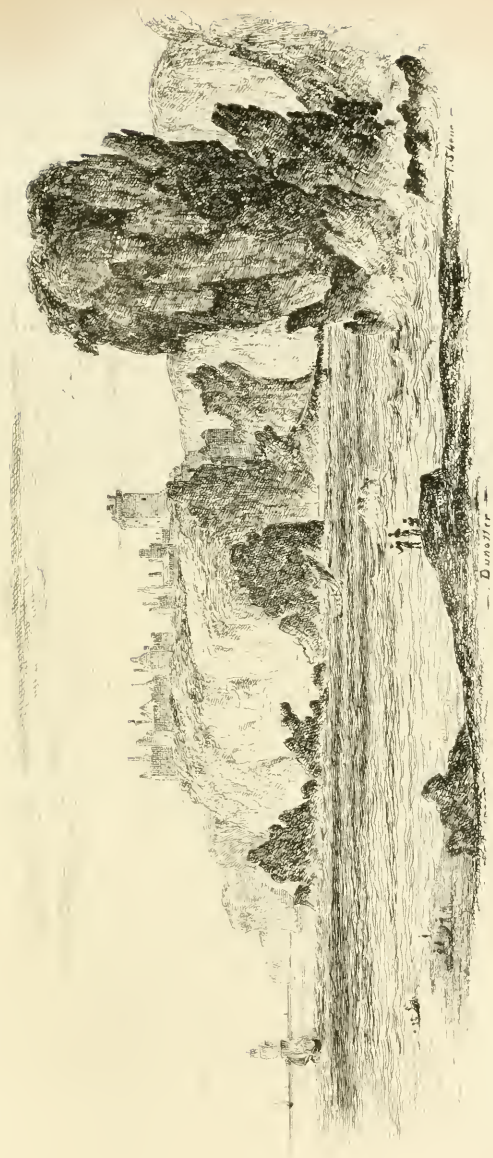
Efter this buffines, divers gentilmen who had follout the marques of Huntlie, and haid bein at Montrose, and durst not be feir for feir of thair lives, cam in to this Livetennand, glaid to haferd thair lives and fortouns in his service rather then to leive in sic miserie, quhair of Nathaniell Gordoun wes one, accompaynit with about 30 weil horfit gentilmen, who was weil receavit according to thair worthis. Sie how he stail away.

Thair cam in to him also James erll of Airly, Alexander lord Spynie, lord Duppillin, Sir Johne Drummond brother to the lord Drummond, the laird of Fintray (Graham), the laird of Inverquharitie, the laird of Ogill (Ramfay), the laird of Drumkilbo, tuo of the erll of Airlies sones, Sir Thomas and Sir David Ogilvyis, and divers utheris. And as thay cam in the Livetennand caufit thame to sueir and subscribe the Kingis Prerogative, Othe of Allegiance. Crouner Hay and crouner Sibbald cam with Montros from England.

The Committee of Abirdene, heiring of thir troubles, convenit the Fyf regiment lying in the countrie and in Abirdene, and sendis for livetennand Arnot, who cam. Thay fend for the soldiouris lying in Auchindoun, Geicht, Kellie, and Drum, and makis wp about 500 men, and sendis the Committee money and best geir to Dunnottar.

Upone Sunday 8 September, warning maid at our Old toune kirk efter foirnone's sermon, that all maner of man betuixt 60 and 16 within this parochin (exceptand sic as is wnder the lord Gordounis divisoun) to be in reddines the morne with armes and 15 dayes loan wnder the pane of death conforme to ane ordinaus of the Committee; and this ordour to be observit throw all the parochie churchis within the schirrefdomes of Kincairdine, Banf, and Abirdene. Bot littill obedience wes givin to thir untymelie warnings.

In the mein tyme the Livetennand cumis in throw Angus from Sanct Johnstoun, and, upone the fext of September, encampis neir to Dundie, quhair mony of the countrie people fled befor his cuning, and fiun regimentis cam also, quhairby the toune wes strong aneuche. Nottheles the Livetennand sum-moundis it to render; bot thay stood out stoutlie. Quhairupone he listis his camp, being now about 3000 men, foot and hors, and bot aucht scoir hors of all by baggage hors. He marchis fra Dundie throw the Mernis. He writtis



ane letter to the erll Marfchall now being in Dunnotter, and incoifis within the famen ane letter writtin fra the king to him. He declairit, his intention wes nowayis to truble the peace of his Majefteis loyall fubjectis, bot to be aganes the traittouris of the land, enemyis to his royall prerogative; and defyrit him to rys, concur, and affift with him his Majefteis Livetennand, as he wold be anfuerabill upone his awin perrell. Marfchall wreit bak no anfuer, bot fent his mynd be word; and fyne fendis in the Livetennandis letter to the Committee at Abirdene, fchowing his fidelitie to the countrie. Bot he lay ftill in Dunnotter when moft wes ado.

Ye have befor of the incuming of the fchires of Banf and Abirdene. Thay war reknit about 1500 foot and 300 trouperis, and about 400 Fyf men and uther difperft foldiouris, and both the tounes of Abirdene eftimat to 500 foot. Thay begin to wathe the brig of Die, and mak fum faif guairdis and fortificationis to litle effect. The toun of Abirdene choofis four capitans for the four quarteris thair of, viz. Patrik Leslie younger, fone to the proveft, Alexander Lumsden, Alexander Burnet, and Thomas Melving, with uther officiaris, and maior Arthour Forbes to be thair cheif leidar. And thus wes oure people betuixt 60 and 16 in both tounes to dreilling in the Lynkis and careing of armes, and fent thair welth and Committee moneyis to Dunnotter to be keipit. The Livetennand in the mein tyme miſkenis the brig of Die, and, upone Wedinfday the 11 of September, he croft the water at the milnes of Drum, and campit about Crathas; bot the Livetennand him felfe with his gaird foupit with the laird of Leyis efter he had fummound him to render his houſe. He did no harme, bot took fum armes and hors and promeis of fum men. Leyis offerit him 5000 merkis of money, quhilk he noblie refuift.

As he is thus lying at Crathas, oure army lyes at wathe all nicht in armes, and many countrie people and tounes people ftall away for feir. Quhairupone Proclamationis givin out forbidding any to ftur fra the camp without ordour under the pane of death, and whoſo hapnit to apprehend or kill thame in thair flicht ſould have 500 merkis for his panes, whiche bred gryte feir; yit, mony did haſerd and ftall away fra the camp, albeit the wayis and brigis of Done and Die both war ſtraitlie watchit day and night.

Upone Wedinfday the 11 of September, oure army merchit out of the toun to the Tua myll cros; bot upone Thuirfday thay returnit bak to the toun at nicht.

The enemy marchis down Die-fyde, and cumis the ſame nicht to that ſame place of Tua myll cros, quhair thay ſat down thair camp.

Upone Frydday the 13 of September, about ellevin houris, oure army beginis to marche out of the toun. Livetennand Montrois wreittis ane letter to the proveft and balleis of Abirdene, fendis ane drummer to touk ane parle, and ane commiffioner to deliver the letter, quhilk boor ane command and charge to render the toune to him Livetennand to his Majeftie and in the Kingis name, quhairby he nicht receive peciabil entres to ufe his Majefteis Proclamationis and fic orderis as he thocht fitting, promefing affureans that no moir harme nor prejudice fould be done to the toun, bot to tak thair intertynnement for that nicht; utheruayis if thay wold difobey, that then he defyrit them to remove old agit men, wemen and children out of the get, and to ftand to thair awin perrell.

This letter was deliverit to the proveft. He convenis his counfall at the Bowbrig in Alexander Fyndlateris hous, quhair the lord Burly, livetennand Arnot, Mr. James Baird, and fun utheris wes. Thay caufit the commiffioner and drummer drink hardlie, fendis ane anfuer; and be the way the drummer wes unhappellie flayne. Montrois fand thair anfuer wes to ftand out, and defend thame felffis to the uttermoft. And, fynding his drummer aganes the law of nationis moft inhumanelie flayne, he grew mad, and becam furious and impatient, oure army being upone thair merche when he wes flayne, about ellevin houris, touardis the boundis of Justice Millis. At the recept of the quhilk anfuer the Livetennand cumis quiklie merchand fra the Tua myll cros to meit ws, chargeing his men to kill and pardon none.

Oure cannon begins the play. Oure trouperis perfewis hardlie. The enemy fchootis thair cannon alfo and defendis stoutlie with mukiteires. The fight continewis hotlie durement the fpace of tuo houris, at laft we tak the flight. Oure trouperis upone horfbak wan faiflie away, except Sir Williame Forbes of Craigiwar and John Forbes of Lairgy war takin priffoneris. Thair wes littill flaughter in the fight, bot horribill wes the flaughter in the flight fleing bak to the toune, whiche wes oure toune's menis diftruction; whairas if thay had fled and not cum neir the toune thay nicht have bein in better securitie: bot being commandit be Patrik Leslie proveft to tak the toune thay war undone, yit him felf and the pryme covenantis being on horfbak wan faiflie them felffis away. The Livetennand followis the chais in to Abirdene, his men hewing and cutting down all maner of man thay could overtak (within the toune, upone the freites, or in thair houffis, and round about the toune, as oure men wes fleing,) with brode fuordis but mercy or remeid. Thir cruell Irishis, feing a man weill cled, wold firft tyr him and faif the clothis onfpoyl-

lit, syne kill the man. We lost thrie peice of cannon with muche goode armour, besydis the plundering of oure tounne houffis, merchand buithis and all, whiche wes pitifull to sie. The lord Burly, Mr. Alexander Joffray, and his sones, Mr. Robert Farquhar, Walter Cochrum, Mr. James Baird advocat in Edinbrughe, and divers utheris covenantaris wau upone hors faif away. Aluayes Montrois follouis the cheas in to Abirdene, leaving the bodie of his army standing clois unbrokin whill his returne, except such Irishis as faucht the feild. He had promesit to them the plundering of the toun for thair good service. Aluayes the Livetennand stayit not, bot returnit bak fra Abirdene to the camp this samen Frydday at nicht, leaving the Irishis killing, robbing and plundering of this tounne at thair plesour. And nothing hard bot pitifull houl-ling, crying, weiping, murning, throw all the streittis.

Thus, thir Irishis continewit Frydday, Setterday, Sonday, Mononday. Sum wemen thay preiffit to desloir, and uther sum thay took perforce to serve thame in the camp. It is lamentabill to heir how thir Irishis who had gottin the spoyl of the tounne did abuse the samen. The men that thay killit thay wold not suffer to be bureit, bot tirrit thame of thair clothis, syne left thair naikit bodeis lying above the ground. The wyf durst not cry nor weip at her husbandis slauchter befor hir eyes, nor the mother for the sone, nor dochter for the father; whiche if thay war hard, then war thay presentlie slayne also.

As thir savage Irishis ar at this wark, the Livetennand gave ordouris to the bodie of the army, upone Setterday the 14 of September, to marche (except sic Irishis as wes plundering the toun and killing oure men, whiche went not with thame) forduardis to Kintoir, Innerurie, and Gareochie. Upone whiche Setterday the marques of Montrois cumis in to the toun accompaneit with James erll of Airly, the lord Spynny, lord Duppillin, Sir Johne Drummond sone to the erll of Perth, Sir Thomas Ogilvy sone to the said erll of Airly, the laird of Fentray (Grahame), the laird of Innerquharitie, the laird of Ogill (Ramfay), Sir Thomas Tyrie of Drunkilbo, and divers utheris. He lodgit in skipper Anderfonsis hous, the army being removit, except sic as baid behind plundering the tounne, as said is.

And first he causit put to libertie the haill wardouris out of the tolbuith: sum put wp for following the marques of Huntlie, quhairof Johne Gordoun of Innermarkie ane brave gentilman wes ane, Alexander Irving of Lenturk, Alexander Graden, Robert Irving messinger; utheris for debt, sic as Williame Chalmer of Blair, and divers utheris; of about thirty persones altogidder.

Whairat doubtles thir gentilmen wes moft glaid. And the said Johne Gordoun of Innermarkie and fun utheris went to him to ferve in his warris.

This being done, he causis proclame his Majesteis letteris patent at the marcat cros, being ane ample Livetennandrie maid and grantit to Prince Robert generall of his forces within the kingdome of Scotland, and to James marques of Montrois his livetennand generall, and to Sir Alexander M'Donald M'Coll M'Kittiche [Allaister M'Coll Keitach V'Gillefpick] vnder him capitane over the Irish forces in that service, for taking ordour with the infurrectioun of that kingdome, and bringing of the kingis subjectis to thair wontit obedience be fair meinis or by fyre and fuord, the penitent to be pardonit, the malignant outftanderis to be punisht with all rigour, and so furth. Bot thir letteris patent wes not past oure Scottis feallis. This wes publiht and ane imprintit coppie affixit upon the cros. Thairefter ane uther Proclamatioun wes immediatlie maid in the said Livetennand his awin name, commanding and charging his Majesteis lieges to cum in, fueir and subferve the Othe of Allegiance, vnder the pane of fyre and fuord, quhair of ane uther imprintit copie wes affixit upone the said cros. Lyk as he intendit to caus publih the famen throw all the parochins at the parochie churches; bot he wes interruptit by the cuning of Argile hard at his heillis, as may be sein heirefter. Mony who lovit the king wes glaid of thir newis, utheris of the covenant wes no les forie.

Thir thingis done, the Livetennand stayis Setterday all nicht in skipper Anderfonis hous, the cruell Irishis still killing and robbing all this whill that he is at this buslines. Sonday all day he stayis; bot nather preiching nor prayeris wes in ony of the Aberdenis, becaus the ministeris throw guiltines of thair consciences had fled. This Livetennand wes cled in cot and trewis as the Irishes wes cled. Ilk one had in his cap or bonet ane rip of oatis quhilk wes his sing. Oure toune's people began to weir the lyk in thair bonnetis, and to knyt to till the knokis of oure yettis the like rip of oatis; bot it was littill faifguard to ws, albeit we wfit the famen for a protectioun.

Upone Mononday the 16 of September, thir foldiouris who had biddin behind rifling and spoyling both Aberdenis war now chargit be touk of drum to remove and follow the camp vnder the pane of death. And thairefter him self began to marche that same day towards the camp lying about Kintoir, Innerurie, Leslie, Likliheid, and uther pairtis about, waisting and distroying the countrie. He had his tua priffoneris, Sir Williame Forbes of Craigiwar and Johne Forbes of Lairgie, with him, of whome ye fall heir moir.

And albeit Montrois marchit thus away, yit the lord Spynie baid quyetlie behind in the toun, who wes thairefter takin; and mony renegat Irishis baid behind risling and spoylling both Old toun and New toun pitifullie. And none durst bury the deid; yea, and I saw tua corporis careit to the buriall throw the Old toun with women onlie, and not ane man amongst them, (so that the naikit corporis lay onbureit so long as thir lymmaris war ongone to the camp, albeit the Livetennand him self upone the same Mononday befor he went out of the toun gave ordouris to both Aberdenis to bury thair deid,) quhilk thay did with feir of thair lives.

Heir it is to be markit, that the nicht befor this feild wes fought oure people saw the moone rys all reid as blood tuo houris befor hir tyme. And siclyk at the yoking of this battell thair rais ane heighe and nichtie wynd out of the waft south waft in the bak of the enemy and face of oure people, quhilk wes to oure prejudice. Thridlie, oure toun and countrie people wes all gydit and reullit by covenantis at this tyme, whiche stayit the toun from rander to the kingis Livetennand upone sic fair conditionis; bot the pride of oure majestatis, covenantis as said is, wold not yeild. Quhairupone folowit blood and hairship bothe, and many honest men brocht to thair grave throw the evill counfall and wickit governance of thir malignant majestatis, sic as

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 Maister Alexander Reid, advocat. | 17 James Innes in Old Abirdene. |
| 2 Mr. Robert Reid, advocat. | 18 Williame Barnet, tailzeour. |
| 3 Ro ^t . Duruard, burges of Abirdene. | 19 Johne Nicolfone, fruitman. |
| 4 Robert Ray, burges thair. | 20 Johne Rodgie, merchand. |
| 5 Robert Harrow, maltman. | 21 Williame Morray, tailzeour. |
| 6 Alexander Fyndlater, litfter. | 22 James Low, cordiner. |
| 7 Alexander Jamefone, fermorar. | 23 James Ramfay, gunner. |
| 8 George Fyf, laxfishier. | 24 Alexander Pantoun, burges. |
| 9 Johne Camrell, maister of fense. | 25 Thomas Lyndfay, tailzeour. |
| 10 Robert Anderfoun, tailzeour. | 26 Williame Galloway, cordiner. |
| 11 Patrik Kar, officiar. | 27 Thomas Steuart, cordiner. |
| 12 Robert Mill, miller. | 28 Thomas Wobster, pyper. |
| 13 Gilbert Brek, officiar. | 29 Peter Shewan, burges. |
| 14 George Pyper, wricht. | 30 James Brayns alias Altibra. |
| 15 Androw Leflie, wobster. | 31 Johne Douglas, tailzeour. |
| 16 Johne Warrak, wobster. | 32 Androw Davidfone, barber. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 33 James Paterfone, wricht. | 66 George Auchinlek. |
| 34 Alexander Reid, fervitour to George Farquhar. | 67 David Mill, poft. |
| 35 Gilbert Adam, cordiner. | 68 Johne Calder, keilfeller. |
| 36 Gilbert Wilfone, couper. | 69 Clerk, brother to James Clerk, fklaiter. |
| 37 Androw Burnet, burges. | 70 James Home, finyth. |
| 38 Williame Morifoun, burges. | 71 Robert Gordoun, tailzeour. |
| 39 George Layng, tailzeour. | 72 Robert Anderfoun, tailzeour. |
| 40 Williame Thomfone, tailzeour. | 73 Androw Davidfone, tanner. |
| 41 Johne Bonar in Clerkis Seat. | 74 James Rob, drummer. |
| 42 James Hall, maltman. | 75 James Skeyne, cuik. |
| 43 Williame Rouft, wobfter. | 76 Servitour to Alexander Willox. |
| 44 Alexander Robertfone, wobfter. | 77 Williame Mey. |
| 45 James Davidfone, wobfter. | 78 Thomas Steuart, cordiner. |
| 46 Thomas Fuddes, laxfisher. | 79 George Cuning. |
| 47 Alexander Middeltoun, burges. | 80 } Thrie men flayne to Williame |
| 48 Williame Smyth, wobfter. | 81 } Smyth in Gilquhomftoun. |
| 49 Williame Chryftie, cobler. | 82 } |
| 50 George Robertfone, finith. | 83 } Thrie men flayne to James |
| 51 Alexander Mar, ftane leidar. | 84 } Cruikfhank of Newhills. |
| 52 James Mar in Rubiflaw. | 85 } |
| 53 Williame Kelman, wobfter. | 86 Williame Auld at the Brig of Die. |
| 54 George Mar, elder. | 87 Gilbert Strathachin thair. |
| 55 George Mar, younger. | 88 Williame Frieman thair. |
| 56 Charles Stevin, littfer. | 89 James Davidfone, wobfter. |
| 57 Vide Thomfone, fcoller. | 90 Thomas Frafer, laxfisher. |
| 58 George Wod, hokfter. | 91 James Ord, ftabler. |
| 59 Alexander Davidfone, gardner. | 92 George Blak, tailzeour. |
| 60 Williame Cuning, laxfisher. | 93 Androw Torrie in Auld Abirdene. |
| 61 Alexander Thomfone, maltman. | 94 Williame Muir, fkyunner thair. |
| 62 Samuell Mefoun, burges. | 95 Thomas Volum thair. |
| 63 Mefoun, his fone. | 96 Johne M'Condachie thair. |
| 64 Thomas Moir, wobfter. | 97 Johne Gleny in Abirdene. |
| 65 Johne Strathachin, wobfter. | 98 Johne Law, wobfter. |

Thir perfones wes no Covenantaris; bot harllit out fore againft thair willis to fight againft the Kings Livetennant.

Befydes whome thair wes also flayne of Covenanteris divers and findrie utheris perfones, sic as

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Mr. Mathow Lumfden, baillie. | 11 George Burnet, burges. |
| 2 Thomas Barclay, tailzeour. | 12 Johne Burnet, burges. |
| 3 Patrik Burry, burges. | 13 Androw Rob, calfiemaker. |
| 4 Williame Innes, merchand. | 14 Thomas Buck, burges. |
| 5 Williame Ronald, merchand. | 15 Johne Downy, wricht. |
| 6 Thomas Robertfone, cordiner. | 16 Robert Leslie, maltman. |
| 7 James Mill, faidler. | 17 Thomas Thomfone, burges. |
| 8 Thomas Burnet, merchand. | 18 } Thair wes flayne to Androw |
| 9 David Adie, burges. | 19 } Burnet of Shedokifley thrie |
| 10 George Mafchlet, coupar. | 20 } fervandis. |

Thir people wes tounefmen, flayne in the fight, and in the flight chiefly the day of the battell, and thairefter without the toune, about Justice Millis, Forrefterhill, Newhillis, Schedokifley, and uther pairtis of the friedome, and within the toune in thair housis, and on the calsey, induelleris within the toune and friedome thairof. Thair wes also flayne fun countrie people, and fun of the Fyf regiment. Bot to Montrois thair wes few killit that cam to our knowledge.

It may be cleirlic fein how oure dreid Sovereigne wes forst to draw his fuord to suppres his difloyall fubjectis, who, efter he had grantit our haill defyres, wes croft by fending in armyis to England without his licens and auctoritie, yea, and taking pairt with his enemies of that kingdome againft his royall Majestie, and ftryving to mak wp ane Reformatioun within oure church without ony warrant of his Highnes, contrarie to monarchicall government. Quhairupone he is forst to draw his fuord, as faid is, and many of his good and loyall fubjectis loiffis thair lives, drawin on in service againft him be the Covenanteris, fore againft thair willis, as may be fein heir in dulefull Abirdene, and abefoir at Tibbermure, and at Sanct Johnftoun, in England and Ireland also.

Ye hard how Livetennand Montrois marchit out of Abirdene upone Mononday the 16 of September. Thair cam in to him Gordoun of Abirzeldie and Donald Farquharfone of Tulligarmont, with divers utheris, freindis and followeris, all diftreffit gentilmen for favoring and following the hous of Huntlie; and he marchit this Mononday towardis the camp lying at Innerurie and countrie about.

In the meintyme the marques of Argile is cum to Brechin, quhair divers met him, sic as the erll Marfchall, the lord Gordoun (who lay quyet abefoir), the lord Forbes, the lord Frafer, the lord Crichtoun, with divers of oure countrie barronis, Covenanteris. He wes about ten troupis of hors, haveing his foot army following him. And he wes convoyit fra Brechin to the place of Drum upone Tufday the 17 of September, quhair he ftayit that nicht.

Now as forrowfull Abirdene is lamenting thair loiffis efter Montrois left the toune upone the Mononday, thinking to get no moir vexatioun, thair cumis in, upone the Wedinfday and 18 of September thairefter, certane of Argile's troupis to Abirdene with found of trumpet; and him felf alfo cam to Drum. Quhairupone Patrik Leslie proveft, Patrik Leslie his eldeft fone, Mr. Alexander Joffray and his fones, Mr. Robert Farquhar, Mr. Williame Moir, Walter Cochrum, Mr. Androw Cant minifter, and remanent Covenanteris of Abirdene, the lord Burly, livetennant Arnot, Mr. James Baird, and utheris, who had fled the fight, cam ilk ane efter uther in to Abirdene and cropis the calfey bravelie. Bot Mr. Androw Cant cam from Edinbrughe, as ye have befor.

Upone this famen Wedinfday and 18 of September, Proclamatiounis be the marques of Argile's directioun maid at the cros of Abirdene, declairing the marques of Montrois, his folloneris, afliftaris, and partakeris to be trait-touris to religioun, king and countrie; and who fould bring in Montrois, quik or deid, fould have for his rewaird 20,000 pundis. And ficlike the toune's people who for feir of Montrois had fled thair houffis war chargit to returne bak agane, and leive in peace; bot thay gat more troubles.

Sum thocht this Proclamatioun givin out be Argile's directioun aganes the Kingis Livetennant Generall cled with his letteris patent wes weill ftrange to a fubject to do aganis the Kingis auchtoretie.

Upone Thuirfday the 19 of September, about 3 houris efternone, thair cam in to Abirdene thrie foot regimentis out of Argile estimat to 3000 men, ane foot regiment wnder the erll of Lauthean, another foot regiment wnder the laird of Laeris, and ane hors regiment wnder the erll of Dalhoufie, brocht be Argile out of England and Ireland for this fervice againft Montrois.

This multitude of people leivit upone frie quarteris, a new greif to both tounes; quhairof thair wes quarterit on poor Old Abirdene Argile's owne thrie regimentis. The soldiouris had thair baggage careit, and cravit nothing bot hous roume and fyre. Bot ilk capitane with 12 gentilmen had frie quarteris, (fo long as the toune had meit or drink,) for tua ordineris; bot the thrid ordiner thay furnefhit them felfis out of thair owne baggage and provifioun, have-

ing ftoir of meill, nolt, and fcheip, careit with thame. Bot the first nicht thay drank out all the staill aill in Old Abirdene, and leivit upone wort thairefter.

It is said, the marques of Argile had followit thir Irishis, who fled out of his countrie, about ten weikis tyme, bot could never wyn within tua dayis and ane half dayis journey towardis them. Bot now his foot army lying in Abirdene wes within half ane dayis journey towardis them lying about Innerurie, and in the Gareoch; and so Argile him self with his trouperis lying now at Drum wes within lyk distance to them: bot littill following wes thair now, ilk pairtie herrying and distroying the countrie quhair ever thay cam in thair bestiall, nolt, fcheip, ky, victuallis, and utheris goodis; and fynding thair horffis trouperis and baggage horffis with cornes, quhair of the cornes about both Abirdenis felt the finairt.

Upone Setterday 21 September, Old Abirdene compellit to furneifhe tuentie baggage hors to follow Argile's thrie foot regimentis quarterit in oure tonne, who had lyin whill Thuirfday efternone till this Setterday that thay began to marche towardis the place of Drum and countreis about. Thay had thair capitanis and commanderis, with Argile's cullouris, which wes blak and a yallow cros going throw them, beiring this motto, FOR RELIGIOUN, COUNTRY, CROUN, AND COVENANT. Mervallous to sie Argile with his hors troupes and foot army so neir his enemy, and to ly still without persewing of thame so long tyme! Aluaies he takis resolutioun to send half of his Argile-men bak to keip the countrie, and to keip the other half besyd him self; quhilk wes so done.

Livetennand Montrois lying at Kintoir, Innerurie, &c. upone Mononday 16 of September, as ye have hard; and heiring of Argile's cuming to Drum, just upone the morne he begins to marche towardis Spey fyde; bot could not win over the water, the boitis being drawin on the uther fyde, and Morray convenit in armes. Montrois feis it wes so, he drawis him self to the wood of Abirnetheie, and thair lyis he. Argile, being at Drum, follouis him the lenth of Strathbogie, and returnis bak agane but moir vassalage; and the samen Setterday that his foot men went out of Abirdene, being the 21 of September, he cumis quyetlie upone the nicht in to Abirdene with few hors. The erll of Lautheanis regiment and laird of Laeris regiment wes lying in Abirdene before him, attending his service; for he had stayit tuo nights at the place of Drum befor he went to Strathbogie followeing efter Montrois, and returnit to Abirdene, as I have said. The erll of Fyndlater and divers countrie barronis met him at Abirdene contrair the Kingis Livetennand. Bot Argile wes by

oure Eftaites maid Governour of Scotland, with pouer to rais armes againft him; quhilk was ftrange to fie wnder ane monarchicall king.

And heir be the way it is to be nottit, that upone the fame Setterday that Argyle came to Abirdene, the lord Spynn timer, byding behind Montrois, wes takin and wairdit in the tolbuith of Abirdene, as ye hard befor, and this Setterday fent to Edinbrughe, quhair he wes thair wairdit agane. He wes convoyit fouth with Craignaris troupe, with whome Robert lord Burly, Mr. James Baird advocat, Johne Denhame commiffar and the reft went alfo, refolving to hold no moir Committees in Abirdene at this tyme.

Sonday 22 September, preiching in both Abirdenes be our owne minifteris, who had now returnit fra thair flicht back to Abirdene. Efter foirnone's fermone, Mr. Williame Strathauchin red out ane paper charging all maner of man within this parochin to bring in thair horffis of fourtie pund price and above, the 28 of September nixt, and the lord Gordounis regiment wnder his divifion to cum in the fame day. Bot no obediens given to thir charges.

Sonday efternoone, Argile held ane counfall of warr.

Monoday 23 September, he likuaies held ane counfall of warr. Quhair it is to be nottit, that the erll Marfchall, the lord Gordoun, the lord Forbes, the lord Frafer, the lord Crichtoune, nor none uther of the covenanting barronis drew up thair freindis and folloneris within the fchirrefdomes of Kincardyn, Abirdene, and Banf to follow and affift Argile as thay went to rys befor in the begining of this covenant. Aluaies efter this counfall of warr Argile gois to hors, and beginis to marche from Abirdene with the erll of Lauthean and laird of Laeris tuo regimentis towardis Strathbogie. And as he gois out, incumis the fame Monoday to Abirdene the laird of Buchananis regiment about 500 foot. He ftayit all nicht, and upone the morne marchis efter Argile. Bot pitifullie wes both Abirdenis and countrie about plaguit in furnefhing baggage hors to thir haill regimentis as thay can daylie in, fo that no hors wes left to bring in the florne cornes to the corne yaird, nor to bring in ane lead of peites to the fyre, nor ane boll of victuall to leive upone; bot wemen careit upone thair bakis the ground malt from the milnes to be drink. So is this pure land vext and oppreffit, befydis thair cornis diftroyit and eitten with fervice hors, and baggage hors alfo.

Upone Wedinfday immediatlie befor Michaelmas and 25 of September, Mr. Robert Farquhar chofen proveft of Abirdene; Johne Hay, Thomas Mortimer, Alexander Joffray, and Patrik Leffie younger chofen balleis for ane yeir; Schirref of Aberdene, Schirref of Innernis.

Argile merchis forduard fra Abirdene to Strathbogie with an army of hors and foot, haveing the lord Gordoun and his brother Lues in his company ; quhair he diftroit the hail Rawis of Strathbogie. Cornefeild landis, outficht, inficht, hors, nolt, fcheip, and all uther goodis thay plunderit quhilk thay could get. And it wes said the lord Gordoun beheld all, becaus thay wold not rys and follow him as thair young cheif. Strathila and Boyne fore wrackit. And when this army diftroit Strathbogie, then thay leivit upone the Enggie, herrying the countrie and diftroing the cornis ; fo that thair wes no four houfholderis duelling thair of the name of Gordoun, bot all had fled, yea, and fun alledgit thay went willinglie into Montrois army. And lykuaies thay diftroit the cornis and beftiall of Strathavan, Auchindoun, and utheris landis about, quhilk maid them alfo to brak out. A wonderfull unnaturalitie in the lord Gordoun to fuffer his fatheris landis and freindis in his own ficht to be thus wrackit and diftroit in his fatheris abfens ! Sie moir following.

Upone Sunday 29 September, a faft keipit throw the prefbitrie of Abirdene, apointit by the brethren and moderatour thair of to be keipit that Sunday and on Sunday nixt thairefter following ; quhilk wes folempnie keipit both dayis for the fynis of the land, quhilk wes juft : bot no repentans for the mayne mother fyn, quhilk wes the change of government, both in church and policie within this land, and bringing in a Reformatioun, quhair of the kirk wes wickit instrumentis, mifregarding the Kingis auchtoretie in thair prepofterous zeall, whiche wes bakkit by the pretendit Eftaites, by raifing of armes and fending to England aganes our dreid Sovereigne, efter he had grantit ws all oure willis. Thair wes no repentans nather for oure rebelloun in thir pointes, bot thocht all good fervice for oure pretendit wark of reformatioun, quhairby moft juftly the fuord wes drawin and brocht in amongft ws. Yit the people, for the mayne trefpaffis of the pastoris and Eftaites, is throwin, and drawin fra thair virtue, in licht of harveft, to thir feingzeit faftinges, with four houris doctrein to ilk fermon, quhairby thay war fore wyreit and vext ; and the gryte God luing down upone thir hypocriticall humiliationis, be all apperans not weill pleiffit nor duly worfchippit.

Upone the firft Sundayis faft, Mr Williame Strathachin, efter fermon, warnit, in Argile's name, the lord Gordoun's trouperis, within the parochin of Auld Sanct Maucher, to compeir in Abirdene upone the aucht of October nixt, bringing with him ane faddell hors worth ane hundrethe merkes, and ane baggage hors worth fourty merkis, wnder gryte panes. Strange to fie sic

charges givin out except in the kingis name ! Bot littill obediens wes givin to thir charges, nather wes this fast univerrall throw Scotland, bot onlie within the prebbitrie of Abirdene, sic wes the sinceritie of oure Archpuritans ; yit it wes ane univerrall fast indeid.

Ye hard befor how Argile's foot army merchit fra Abirdene to the landis of Drum, him felf with his hors troupris haveing removit befor thair cuning tonardis Strathbogie. Albeit he had stayit tuo nichtis befor he removit, eiting and distroying the cornis and bestiall with his trouperis, now his foot army began quhair he left, cuttit down the pleasant gardyne planting to be huntis, distroyit the cornis, and left not ane four futed beist in the landis of Drum, Cromar, Auchterfoull, Oboyne, Abirzeldie and countreis about. Syne the ane half went to Atholl hame to Argile, the uther half baid upone thair maisteris service, who as ye have, wes marchit tonardis Strathbogie, distroying that countrie, the Engzie, Strathilay and Boyne, and not mynting to follow the enemy lying in the Wod of Abirnethie.

Upone Sonday the 6 of October, fast keipit throwout the boundis of oure prebbitrie of Abirdene be ordination of the moderatour thair of and his puritane bretheren, and not keipit els quhair. The people wes continewallie vext with fasting and prayer. Bot oure pastouris never urgit repentans for the mother syn in bringing in alteration of religioun, whiche thay callit Reformation ; nor repentans for change of Estait government, and raising of armes, and sending into England aganis the kingis auctoritie ; nor for the schedding of so muche innocent blood throw occasioun thair of, done be his Livetennand Montrois. Thair is no repentans maid hei of, bot thocht all good service. Yea, and the people urgit and compellit to give thankifiveingis for sic victoreis as wes had against the king, bot no thankis giving for sic victoreis as he had over his enemeis.

Thus, is this land pitifullie vext and borne down, both by state-government and churche ministeris, wofull fyrebrandis and wicked instrumentis fra the beginning, who now takis to hairt thair awin feires.

Ye hard how Montrois merchit fra Kintoir and Innerurie touardis Spey fyde upone the 18 day of September. And feing the Morray men in armes, who had drawin the boites that he culd not cum over, he gois to the Wod of Abirnethie, quhair he sojournis, taking his leiving af of the countrie, as Argile wes distroying the landis of Strathbogie, Engzie, Strathilay and Boyne, as is befor nottit.

Upone the 27 of September, Argile musteris his men at the Bog of Geicht,

who of foot and hors wes estimat about 4000 men; bot never movit to follow the enemy, lying all this while in the Wod of Abirnethie, not twenty myllis distant fra his army.

Montrois, feing he is not follout be Argile, he leaves the Wod of Abirnethie and to the Wod of Rothimurcous faillie gois he, and thair remanes a while. Fra that he marchis to the heid of Strathspey, throw Badzenocht, throw Atholl, quhair many of these countreis met him and follout him; and round about cumis he agane into Angous, quhair it is said he raisit fiun fyre, about Couper of Angous, of landis pertening to the lord Couper, ane archcovenanter and brother to the lord Balmyrrinoche. He marchis to the place of Dun, quhair the burgeffis of Montrois and countrie people had put in thair best gudes for saiftie, being ane strong hous, and him self a gryte covenantor. Bot Montrois takis in this hous, plunderis the hail gudes and armes. Amongst the rest he takis four feild brassin peices, quhilk pertenit to the marques of Huntlie, and wes loist at the brig of Die in the begining of thir troubles.

As Montrois is marcheing throw Atholl, Sir Alexander McDonald leaves him, and takis fiun Irishis with his favour for fiun buffines; and returnit not bak to Montrois whill [November 19.] Aluayes Montrois had conquest many freindis in Angous quyetlie, befydis the erll of Airlie and his tua sones, Sir Thomas and Sir David Ogilvyis, with fiun uther barronis, who still wes in his company, marcheing with a sleing army; quhair I will leave Montrois in Angous a while, while Argile overtak him if he can.

The marques of Argile heiring, whair he with his army wes lying at the Bog, that Montrois had left the Wod of Rothimurcous and fled to the mountanes, he then takis courage to follow, whair he might have had him narrer hand if he had bene weil willit, as is said befor. Aluayes him self, with fiun tronperis, crossis Spey, and sendis his foot army up the north syde of Strathspey, and met him agane. The Morray people wes glaid to be frie of thir footmen for fear of plundering and oppressioun, and had drawin thair boites and gardit the foordis in fuche fort, as nather Montrois' nor Argile's army wan thair; for the quhilk thay war muche to be commendit, in respect of uther countreis that wes fore oppress.

Argile passis to Forres, quhair the erll of Sutherland, the lord Lovat, the laird of Balnagoun, the schirref of Morray, the laird of Innes, the laird of Plufcardyne, and divers utheris, above 1000 men, and held ane Committee in Forres. Bot the erll of Seafort wes gone fra this Committee befor Argile cam; and it wes thocht that he and fiun utheris had correspondence privatlie

with Montrois whill as he wes lying in the Wod of Abirnethie. Argile marchis fra Forres, and the Committee diffolvis; and thair follouis him seven or eight hors troupis, herrying and distroying the countrie. He cumis to Innernes, and gives ordour to tuo foot regimentis, one wnder the laird of Buchanan, and the uther wnder the laird of Laeris, to ly thair in garifoun. From Innernes he marches to Badzenocht, and heiring that sum countrie people had gone in to Montrois' service, he left nothing of that countrie ondistroyit, no, not ane four footed beift, cornis, nor utheris, (his foot army met him heir in Badzenocht, who wes buffie at this wark); fra this passis in throw Atholl, and distroyis the samen countrie in like maner, becaus sum of that countrie follouit Montrois. From Atholl he cumis till Angous and Mernis, still following Montrois; quhair I will leave him and Montrois both for a while.

Tuyfday the 8 of October, doctor Goold chofin moderatour of the presbitrie of Abirdene for ane yeir.

Ye hard of Montrois cuming to Angous with his fleing army. Word cumis to Abirdene, quhair ane Committee wes haldin be the erll Marfchall and divers barronis in the tolbuith upone the tent of October; quhair ane imprintit Act wes set out, schawing, that thay haveing intelligens of the enemeis marching towardis them from Angous in all hostill maner, thairfoir ordanit all of whatsoever aige, sex, or qualitie who have hors of fourtie pund price or above, that thay put out the samen with ryderis, armet and furneishit, and to mak thair randevous at the Brig of Die, the 14 of October instant by ten a clok; with certificatioun to thame that fall failzie, ilk landit man falbe punishit in ane thousand pundis, ilk gentilman in fyve hundreth pundis, and everie husbandman in ane hundreth merkis, by and attour confiscatioun of thair horffis, seing the Generall Major are attending the randevous, and the Marques with the foot are advancing; likuaies, the publicatioun to be exped be the moderatouris of eche presbitrie, and ilk minister to advertise ilk particular man within his parochin, and out of thair pulpitis upone Sondag. This Act wes subscrivit be the erll Marfchall in prefens of the Committee.

Now the hail ministeris gois to wark in publishing of this Act, and oure minister Mr. Williame Strathachin, efter sermon, red it out of pulpit. Bot no obedience wes givin this Act, for both brughe and land wes wnder sic feir that thay wold not rys aganes Montrois and the Irishis. And many men and women, with thair young children careit on womenis bakis, fled the toune of Abirdene, (thair haveing fallin the same Sondag ane storme of snaw,) houlling, lamenting, and crying, not knowing quhair to go for saiftie of thair lives, which

wes pitifull to behold : bot their feir wes moir nor neidit, for thay all returnit bak to thair houffis in peace schortly, for that Montrois cam not to Abirdene, as ye may heirefter fie.

Upone the 15 of October, Sir Williame Forbes of Craigiwar, and Johne Forbes of Lairgy, cam to Abirdene. Montrois upone thair parroll gave thame libertie, being both his priffoneris, as ye hard befor, upone conditionis, as is said, that Craigiwar fould purches the young laird Druun and his brother thair libertie at the Estaites' handis out of the tolbuith of Edinbrughe for the friedome of him felf and the said Johne Forbes ; or utherwayes that thay fould both returne bak to Montrois as his priffoneris befor the first of November ; and if it hapnit Montrois to be overcun in battell befor that day, that thay to be frie of thair paroll and bak cuning to Montrois. Aluaies thay cam to Abirdene, careit them felves calulie, and Craigiwar cam not neir the Committees then sitting in Abirden. And Montrois wes admired for his nobill dealling for letting go fuche a prime man as Craigiwar upone his bair paroll.

Generall Major Ramfay over the hors troupis appointit be the Estaites lying in Abirdene and countries about, and brocht heir be Argile at the day appointit be Act of Committee foirsaid, had his randevous at the Brig of Die with his awin hors troupis ; bot no trouper cam out of this countrie to this meiting except thrie troupis wnder the lord Gordoun, and ane troupe wnder capiten Alexander Keith brother to the Erll Marfchall. Ramfay and his troupis destroyit the countrie cornis, and his intertynnment wes brocht daylie out of Abirdene to him, for the quhilk he did no kind of service, bot wraking of the countrie ; yit oure ministeris crying out aganis his enemeis and praying for him erneslie. Bot Montrois begylit him, as ye may fie heirefter.

Upone Tuisday 15 October, the erll Marfchall cam in fra Dunnotter to Abirdene, and held ane Committee, haveing the lord Frafer, sum barronis, and the proveit with him.

The samen Tuisday oure Provinciall Assemblie convenit, and prorogat to the 19 of November in respect of thir troubles. Sie heirefter.

The said Tuisday, thair cam fra the south to Abirdene wnder livetennant collonell Hammiltoun aucht troupis, quhair of ane wes quarterit in Old Abirdene. Thay foupit that nicht, and dynit upone the morn, syne rode to the Brig of Die ; bot the cornis was eitten wp and pitifullie destroyit be thair horffis.

In the mein tyme, drums chargeing the toune of Abirdene to be in armes for ane foot guard to thir trouperis at the said Brig of Die ; bot never ane tounefman wold flur.

The said Tuyfday thair wes brocht in befor the Committee capiten Aleis and ane uther of Montrois' scout watches upone Die fyde. Marfchall caufit confyne them in lodgings, bot not in the tolbuith, and at laft gat libertie. Thair wes lykuaies tane aucht Irifhis or lielanders of Montrois' men. Thay war all wardit in the tolbuith, wha brak waird be ane ftrange flicht and wan away upone the fourt of November by ane alifoun iron, quhairby they maid ane hoill in the thick wall of the heiche tolbuith, and wan down upone plaidis, except ane who was takin.

Ye hard befor quhair I left Montrois in Angous, quhair he purcheffit mony freindis. He marchis throw the Mernis, and, contrair to oure trouperis' expectatioun, he croffis the water of Die at the Milnes of Druun, upon Thuirfday the 17 of October, with his haill army faif and found, we haveing lying watcheing the Brig of Die foolifhlie about 14 troupris, leiving idlie, deftroying the countrie and thair cornis pitifullie.

Aluaies Montrois marchis forduard, (quhairat oure fleing people fra Abirdene rejoifit and returnit bak to thair houffis, ye may fee [before] thair fleing and mifery,) and cam be Crathas, quhair it is said the laird of Leyis gave contentment to Montrois. He then began to rais fyre upone covenantaris' landis, quhilk befor he had not done in this countrie. And firft he brynt the Kirktoom of Echt and his haill barrony, (except onlie tua pleuchis,) houffis, bigginges, and the haill corne yairdis perteing to his ground; plunderit his haill nolt, fcheip, hors, ky, and utheris belonging to his landis and barrony.

Marfchall, being in Abirdene and heiring of this, fchortlie rydes to Dunnotter upone the morne being the 18 of October, and thair lysis he.

Upone Frydday the fairfaid 18 of October, Montrois brynt the place of Pittodrie and Durlathen with four pleuchis of cornis quhilk he had in Maynes, and plunderit his haill goodis and geiris. He brynt the ritche corne yairdis of Muchall perteing to lord Androw Frafer, and fpolzait his ground as a pryme covenantar, as the reft was.

Upone Setterday the 19 of October, he dynit in Monymusk with the ladie, the laird being abfent, and upone fair conditionis he fpairit him at this tyme. Soday he marchit towardis Frendracht, and gat fun beftiall, nolt, and fcheip thair, for fuflening of his army; and that fame day marchit to Strathbogie, quhair I will leave him, and returne to Argile.

Ye hard befor, how Argile had ftill follout Montrois and that he wes cum to Angous; bot befor his cuming, Montrois had croft the water of Die, as ye have hard, upone the 17 of October. And Argile cam to Dunnotter upone

Wedinsday the 23 of October, quhair him felf stayes, his army lying in the feildis. Upone the morne, he marchis fra Dumnotter to Abirdene. His army wes estimat about 2000 foot, quhairof thair wes 1000 of his own Argile men. He had fevin hors troupris, by and attour 14 troupris lying heir in this countrie befor him. Both Abirdenis and corne feild landis wrackit with thair quartering, and sustening of thir horffis.

Frydday the 25 of October, his foot army marchis from Abirdene tonardis Kintoir and Innerurie in the morning; and about tua efternone him felf follouis with his troupris, and stayit in Kintoir all nicht. Upone the morne, he marchis tonardis Innerurie, stayit that nicht, and hard devotioun thair upone Sunday. The erll of Lautheanis regiment cam also to Innerurie to Argile.

It is to be markit, that the erll Marschall nor yit the lord Gordoun wes heir with Argile; nor any within the schirrefdoms of Angous, Kincardyn, Abirdene or Banf wold rys with him; sic wes thair feir of Montrois. Argile, ryding throw the Old toun, left directioun with thair balleis to tak ordour with any foldiouris byding behind thame within thair toun. Conforme to the quhilk thay took about sixteen rascallis oppressing the tounne. Thay ar all difarmit, and sum of thame ar hurt and wardit. Argile advertesit, it is thocht good service; and these rascallis transportit to the tolbuith of Abirdene at his command be the Old toun men, and so wes quyt of thair fasherie, whyll Argile gave ordouris for thair friedom. This wes about the 26 of October.

Quhilk day also, Charles Gordoun the marques sone returnit bak fra Dumnotter to the scoollis in Old Abirdene.

Aluayes I leave the marques of Argile at Innerurie lying whill heirefter.

Upone Sunday the 27 of October, and Wedinsday thairefter, ane fast preceissie keipit in both Abirdenis and appointit to be throw all the churches of Scotland, keipit be ordour of the Committee of the Generall Assemblée sitting in Edinbrughe, and imprinted, quhilk wes publictly red out of pulpit heir, beiring divers ressones for keeping this fast. 1. The slowness of ongoing in the wark of oure reformatioun. 2. The greivous synis of oure army vnder the marques of Argile. 3. The rupture betuixt the king and his subjectis. 4. Sum miscontentment amongis the ministrie them selfis. 5. The innocent blood and grevous oppressioun of the land; with sum utheris ressonis. Bot thair wes no word of fasting and praying (as most justlie we sould) for in-bringing of change and alteratioun both in church and policie against establishit lawis and the kingis royall auctoritie, and compelling him be force of armes to yeild to oure Scottis opinioun, at leist drawing him in to oure Par-

liament of Scotland to grant oure haill defyres. And not content with this, bot we wold fend in armyes to England to affist the rebellis thair aganis the king whill England fould have like libertie grantit to them both in church and pollicie. Nor wes thair word of the innocent blood daylie fched fen the begining of this reformatioun ; nor of the men and moneyis, hors and armes, levy moneyis, loan moneyis, and divers utheris grevous oppreffionis laid upone the schulderis of his Majesteis deir and loyall subiectis for raising of thir armyes to go into England ; the grevous offending of the king, the quein, thair offspring, thair trew freindis and folloueris be divers and findrie incomparable wayes. Thir synis with mony moir is never touchit nor repentit of in oure solempne fasting dayes, bot generallie the synis of the land ; quhair-with the Lord of Justice and Mercy feinit not to be weill content, as wold appeir be the progres of this historie.

Upone the 12 of October, Generall Leslie took in the toune of Newcastle, plunderit the samen, took divers prissoneris both English and Scottis. The Maior and fyve Englishmen war sent to London to be judgit be the Parliament conforme to thair English lawis. Like as the erllis of Craufurd, lord Reay, and sum utheris wes takin thair also, and the lord Ogilvy takin elsquhair, who war all sent in to Edinbrughe and wardit, thair to abyde tryell conforme to oure Scottis lawis, as ye may heirefter sie. The lord Maxuell wes also takin at Newcastle, and the peft cam to Edinbrugh with this victorie from Newcastle.

Ye hard befor how the marques of Newcastle and generall King had fled the feige of York ; bot now it wes reportit thay went away to Germany and uther pairtis for men and money to the kingis service.

Ye have befor how Montrois marchit towardis Strathbogie, quhair he remanit whill Sondag the 27 of October. Bot heiring of Argile's cuning, he removit that day from Strathbogie, and cam to the Wod of Fyvie, a place very advantageous for him against sic a puissant army following Argile, and he being the waiker in wanting of Alexander McDonald with his Irishis, whome he had with him, as ye hard befor. Aluayes he took in the place of Fyvie, and fand sum girmellit victuall thair, as likuayes in the place of Tollie Barclay, whairupone his army wes weill sustenit dureing his abode thair ; quhair I will let him ly, and returne bak to Argile, whome I left at Innerurie, as ye have befor, upone Sondag the 27 of October. And upone the 28 of October, he marchis fra Innerurie hard to the Wod of Fyvie, or neir hand by to the samen, quhair he had lernit Montrois wes lying. Thair was hot skirmishing betuixt the trouperis persewing the Wod, and Montrois manfullie

defending his few forces against such a huge multitude of horse and men. He like an skilfull capitane illuiss out of the Wood, and returnit bak agane, and did gryte skaith that day; quhair capitane Alexander Keith brother to the erll Marshall wes slayne, and findrie utheris to Argyle. Tnyfday and Wednesfday, hot skirmishing, with litle lois to Montrois, and daylie slaughter to Argyle's trouperis, and many hurt who wes brocht in to Abirdene for cure.

Argyle seing this service and could not help him self, now lying, as I have said, near the Wood with his army, above the slemen, at Rothie. Auchterles and countrie about, unlabill to sustein so gryte an army, albeit thay left nothing thay could get; quhairupone Argyle flittis his camp tua myllis fra Fyvie to Crechie. Montrois seing him marche so far of, upone the morne being Wednesfday and penult of October, upone fair day licht, he marchis noblie fra Fyvie and Wood thairto Turref, quhilk wes plunderit, and place of Rothimay also; and to Strathbogie goes he, takis advantage of the yairdis, and yaird dykis, and biggingis thairabout, and thair lyes he.

Is nocht this a mater admirabill, how this valiaunt nobill man with so few men not passing 3000 men of all, as wes thocht, and wanting the helpe and assistance of his noble capitane Alexander M'Donald with sic Irishis as he had with him, could have so escaipit from this Wood, quhairin he could not long left, fra the handis of his enemeis being about 14 troupsis and above 2000 foot! A mater mervalous and wrocht by Godis owne synger, as wold appeir!

Argyle heiring of Montrois marche, upone the morne being Thuirfday and last of October, he liffis his camp and marchis hard efter him, and incampis at Tullochbeg upone Setterday the 2 of November; and on Sondag hot skirmishing with litle blood to Montrois.

As Argyle and Montrois is buffie at this service, Sir Williame Forbes of Craigiwar and Johne Forbes of Lairgy, according to thair promeis, returnit both to Montrois now lying at Strathbogy, and declairit thay war unlabill to keip conditioun, and thairfoir wes returnit bak to him to remane as his prissoneris. Montrois grationlie receavit thame, not thinking on deceit. Howsoever, this Sir Williame Forbes convoyis him self fra Montrois accompaniet with major Nathaniell Gordoun, with fimm tuo or thrie commanderis, and gois to Argyle's camp, who wes glaid of thair cunning, promesing all favour he could, and to get major Gordoun's peace as he who wes thocht to be the sole convoyer of Craigiwar from Montrois. Bot heirin wes deip policie, as efter do appeir.

Montrois missing Craigiwar, he wes heichlie offendit, and speirit at John Forbes of Layrgy, whome he left behind him, what he kend of his removing.

Anfuertit, he knew nothing. And being demandit if he would steill away also, he said he should rather die befor he did it. Then Montrois anfuertis noblie, "Then, Sir, I give yow frie libertie to go upone your paroll that ye fall returne when I send for yow, and no utheruys." The gentilman thankit him hartfullie, and so with fair play recoverit his libertie. Divers thocht Craighwar was not wys in purchessing his libertie by sic ane unfeimlie way, thinking he had no dishonour to keip captivitie, nor could the Estaitis bot esteim of him worthellie. Bot now cuming away, he left ane fair querrell to Montrois to persue efter him, his landis, and goodis, quhairas if he had biddin with him prissoner, he would have bein frie of this feir; bot he went away upon Sunday 3 November.

Ye hard of the skirmishing of Strathbogie. It is heir also to be rememberit, that our Soveraigne Lordis Seffion sat not down for administratioun of Justice, to the gryte prejudice of the kingis leiges, (yit schirref and commissare courtis sat according to the old forme notwithstanding of thir troubles,) quhilk should have sittin down upone the first of November yeirlie.

About this tyme, Lues Gordoun sone to the lord marques, is mareit to Mary Grant dochter to unquhill Sir Johne Grant of Frenchie, utherwayes callit the laird of Grant, by whome he gat 20,000 merkis, as was said.

Upone Wednesday 6 November, Montrois leaves Strathbogie, and to the hillis gois he. Argile, seing him fled, cumis till Strathbogie, and thair remanis eitting wp and distroying the hail countrie pitifullie in thair cornis, cattell, gudis and geir, the marques now being in Strathnaver and the lord Gordoun being in Morray, to the gryte greif of the gentrie and tementis of the ground both in Strathbogie, Engzie, Auchindoun, and countreis round about belonging to the nobill marques of Huntlie.

Upone this samen 6 of November, Mr. George Leslie and Alexander Leslie his sone, of whome ye hard, are now both to libertie out of the tolbuith of Edinbrughe. And schortlie thairefter the said Alexander Leslie persewis Mr. James Clerk and strikis a lug fra him, as he who wes the authour of all his mischeif.

Ye hard of the intaking of Newcastle. Ordour givin be the Committee of the Generall Assemblie at Edinbrughe that thanksgiving should be givin throw all the churches of Scotland, quhilk wes keipit in both Abirdenis upone Sunday 10 November; bot no thanksgiving ever rememberit with ws for the kingis victoreis over his enemeis, bot gryte rejoicing at his overthrow. A note to be markit. Bot the peft follout Newcastle to Edinbrughe and divers uther pairtis, to our gryte lois.

Upone the 11 of November, thair cam fra Montrois' camp to Abirdene the lord Duplyne, Sir Johne Drummoud, Sir Thomas Tyrie of Drunkilbo, Ogilvy of Innerquharitie, crouner Hay, and sum utheris. Thay had gottin Argile's pas, and so but truble thay went south, being followeris of Montrois. Nathaniell Gordoun, haveing his pas also, cam to Abirdene, and walkit hither and thither peaceablie.

Upone Sunday the 3 of November, ane charge red out be oure minister, as in other parochis within thir north pairtis of the schires of Abirdene and Banff, in name of the marques of Argile his Majesteis livetennand (or rather pretended livetennand), out of the pulpit efter sermon, (the chair of veritie now maid ane mercat cros, and the preicher ane officiar for making of proclamations,) chargeing this parochin to furneish out to this pretended livetennand als mony men, hors, foot, loan money, and utheris as thay furneishit out abefoir to England; and that, to suppress the common enemy the marques of Montrois, and to have thair randevous at Turreff upone the 5 of November, quhair Argile's camp sould be. This wes the first charge for raising of men heir in thir pairtis, and upone over schort advertisement. Argile keipit not this day; bot thair wes ane Committee of sum, sic as the maister of Frazer, the lairdis of Phillorth and Tolquhone, and sum uther barronis and gentry, who upone this charge convenit at Turreff, about 30 hors; bot held no Committee, as is formerlie said. Aluayes this meiting wes continewit to the 14 of November. Albeit the countrie thocht that Argile sould not have vext the countrie for moir men, since he had gryter pouer nor wes weill governit, yit this wes his first charge indeid.

Ye hard befor, of the prissoneris takin at Newcastle. Thay war brocht to Edinbrughe upone the 7 of November, in at the water yet of the Cannoget. Bot the erll of Craufurd wes compellit to cum wp the get bairheid as ane traittour; not styling him Lord, bot Lodovick Lyndfay, (which he sufferit patientlie,) becaus for serving the king he wes foirfault be oure Estaitis, and his dignitie, honouris, and titill of erll Craufurd wes given be thame to the lord Lyndfay, ane of thair pryne covenantaris. Thair wes also takin Harie Grahame Montrois' brother. It is said, that generall Leslie at the taking of thir prissoneris had givin his paroll that thay sould not be abusit when thay cam to Edinbrughe, whiche proveit utherwayes, quhairat he seimit to be offendit. Aluayes thir noblemen and the rest wes not wairdit in the Castell, quhair nobles wes usit to be incarcerat; bot, out of dyspyte and malice, wes wairdit within the tolbuith of Edinbrughe. Ye heir how this auncient and

noble erll of Craufurd wes be the Estaitis without auctoritie of ane king foir-faultit and degraduat. Thair wes mony mo nobles foirfaultit befyde him for ferving the Kingis Majestie, or at leift sould expect no pardon for thair offences, sic as the marques of Huntlie, erll of Montrois, erll of Nithisdail, erll of Traquhair, erll of Carnueth, viscount of Oboyne, lord Ogilvy, lord Rae, lord Hereis, Lodovick Lyndsay sumtyme erll of Craufurd, Patrick Ruthven sumtyme erll of Forthe, James King sumtyme lord Ithan, [Alexander] Irving younger of Drum, Gordoun younger of Geicht, Leslie of Auchintoull, Sir Robert Spotiswod of Dunnypace, Collonell Johne Cochrum, Mr. Johne Maxwell sumtyme pretended bischop of Ros, Mr Walter Balcanquhell. Thir noblemen and utheris sould get no pardon whidder foirfault or not foirfault, as is set down in that imprinted Peice callit *The humill Desyres and Propositionis for a saiff and weill groundit peace, agreit upone by the mutuall adrys and consent of the Parliamentis of both kingdomes, &c., 10 December 1644.* By and attour princes and noble men in England set down in the same caticorie. Bot I leave this poynt and returne bak to the warding of thir nobles in the tolbuith of Edinbrughe. Befydis, [Alexander] Irving of Drum younger, and his brother Robert Irving, and Mr. Alexander Irving, ar wardit in the tolbuith in thrie sundrie houffis, (non sufferit to speik, no, not young Drum's wyf, bot in prefens of ane ballie,) a long tyme, and old Drum confyuit within the tonne. Sie moir of thame befoir, and heirefter.

Ye hard befoir of the adjourning of the Committee to the 14 of November. Argile fendis ane thousand of his countrie men home to Argile, who plunderit pitifullie the landis of Strathavan, Strathspey, Badzenocht, and Lochquhaber, as thay went, and cumis himself to Turref. Sindrie barronis and utheris meit him thair, who wes thocht to be 500 foot and 100 hors. Thair is ane long taillit Act set down upone the 16 of November vnder Argile's subseriptioun, ordanit to be publishit at all paroehe churches, for levying of the fourt and aucht man within the schires of Abirdene, and Banf, hors and foot, tedious to rehers; bot the coppie is lying befyd my self of the famen Act in wreit. Ahuayes Argile appointit ane new Committee to be haldin at Abirdene the 22 of November, so dissolvit at Turref.

Doctor Goold, efter he had demolishit the statelie pallace pertening to the bishop of Abirdene, leaving nather hewin wark, iron wark, pavement, tymber, insieft and plenishing, as ye have oftyns befoir, now beginis to tir the sklaites af of that matchles roof, and carie [them] down to the colledge for his awin respectis; which wes odiousslie thocht of. It is trew this hous, yairdis, and

preecynk wes givin be the Estaitis to him, quhairof he micht have maid a moir godlie use by uphalding rather then demoleishing of the samen.

Upone Tuyfday the 19 of November, Argile cumis to New Abirdene, quhilk day the Provinciall Assemblie held in Abirdene adjournit, as ye have abefoir. Mr. John Rew, ane of the ministeris of Abirdene, is chosin moderatour. The erll Marſchall, the lord Gordoun, and generall major Ramſay met Argile at Abirdene, and with him went to this Assemblie. Major Nathaniell Gordoun cam in befor thame, acknowledged his adulterie, and offens done to Mr. Androw Cant by wreiting of ane letter to him, as ye hard befor; and defyrit, upone his repentance, the proces of excommunication, now lying at ane ſentens, ſould ceas, quhilk Argile with the reſt ſocht humelie alſo. Thay anſuerit, that thay ſould wreit to the Committee of the Generall Assemblie, ſchow his incum-ing and repentans, and do be thair advys. With this anſuer Nathaniell wes weill pleiſit, and his proces ceaſit. Bot God knowis if this humiliatioun to Mr. Androw Cant wes fra his hairt, quhair I will leave him whill [afterwards.]

Upone this ſamen Tuyfday and 19 of November, the erll of Lauthean's regiment, conſiſting of about 500 muſketeiris and pikeneiris, wes quarterit on poor Old Abirdene; and, upone the morne, wes had to New Abirdene, wha lay thair quhill the day of , as ye may ſie heirefter, without doing any good. Aluayes Argile ordanit ilk foldiour to get tua peccis meill and xii s. of money weiklie, and this to be brocht in be the heretouris of the countrie, and Aberdene to furneiſh hous rounne, coill and candill onlie. The meill cam in, bot no moneyis, quhilk the tounne of Abirdene wes compellit to pay, as heirefter ye may ſie. And ane boll meill cam in out of ilk hundreth markis rent, the countrie payit the reſt. Then ordour wes takin for ſuſtaining of the trouperis, hors meit, and manis meit, in thir ſchires of Abirdene and Banſ eſtimat about 1000 hors; whiche wes ſo grevous as the countrie men culd not ſuſtein thame. Thir trouperis wes quarterit frielie throw divers parochis; ſum upone ilk landiſlord, and ſum upone ilk pleuche of ground. Thair wes thrie regimentis of hors, one wnder Sir James Hacket, one wnder Sir Patrik McGie, and one wnder livetennand crowner Innes. Thair wes quarterit in Banſ and Morray the lord Gordoun's regiment. And major Ramſay wes generall over the trouperis of this ſcherrifdome, quhilk wes ordanit to be quarterit onlie within thrie preſbitries, viz. the preſbitrie of Abirdene, the preſbitrie of Ellon, and the preſbitrie of Deir. Ordour wes gevin that ilk trouper ſould have meit and drink at xvi s. ilk day, and his hors ane pecc of aites with fodder; and

if the trouper wes not content with his cheir, to compt kaik and pudding with the goodwyf, and compell her to pay money for what he wantit. Thus, is thir north pairtis grevoullie borne doune and wrackit by ordour of the Eftaites and good Argile.

Ye hard of the doun fitting of the Provinciall Affemblie. It continewit Tuyfday, Wedinfday; and Thuirfday efternone diffolvit. And Argile keipit daylie with them. And that famen day, being the 21 of November, Argile went fouth, careing Nathaniell Gordoun's testificat fra the Affemblie with him. He wes that nicht intill Dunnottar; bot the lord Gordoun baid behind in Abirdene.

Argile gone, the erll Marfchall, the lord Frafer, the lord Crichtoun, the lairdis of Kermuk, Craigiwar, and fun uther countrie barronis, with the proveft of Abirdene held thair Committees daylie in Abirdene whill about Januar 1645.

Ane ordour fra the Eftaitis cam, that the laird of Laeris' regiment, and laird of Buchananis regiment fould go to Innernes, and fortifie the famen be Argile's direction, as ye have befor.

Ye hard befor of the marques of Montrois leaving of Strathbogie, to Argile's finall credit in fuffering him fo to efcaip. He marchis to Badzenocht, and cumis to Atholl, whair generall major M'Donald his noble capitane meitis him and his company, and who had bene fra him, as ye have befor.

The lord Frafer, the laird of Pittodrie, and laird of Echt's cornis and building being brynt be Montrois, as ye have, thay mein thame felfis to the Eftaitis, who gives ordour to mell with the papiftis' rentes, landis, fithinges about Abirdene and upone the water of Done, pertening to Thomas Meingzeis of Balgouny, Mr. Alexander Irving of Lochhillis, and Robert Irving his brother; and this to be yeirlie wpliftit be Forbes of Echt, ay and whill his loiffis wes fet wp. And ficlike thair wes desponit to the lord Frafer Gordoun of Abirzeldeis rentis, Donald Farquharfone, and Gordoun barroun of Brachleyis rentis, as malignantis aganes the countrie, to be yeirlie upliftit be him, ay and whill his fkaith wes payit. As alfo thair wes difponit to Thomas Erfkynne of Balhaggartie the rentis of Schethin pertening to [Williame] Seytoun, the rentis and leiving of Tibbertie pertening to [Williame] Innes, ay and whill he war compleitlie payit of his loiffis; bot he baid fchort while to tak wp his part, becaus he departit this life in Edinbrughe upon the day of Januar 1645. Mervalous to fie the kingis lieges thus to be opprest! And Thomas Meingzeis fled the kingdome with his wyf and children for his reli-

gioun; yit his rentis ar disponit: Mr Alexander Irving fleis the countrie, and, failling to France, is takin be the way, and brocht to Edinbrughe, quhair he is wairdit in the tolbuith; yit his rentis ar disponit: His brother Robert Irving durft not be fein, his rentis disponit: The uther gentilmen for favouring thair king and following the marques of Huntlie, as ye have hard, fled the kingdome, and durft not be fein; yit thair rentis disponit:—to fet wp the loiffis of the kingis unfreindis and enemeis, without advys or auchtoretie, bot onlie fet out be the Estaites of the land.

The laird of Echt for his pairt caufit arreist the schippis careing falmound to France, lying in the harberie of Abirdene, upone the last of November, whill the maister of the schip gave wp ane compt of sic falmound as wes schippit pertening to the foirsaidis papistis, and fyn to fet thame on fhoir; quhilk wes done. Thairefter the marchand agreit with Echt upone conditionis. Quhair-upone the falmound wes agane schippit, and so gois to the fey.

Upone the first of December, ane Proclamatioun maid at the cros of Abirdene, chargeing the schirresdome to convey and have thair randevous at Abirdene the 5 of December, for taking ordour for sustentatioun of the foot soldiouris and trouperis, and to bring in victuallis for that effect; bot none gave obediens that day.

Upone the acht of December, generall Leslie returnit victoriousslie from Newcastle to Edinbrughe; whair he stayit whill Januar 1645, taking wp men for defens of the said toune. About 14,000 men and sum of oure trouperis lying heir is sent thair. With this victorie the pest cam in to Burrowstounes. Aluayis Leslie removis with his wyf and famelie bak to Newcastle.

Ye sie of Montrois marche into Atholl. He took the laird of Weyms, (Mengzeis) captive, and utheris outstading rebellis. He gois to the laird of Glenurchyis landis, burnes, waistis, and destroyis his countreis, being ane of Argyle's specciall kinsinen.

Argile now being in Edinbrughe, who cam from Abirdene, as ye have, gat small thankis for his service aganes Montrois. Aluayes, heiring of the distruction of Glenurchyis boundis, gois quiklie to his owne countrie for defens of the famen.

About this tyme, ane Generall Assemblie is indictit to be haldin at Edinbrughe the 22 of Januar 1645 be auctoritie of the kirk, and ane day of humiliatioun to go befor.

The toune of Edinbrughe nictellie murmurit aganis the uptaking of the excise; bot it gois throw, and appointit to be listit fra the first of August last.

Sonday 22 December, thundering out of pulpites against Yooll day, none sufferit to mak good cheir or be mirry according to the old fashioun. The bell went throw the toune chargeing the craftsmen to keip their buithis and wirk, and the merchandis buithis to stand open ; ilk tradisiman wnder the pane of ten pundis. The bailleis bakit this charge, going throw the toune, commanding the deaconis to sie the craftis to wirk and to note the difobedient. The quyhtfisheris of Futtie wes likuaies commandit to go to the sea on Yooll day, wnder gryte panes ; bot the sea fell out stormy that stayit them, quihilk the pure men with thair hairt wislit. Bot do thair best thay could not get the scolleris and studentis stayit fra thair Yooll play, according to use and wont ; yea, and sum maid good cheir and wrocht none ; utheris wrocht at thair plesour.

Tuyfday 24 of December, the lord Gordoun (the marques being still in Strathnaver, in ane island callit Toung,) had ane meiting with his freindis, for taking ordour with one callit Forbes of Skellatter for taking sum of thair schiep and nolt out of the brayis of Strathbogie and Lefmoir. What wes concludit is secretlie keipit wp, and yit nothing follouit be way of deid. Yit this Skellater, to get the lord Gordoun's favour, cam in.

Upone Frydday the 27 of December, thair cam out of the parochin of Cruden till Old Abirdene tuo hors trouppis. Hors and men had frie quarteris, fyne upone the morne efter brakfast rode south.

Mr. Androw Cant is chofin commissiouner, and Robert Cruikshank, ballie, laick elder, for Abirdene ; and the rest of the prebbitreis fend thair commissiouneris to this Generall Assemblie.

The toune of Abirdene, in this moneth of December, ar chargit ilk man and woman be virtue of thair aith to declair the availl of thair goodis plunderit be the Irishis at the fight of Abirdene ; bot to what end I know not, for inventar wes takin wp of all to be had to oure Parliament. Sum said for having pitie on our estait, and that thay sould be frie from quartering of soldiouris, or utheris taxationis, and vexationis.

The Committee of the kirk and Generall Assemblie ordanit a fast to be keipit throw all Scotland befor the down fitting of the Parliament, quihilk wes to fit down upone the aucht of Januar 1645 in Edinbrughe, and befor the down fitting of the Generall Assemblie thair the 22 day of the said moneth. Conforme to the quihilk ordour a solempne fast keipit heir upone the 5 of Januar in both Abirdenis, being Sonday ; and that same day aucht dayis we had heir in Old Abirdene, for the moir aboundans, ane uther fast ; quhairby the poor

people wes vext to the death with thir continuall fastingis and thanksgivingis. And this last Sunday wes keipit wnder pretext that thair wes not ane full conventionn the first Sabbath.

UPONE the 3 of Januar 1645, ane hors troupe cam out of Morray and wes quarterit in Old Abirdene, and another upone the same toune quarterit; and, as thay cam, plundering both toune and countrie horfllis quhair ever thay went.

Ye have, befor the incuming of this yeir, of the Generall Assemblée to be holden the 22 of Januar, and Parliament the 8 of Januar, and uther things thair fet down.

Upone Wedinsday 8 Januar, oure Parliament sat down in Edinbrughe and wes fenfit. The erll of Lauderdale was maid president of this Parliament; bot the king had no commissioner thair, quhair of oure Parliament did not cair muche. Weill, it is continewit to the 22 of Januar that the Generall Assemblée should sit down; and in the mein tyme ordanit fyve Committees to sit daylie in Edinbrughe, Ane quhair of for ordering ane new levie to be sent in till England; The 2, For discussing of the malignants; 3, For setting up the loiffis done be Montrois and his rebellis; 4, For the Billis; and 5, For the Over-turis. Thir Committees establisht, the Parliament is prorogat to the 22 of Januar; bot, befor that day cam, thair president the erll of Lauderdale depairtit this lyf.

Upone Frydday the tent of Januar 1645, the Archbishop of Canterbury maide ane speiche on the scaffold on Towerhill. Thairefter he wes execute. Of the quhilk speiche the tennour follous word be word fra the prynt.

The Archbishop of Canterburie his speiche, or his funeral sermon preached by him self on the Tower-hill, on frydday the tent of Januar 1645, upon Hebrewes, xii. 1, 2.; Also the prayeris which he usit at the same tyme and place befor his executioun;—All writtin by Johne Hinde whome the Archbishop beseeched that he wold not let any wrong be done him by any phraiss in false coppeis.

The Archbishop of Canterburie his funeral sermon preached on the Scaffold on Tower-hill, upon Heb. xii. 1, 2. "Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who, for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God."

Good People, You'll pardon my old memory; and, upon so sad occasioun as I am come to this place, to make use of my papers, I dare not trust my self otherwise.

Good People, This is a very uncomfortable place to preach in, and yet I shall begin with a text of Scripture in the twelfth of the Hebrews, "Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who, for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God."

I have been long in my race, and how I have looked unto Jesus the author and finisher of my faith is best known to him. I am now come to the end of my race, and here I find the cross, a death of shame; but the shame must be despised, or there is no coming to the right hand of God. Jesus despised the shame for me, and God forbid but I should despise the shame for him.

I am going apace, as you see, towards the Red Sea, and my feet are upon the very brinks of it, an argument, I hope, that God is bringing me to the Land of Promise, for that was the way by which of old he led his people. But before they came to the sea, he instituted a passover for them; a lamb it was, but it was to be eaten with very fowre herbs, as in the twelfth of Exodus. I shall obey, and labour to digest the fowre herbs, as well as the lamb; and I shall remember that it is the Lord's passover. I shall not think of the herbs, nor be angry with the hands which gathered them; but look up only to him who instituted the one, and governeth the other. For men can have no more power over me than that which is given them from above.

I am not in love with this passage through the Red Sea, for I have the weakness and infirmity of flesh and blood in me, and I have prayed, as my Saviour taught me and exampled me, *ut transiret calix ista*, that this cup of red wine might pass away from me; but since it is not that my will may, his will be done, and I shall most willingly drink of this cup as deep as he pleaseth, and enter into this sea, ay, and pass through it in the way that he shall be pleased to lead me. And yet, good people, it would be remembered, that when the servants of God, old Israel, were in this boisterous sea and Aaron with them, the Egyptians which persecuted them, and did in a manner drive them into that sea, were drowned in the same waters, while they were in pursuit of them.

I know my God whom I serve, is as able to deliver me from this sea of blood, as he was to deliver the three children from the furnace, Daniel iii.; and I most humbly thank my Saviour for it, my resolution is now as theirs was then. Their resolution was, they would not worship the image which the king had set up; nor shall I the imaginations which the people are setting up. Nor will I forsake the temple, and the truth of God, to follow the bleating of Jeroboam's calves in Dan and in Bethel.

And I pray God bless all this people, and open their eyes, that they may see the right way; for if it fall out that the blind lead the blind, doubtless they will both fall into the ditch. For my self, I am (and I acknowledge it in all humility,) a most grievous sinner many ways, by thought, word and deed; and therefore I cannot doubt but that God hath mercy in store for me a poor penitent, as well as for other sinners. I have, upon this sad occasion, ransacked every corner of my heart, and yet I thank God I have not found any of my sins that are there, any sins now deserving death by any known law of this kingdom. And yet thereby I charge nothing upon my judges. I humbly beseech you I may rightly be understood, I charge nothing in the least degree upon my judges, for they are to proceed by proof, by valuable witnesses, and in that way I or any innocent in the world may justly be condemned. And I thank God, though the weight of the sentence lie very heavy upon me, yet I am as quiet within, as (I thank Christ for it) I ever was in my life. And though I am not only the first archbishop but the first man that ever died in this way, yet some of my predecessors have gone this way, though not by this means; for Elfegus was hurried away and lost his head by the Danes; and Simon Sudbury in the fury of Wat Tyler and his fellows; and long before these, Saint John Baptist had his head danced off by a lewd woman; and Saint Cyprian, archbishop of Carthage, submitted his head to a persecuting sword. Many examples great and good, and they teach me patience, for I hope my cause in heaven will look of another dye then the colour that is put upon it here upon earth. And some comfort it is to me, not only that I go the way of these great men in their several generations; but also that my charge (if I may not be partial) looks somewhat like that against Saint Paul in the xxv. of the Acts, for he was accused for the law and the

temple, that is, the law and religion; and like that of Saint Stephen in the vi. of the Acts, for breaking the ordinances which Moses gave us, which ordinances were law and religion. But you'll say, do I then compare my self with the integrity of Saint Paul and Saint Stephen? No, God forbid, far be it from me; I only raise a comfort to my self, that these great saints and servants of God were thus laid up in their several times. And it is very memorable, that Saint Paul, who was one of them, and a great one that helped on the accusation against Saint Stephen, fell afterwards into the self same accusation himself; yet both of them great saints and servants of God.

Ay, but perhaps a great clamour there is, that I would have brought in popery. I shall answer that more fully by and by. In the mean time, you know what the Pharisees said against Christ himself, in the xi. of John, "If we let him thus alone, all men will believe on him, *et venient Romani*, and the Romans shall come and take away both our place and nation." Here was a causeless cry against Christ that the Romans would come. And see how just the judgment of God was. They crucified Christ for fear lest the Romans should come, and his death was that that brought in the Romans upon them, God punishing them with that which they most feared. And I pray God, this clamour of *venient Romani* (of which I have given to my knowledge no just cause) help not to bring him in; for the Pope never had such a harvest in England since the Reformation, as he hath now upon the sects and divisions that are amongst us. In the mean time, by honour and dishonour, by good report and evil report, as a deceiver and yet true, I am now passing out of this world.

Some particulars also I think not amiss to speak of. And first, this I shall be bold to speak of the king our gracious sovereign, He hath been much traduced by some for labouring to bring in Popery: but upon my conscience (of which I am now going to give God a present account) I know him to be as free from this charge, I think, as any man living; and I hold him to be as sound a Protestant, according to the religion by law established, as any man in this kingdom, and that he will venture his life as far and as freely for it; and I think I do or should know both his affection to religion, and his grounds upon which that affection is built, as fully as any man in England.

The second particular is concerning this great and populous city, which God blefs. Here hath been of late a fashion taken up to gather hands, and then go to the honourable and great court of the kingdom, the Parliament, and clamour for justice, as if that great and wise court (before whom the causes come which are unknown to the many,) could not, or would not do justice, but at their call and appointment; a way which may endanger many an innocent man, and pluck innocent blood upon their own heads, and perhaps upon this city also, which God forbid. And this hath been lately practised against my self. God forgive the setters of this, with all my heart I beg it; but many well meaning people are caught by it. In Saint Stephen's case, when nothing else would serve, they stirred up the people against him, Acts vi. And Herod went just the self same way, for when he had killed Saint James, he would not venture upon Saint Peter too, till he saw how the people took it and were pleased with it, in the xii. of the Acts. But take heed of having your hands full of blood, in the i. of Isaiah; for there is a time best known to himself, when God among other sins makes inquisition for blood; and when inquisition is on foot, the Psalmist tells us, Psalm ix. that God remembers, that is not all, that God remembers and forgets not (saith the Prophet) the complaint of the poor; and he tells you what poor they are in the ninth verse, the poor whose blood is shed by such kind of means. Take heed of this, "It is a fearful thing" (at any time) "to fall into the hands of the living God," in the x. of the Hebrews; but it is fearful indeed, and then especially, when he is making his inquisition for blood; and therefore with my prayers to avert the prophecy from the city, let me desire that this city would remember the prophecy that is expressed, Jeremiah xxvi. 15.

The third particular is this poor Church of England that hath flourished and been a shelter to

other neighbouring churches when storms have driven upon them ; but alas, now it is in a storm it self, and God knows whether or how it shall get out ; and which is worse than a storm from without, it is become like an oak cleft to shivers with wedges made out of its own body, and that in every cleft prophaneness and irreligion is creeping in apace, while, as Prosper saith, men that introduce prophaneness are cloaked with a name of imaginary religion ; for we have in a manner almost lost the substance, and dwell much, nay, too much a great deal in opinion ; and that church, which all the Jesuits' machination in these parts of Christendom could not ruin, is now fallen into a great deal of danger by her own.

The last particular (for I am not willing to be tedious, I shall hasten to go out of this miserable world) is my self, and I beseech you, as many as are within hearing, observe me, I was born and baptized in the bosom of the Church of England as it stands yet established by law ; in that profession I have ever since lived, and in that profession of the Protestant religion here established I come now to die. This is no time to dissemble with God, least of all in matter of religion, and therefore I desire it may be remembered, I have always lived in the Protestant religion established in England, and in that I come now to die. What clamors and slanders I have endured, for labouring to keep an uniformity in the external service of God according to the doctrine and discipline of this church, all men knows, and I have abundantly felt. Now at last I am accused of high treason in Parliament, a crime which my soul ever abhorred. This treason was charged upon me to consist of two parts, an endeavour to subvert the law of the realm, and a like endeavour to overthrow the true Protestant religion established by those laws. Besides my answers which I gave to the several charges, I protested my innocency in both houses. It was said, a prisoner's protestations at the bar must not be taken *de se ipso*. I can bring no witness of my heart, and the intentions thereof ; therefore I must come to my protestation, not at the bar, but to my protestation at this hour and instant of my death, in which (as I said before) I hope all men will be such charitable Christians as not to think I would die and dissemble my religion ; I do therefore here, (with that caution that I delivered before, without all prejudice in the world to my judges, that are to proceed *secundum allegata et probata*, and so to be understood,) I die in the presence of the Almighty God and all his holy and blessed angels, and I take it now on my death, that I never endeavoured the subversion of the laws of the realm, nor never any change of the Protestant religion into Popish superstition ; and I desire you all to remember this protest of mine, for my innocency in these and from all manner of treasons whatsoever.

I have been accused likewise as an enemy to Parliaments. No, God forbid, I understood them and the benefits that come by them a great deal too well to be so ; but I did indeed dislike some misgovernments (as I conceived) of some few one or two Parliaments ; and I did conceive humbly that I might have reason for it, for *corruptio optimi est pessima*, there is no corruption in the world so bad as that which is of the best thing in it self, for the better the thing is in nature, the worse it is corrupted ; and this being the highest and greatest court, over which no other can have any jurisdiction in the kingdom, if by any way a misgovernment (which God forbid) should any ways fall upon it, the subjects of this kingdom are left without all manner of remedy ; and therefore God preserve them, and bless them, and direct them, that there may be no misconceit, much less misgovernment amongst them.

I will not enlarge my self any further, I have done, I forgive all the world, all and every of those bitter enemies, or others whatsoever they have been, which have any ways prosecuted me in this kind ; and I humbly desire to be forgiven first of God, and then of every man, whether I have offended him or no, if he do but conceive that I have ; Lord, do thou forgive me, and I beg forgiveness of him. And so I heartily desire you to join with me in prayer.

I have heir fet down the speiches of this auncient reverend Prelat, quhairby he cleirly (going to death) vindicatis him felf from accufatioun aganes eftablisht lawis and religioun, and purgis oure Sovereigne Lord anent inbringing of poperie; yit he is done to death. He had sum prayeris, quhilk I have heir omittit. Thus is he gone the get that the mightie Deputie of Ireland went (as ye have befor) efter three yeiris captivitie, for ther faithfull service to the king, as many men thoght. Howsoever it wes, the prynting and fpreiding of this paper wes takin notice of by many that wes perfuadit to the contrarie, and maid them conceive a better opinioun both of the king and this gryte prelat, who wes uthernys traduceit. He wes takin first and wardit in anno 1642, and now execute.

About this tyme, Sir Johne Hotham, (as report past,) who held the king out at the portis of Hull, as ye have befor, is execute be command of the Parliament, and his sone both. He gat this rewaird for his good service to them aganis oure dreid Sovereigne.

Upone the thrid of Februar, Sir Johne Leslie of Wardes, knicht barronet, depairtit this lyf in New Abirdene, a great enemy to the laird of Cluny, who had mellit with his estait, Cluny wairdit in the tolbuith of Edinbrughe.

About this tyme, Forbes of Echt compellis Thomas Meingzeis of Balgounyis tennentis, (being fled the countrie for his religioun, leaving ordour to pay men, levie money, loan money, hors, and armes, as the countrie did, and as thay war imposit,) notwithstanding the Estaites had giftit his rentis to this

Forbes, as ye have befor, he compellit the tennentis to obleige them felfis ilk ane for thair awin pairtis to pay and delyver to him the same prices quhilk thay war obligit to pay for the victuall to him befor the first of Marche wnder the pane of plundering, quhilk the poor tennentis for feir wes forsit to pay for the most pairt. The samen ordour wes done with uther papistis landis, as wes said, and pairteis send out of Abirdene to ly upone thir landis whill payment war maid; as wes done be Williame Seytoun of Blair, also being a papist.

Upone the day of Januar, Mr. Alexander Joffray, lait provest of Abirdene, depairtit this lyf in New Abirdene, ane rigorous covenantar.

Upone Sonday 19 Januar, ane Act of Committee holdin in Abirdene upone the tent of Januar wes red out of oure pulpit in Old Abirdene for levying the aucht man, the randevous to be at Abirdene *primo Februarij*. Few cam that day, bot pairteis wes sent out of the regiment lying in Abirdene, and lay upone the land whill thay cam in perforce.

Ye hard befor of the Parliament and Generall Assemblie, and how the Parliament wes fenfit and adjornit to the 22 of Januar, and that day the Generall Assemblie to fit doun alfo. Upone the quhilk day oure Parliament fat doun in Edinbrughe without the kingis commissioner. The lord Lyndsfay of Craufurd (now styllit erll of Craufurd) is president of this Parliament.

The Generall Assemblie alfo fitis doun the samen day. Mr. Robert Douglas ane of the ministers of Edinbrughe is moderatour. It continewit till the day of Februar, indictit ane uther Generall Assemblie to be haldin at the 22 day of June 1646, syne dissolvit, leaving the Parliament still sitting behind thame. Bot thay sent wp thair Actis, not to the king, bot to the English Parliament for thair approbatioun. Strange to sie!

Ye have befor of Montrois' progres to Glenurcheis landis. He gois to Argile, burnis and slayis throw his haill countreis, and left no hous nor hold (except impregnable strengthis) oubrynt, thair cornis, gudis and geir; and left not ane four footed beist in his haill landis, and sic as wold not call thay hocht and flew, that thay sould never mak sted. Montrois remanit in Argile's countreis waisting, burning, and distroying all nar ane quarter of ane yeir, syne cam in to Lochquhaber throw Badzenoch, quhair fundreis cam in to him, sic as the laird of Abirzeldie and utheris of the name of Gordoun, and Farquharsones of the Bray of Mar. He marchis to Lochnes, haveing ane full intencion to tak in the brughe of Innernes, quhairin the laird of Laeris regiment and Lautheanis regiment both war lying, with mony countrie people about, and the tonne stronglie fortfeit. Bot Montrois haveing discussit Broadalbion, Argile, Lorne, and uther the marques' countreis and his freindis without opposition or contradicioun, he marchis throw Lochquhaber to Lochnes, and heid thair of, quhair he is informit, that the marques of Argile wes enterit in Lochquhaber with ane army of 3000 men, hielandaris and lawlandmen, and that he had brynt the bray countrie of Lochquhaber pertening to McRonald and his freindis; and suspecting that he had a designe to cause the garisonnes at Innernes, and the men of Ros and Morray, to rys in armes for his better assistance aganis him, he thairfor resolved (pairtly for assisting of his freindis in Lochquhaber and revenging the wrongis done to them, and pairtly for preventing the joyning of gryter forces against him) to advance to Lochquhaber aganis Argile. And to the effect he nicht cum the moir suddantlie and unexpectatlie aganis Argile, he resolved not to go bak the same get that he marched from Lochquhaber; bot returned thair by ane uther way throw the montanes covered with snow. And in tuo dayis marche he advanced so neir the

enemyis utmost quarteris, (being distant thrie myllis from Innerlochrie, quhair the marques of Argile lay,) that befor thay were awar he wes within half a myll of them; whiche thay perceaving, and fleing all away, gave a suddant allarum to all the rest of the army; so that all the regimentis war advertesit, and did all combyne at Innerlochrie. So, he perceaving that the enemy had takin the allarum resolved instantlie to advance towardis Innerlochrie, whair he approched within distans of half ane myll to the enemy, and stood all night in armes. So likuaies did the enemy. Bot the marques of Argile (that same nicht being Setterday the first of Februar) went aboard of his galley with Sir Johne Wauchope of Niddre, Mr. Mungo Law, and Sir James Rollok, efter that all his army wes drawin wp, and stayit thair upone the water untill the morne in his galley whill the battell began, and that he did sie all his men fle away; and then he passit away in his galley. The battell began at the ryfing of the sone on Candlemes day. Montrois' men wes devydit in four divisiouns. Generall Major M'Donald wes upone the right hand with a regiment of Irishis; livetennand collonell Ockain with fiv Irishis wes upone the left wyng; fiv hielanderis of Atholl, the Stewartis of Appin, men of Glenco, the capitane of Clanronald, M'Lean and Glengarie wes in the midle; and collonell James M'donald alias M'Oneill wes in the reir with a reserve of Irishis. The enemy had thair lawland forces divydit, the ane half upone the right wyng, the uther upone the left, and in the midle thay had a gryte bodie of hielanderis, and thair reserve wes also hielanderis, and wes placed upone ane pretty ascent, quhair thay had a peice of ordinauns; and thay planted within the hous of Innerlochrie fourtie or fyftie men, for that place wes within a pistoll schot of the pairt quhair the enemyis battell wes placed. Ockane, being upone the left wyng, did first advance, and charget the enemeis right wyng, who first fled. Major M'Donald charges the left wyng, and oure hieland men being in the middle chargeit thair midle battell. So the enemy, perceaving thair right wyng to fle, and thair left wyng and midle bodie to be furiously assaulted, did also (efter the schooting of a volie) tak them selves to flight with thair reserve also. Sum of oure hors men, perceaving the enemy to brak, did assault them also, and turned 200 of the enemy and diverted them from entering the hous of Innerlochrie, to whiche thay war rining for refuge. So the enemy fled. Sum be the Loche fyde who wes all either killit or drounit. The grytest pairt fled towardis the hillis, that samen way by whiche thay enterit Lochquhaber. Thay war perfeit sum eight myllis, and many killit. Thair wes killit of all, as wes thocht 1500; quhairof thair wes of cheif men, the

laird of Auchinbrek (Campbell), the laird of Lochinzell (Campbell) with his eldest sone and his brother Collein, the laird of Glencaddell elder, M'Dougall appeirand of Rara with his eldest sone, the proveft of Kilmud, major Meingzeis, brother to the prior of Achattenis, Parbrekis. And thair wes takin of priffoneris, the laird of Parbrek, the laird of Innerla, the laird of Glencaddell younger, the laird of Silvercrag, the laird of Loumane, the laird of Sanct M'Donald in Kintyre, the Goodman of Pynmoir, the capitane of Dunstaffnage' sone, livetennant collonell Roghe, livetennant collonell Cockburne, capitane Steuart in Boot, capitane Hume sone to Argathie, capitane Stewart, capitane Morray, capitane Stirling, Robert Cleland alias Clydiffone, Mr. Dougall a preicher. Thes ar, befydis a gryt number of commoun foldiouris, takin priffoneris. It is said thair wes direct fra the Committee of Edinbrughe certane men to fie Argyllis forwardnes in following Montrois, quhair of it wold appeir the Estatis wes in doubt; bot thay saw his flight in forme foirfaid. It is considerabill, that few of his army had escaipid if Montrois had not merchit the day befor the fight 18 myllis upone litle food, and crossing findrie wateris, weit and wiry in frost and snaw, and standing in armes weit and cold the night befor the fight, quhairby thay war the moir unahle to follow the flight. Bot Montrois caufit a foirlorne hope of musketeires schoot all night at the enemy, the better to ingage the enemy against the nixt morning, feiring that thay sould have stollin away in the night. What wes killit to Montrois is uncertane. Bot Sir Thomas Ogilvy sone to the erll of Airlie wes schot throw the thighe, quhair of he deit, and [was] bureit in Atholl.

Thair cam to Abirdene tua commanderis, major Liddell and capitane Morray of the garifoun lying in Abirdene, and declairit to the proveft and balleis that thair men wes hungrit, and could not leive upone tua peccis of meill in the weik, except thay gat 12 s. also. The counsall is convenit, and, to eschew plundering, thay condifendit to give 3000 merkis; for the quhilk the tounne wes taxt. Thus is Abirdene fore vext day and nicht.

About this tyme, twa commiffiouneris cam fra the English Parliament tooure Scottis Parliament, as wes said. And likuaies that the young prince wes generall over the kingis army, maid of purpois for pleiffing of the Englishmen, who lykit not to serve vnder generall Ruthven, being ane Scottis man, whose counsall and advys wes not the les cravit at all occasionis, as a brave expert cavilleir. Like as the king maid him marques of Thames for quyting his place.

Ye hard befor, of the taking and warding of young Drum and his brother Robert Irving. This brave young gentleman depairtit this lyf within the

tolbuith of Ediubrughe upone Tuyfday, 4 Februar; and that famen nicht (being excommunicat) wes bureit betuixt 11 and 12 a klok with candle licht in lanternis, the young laird lying fore feik alfo in the fane chalmer, who, upone gryt moyan, was tranfportit in ane wandbed upone the morne fra the tolbuith to the caftell, quhair he lay fore greivit at the death of his weilbelovit brother borne down by unhappie deftiny and cruell malice of the Eftaitis. When thay war firft wardit thay war all thrie put in fudrie houffis, that none fuld have conference with another, and that none fuld com or gang without ane tounis ballie war prefent. This longfum, lothfum priffoun indureit for the firft half yeir. Thairefter thay gat libertie all thrie to byd in ane chalmer; bot none fufferit to cum, or go, or fpeik bot that whiche wes overhard by ane ballie. Bot this young gallant, byding fo long in priffoun and of ane hie fpreit, brak his hart and deit, his father being confynit in Ediubrughe and his mother duelling in New Abirdene, (for the place of Drum wes left defolat, as ye have befor,) to thair unfeikable greif and forrow.

About this tyme of Argile's difcomfiture the Eftaitis gives ordour to generall major Ballie to levy ane new army to go upone Montrois, of whome ye may heir moir.

Ye hard of the noble victory Montrois had of Argile at Innerlochrie. His foldiouris gat aboundans of armes and fpoyll. Argile went in duleweid to Ediubrughe, fore lamenting the lois of his kin and freindis; bot cheiflie the lois of his honor. Bot Montrois courageouffie merchit bak throw Lochquhaber with difplayit baner touardis Innernes with incredibill diligens; and fynding the tounne stronglie fortifeit and garifonis lying about or rather within the toun, fic as the laird of Laeris' regiment and Buchanan's regiment, refolving in forming thairof it wold fpend tyme and lois him men, and thairfoir merchit peceable by Innernes down throw the countrie of Morray, chargeing all maner of man betuixt 60 and 16 to rys and ferve the king and him his Majefteis livetennand, vnder the pane of fyre and fuord, aganis his Hines rebell fubjectis; and to that effect to meit him in thair beft armes on hors and foot immediatlie efter the charge. This bred gryte feir, and findry of the Morray men cam in to him. Sic as ftood out he plunderit, fpolzeit and brynt thair houffis and landis following, viz. the laird of Balnadallachis thrie houffis, Petchafs, Foynefs and Balnadallache; houffis, biggingis, and cornyardis of his haill ground; and his haill landis plunderit of hors, nolt, fcheip, and uther goodis. The place of Grangehill pertening to Niniane Dumber, the place of Broddie pertening to the laird of Broddie, the place of Cowbin pertening to Kynaird, the

place of Innes pertening to the laird of Innes, and Reidhall, all brunt and plunderit. The landis of Burgie, Lethein, Duffus plunderit; bot not brunt. Garmochie plunnderit, bot not fyrit. Thair salnound cobillis and nettis cuttit and hewin down, quhairby the water of Spey culd not be weill fisht. Thus, as Montrois merchit he sent out parteis throw the countrie with fyre and plundering.

Now, upone the 17 of Februar, thair wes fitting at ane Committee in Elgyne the erll of Seafort, the laird Innes, Sir Robert Gordoun, the laird of Plufcardyne, and divers uthers; and, heiring of thir doinges, discharges be touk of drum the Fasting-Evin's marcat haldin yeirlye at Elgyne, left the countrie merchandis and people fould get skaith; and schortlie dissolves thair Committee, and ilkane a findrie get. The laird Innes and findrie with him gois to Spynnies, whair his eldest sone wes duelling. The toune's people of Elgyne and countrie about, feing the laird of Innes fle to Spynnies, fled also with thair wyves, barnes, and best goodis which they culd get careit, heir and thair, bot cheiflie to Spynnies, and few baid within the town throw plane feir; whiche incensit the soldiours war against the toune nor if thay had biddin and keipit thair houffis. The erll of Seafort and rest of the Committee men fled thair owne wayis.

As Montrois is merching to Elgyne, the laird of Grant with sum utheris met him, offering thair service upon thair paroll and gryte aith suorne to serve the King and him his Livetennand loyallie. Montrois receavit them gratiouf-lye. The laird of Grant sent in 300 men to him. Sie heirefter.

Upone the 19 of Februar, Montrois cumis in to Elgyne. The lord Gordoun, being in the Bog, lap quiklie on hors, haveing Nathaniell Gordoun with sum few utheris in his company; and that samen nicht cam to Elgyne, salutit Montrois, who maid him hartlie welcum, and sounpis joyfullie togidder. Mony mer-vallit at the lord Gordoun's going in after sic maner, being upone the countrie service, and collonell to ane foot regiment and to ane hors regiment. Sum alledgit the Estaitis oversaw him in divers poyntes touching his honour, quhilk he could not digest. Utheris said he wes liklie to lois his father for following the countrie caus, if he fould continew, and the countrie happin to be borne down. Utheris agane said it wes a plot devyfit betuixt Montrois and Nathaniell Gordoun when he wes with him and when he cam fra him with Crag-iwar, as ye have befor; and albeit for his cuming away he wes esteimit traiterous and disloyall to Montrois, yit he proveit the politique and his faithfull fervand in this buffines. Thir wes the opiniois of sum. Howsoever it

was, in he went ; bot how or upone what reffone, I cannot tell. The miniftrie heiring of this, thay raillit out of pulpites pitifullie aganes him. His brother Lodovick cam alfo to Montrois, who wes gratioufflie receavit.

Montrois gives ordour to draw all the ferry boites on Spey to the northle fchoir, except ane anent the Bog, and gard the haill furdish up and down ; fyne gois to his counfall of warr, not to Committee courtis, trecheroufflie croppin within this land. Whill as he is thus in Elgyne, the erll of Seafort, the lairdis of Pluscardyne and Loiflyn his bretheren, Sir Robert Gordoun of Gordounftown, and divers utheris cumis in to him, quhair I will leave him whill [afterwards.]

The brughe of Abirdene and garifouns lying thair heiring of Montrois' vortorie over Argile at Innerloch and of his merching throw Morray land, thay fend (befoir Montrois wes yit cum to Elgyne) Alexander Forbes alias Plagne, a buffie bodie in the good caus, with letteris to the Committee at Elgyne, who receavit letteris bak agane from the erll of Seafort, the laird of Innes, and utheris of the Committee, and from the toune of Elgyne, and wes cuning upone poft bak to Abirdene ; and at Percok upone the 20 of Februar he is aprehendit be Gordoun younger of Geicht, Leith younger of Harthill and thair complices. Thay tak the haill letteris fra him, plunderis his money whiche he had upone him, fyne hardlie with his lyf he wan away. Bot thir letteris wes poftit, all cloiflit, to Montrois now camping in Elgyne, quhairby he wnderftood the Committee courtis of Morray and who wes his freindis or foes.

Upone Sondag the 23 of Februar, young Geicht, young Harthill, and thair complices, took ten of Cragiwaris troupe lying cairleslie in thair naikit bedis within thair quarteris of Imerurie. Thay took thair hors, thair moneyis, thair apparell, and armes, and gave the men libertie to go ; whairat Cragiwar wes heichlie offendit.

The Estaitis, greivit at Montrois doingis, refolves to have him leiving or deid ; and to that effect fendis to Abirdene, about the 26 of Februar, the lord Balcarras' hors regiment, with ordour to draw in Sir James Hacketis hors regiment, quarterit within this parochin of Old Abirdene, to thair randevous in New Abirdene, (feing the uther tuo hors regimentis whome Argile left behind him quarterit in this countrie wes fcatterit heir and thair, and mony deid in the morticheyne,) and to abyld the cuning of livetemand generall major Ballie, who wes cuning with fix foot regimentis fra Sanct Johnftoun aganis Montrois. He had many brave capitannis and commanderis ; amongft whome wes

generall major Hurry, a foldiour of fortune and veray changeable, for first, he servit the Parliament of Ingland aganis his Sovereigne the King ; 2. he left thame and servit his Majestie, which wes moir nobill ; 3. he left the King and Parliament both, cam into Scotland, and took service with the rebellis aganis his Majestie ; quhairupone he wan litle or all wes done. Ye have befor of major Bailleis buffines. Bot at this time Baillie cam not to Abirdene, and his trouperis war forsit to flie, as heirefter ye have.

Montrois camping at Elgyne, as ye have befor, receavit, to saif the toun onbrynt, 4000 merkis, as wes said ; bot his foldiouris, especiallie the laird of Grantis foldiouris, plunderit the toun pitifullie, and left nothing turfabill oncareit away, and brak down bedis, burdis, inficht and plenishing. Montrois leaves thame at this plundering, and merchis from Elgyne upone the fourt of Marche towardis the Bog of Geicht, with the bodie of his army, haveing in his company the erll of Seafort, the lord Gordoun, the laird of Grant, the laird of Plufcardyne, the laird of Loisllyn, and sum utheris who had cum in to him ; and fendis befor him over Spey the Farquharsonis of Braymar to plunder the toun of Cullen pertening to the erll of Fyndlater, whiche thay did pitifullie, for thir Farquharsonis had cum in to him abefoir. Montrois being over Spey, he consideris that the tuo regimentis lying in Innernes and rebellis in the countrie nicht now in his absens brak out and wrong his freindis that ar in his company ; thairfor he takis the erll of Seafort, the laird of Grant, and utheris formerlie said, thair solempne aithis to serve the king against his rebell subjectis, and never to draw armes against his Majestie and his loyall subjectis ; and thairefter sent thame over Spey agane to look to thair awin estaites, upone thair paroll to cum with all thair forces upone adverteifment to assist Montrois in the kingis service ; and so pairtit fra utheris. Bot the erll of Seafort gat moir credeit nor he wes worthie of, for he perjurit him self and turned a mortall enemy to the king, and a traittor, as ye fall heir.

Now, as Montrois foirfaw the truble of the country, so it fell out, for thair cam pairteis fra the regimentis lying at Innernes to the place of Elchas, whair in the laird of Grant wes then duelling, and pitifullie plunderit the famen, and left not the ladeis apparrell, jewellis, and goldsmith wark ontakin up, quhair of scho had stoir. Thairefter thay plunderit the landis of Cocktoun, becaus the goodman followit the lord Gordoun. Thay cam in to Elgyne, and took the laird Plufcardyne and his brother Loisllyn out of that strong hous perteing to Plufcardyne, had them to Innernes, and keipit thame, as thay who had cum in to Montrois ; but this wes thocht to be done with Seafortis consent.

Aluaies he feimis to be forie at the taking of his brethren, cumis to Innernes and labouris so that he gat them bothe set to libertie. This wes said to be plane policie usit be Seafort, for he repentit him self of his ingoing to Montrois, and wreit to the Elfaitis, to the erll Marischall, and Committee at Abirdene, that he yeildit onlie throw feir, and that he avowit to hyd be the good caus to his deith ; quhilk wes acceptit, and pairtlie he performit.

Remember the erll of Morray is all this tyme resident in Ingland with his ladie.

Ye heir how Montrois cumis to the Bog. His eldest sone the lord Grahame wes in his company, a proper youth about 16 yeiris old and of singular expectatioun. He takis feiknes, deis in the Bog in a few dayis, and is bureit in the kirk of Bellie, to his fatheris gryt greif.

The lord Gordoun haistellie drawis wp about 500 fut and aucht scoir hors for this service.

The trouperis and Lauthean's regiment, lying in Abirdene, as ye have befoir, finding that Ballie wes not yit cum, commandit the toun to pay the rest of thair 3000 merkis, as is befoir. Thay schip in ane bark lying in the harberie tuo feild peices with thair ammunition, bag and baggage ; and upone the 7 of Marche schamefullie fleis upon the onlie report of the enemy, and leavis Abirdene to its awin defens ; who had lyn lyk grasshopperis in the tounne and countrie, as ye have. Mr. Androw Cant and his wyf, Mr. John Rew, Mr. Williame Robertstone, and haill covenantaris fleis. Mr. Robert Farquhar provest and Patrik Leslie lait provest both wes in Edinbrughe ; and the toun flood in gryt feir.

Our Scottis parliament rais upone the [20th] day of Februar, as ye have [afterwards.]

Montrois marchis fra the Bog to the place of Cullen of Boyne, the erll of Findlater him self havinge fled fouth befoir to Edinbrughe, leaving in thir dangerous dayis, pitifull to behold, his ladie behind him. This staitlie hous weill decoirit with brave insicht and plenishing, and furneishit with silver plait, and all uther necessaies, wes pitifullie plunderit, and nothing turfabill left. And then [he] wes begining to rys fyre ; bot the ladie pitifullie besocht Montrois, now in hir husbandis absence, to forbeir fyre of hir ground bot for the space of 15 dayes, within quhilk tyme if her husband cam not to give all satisfactioun, that then his lordschip sould do as pleissit him best. And for this peice of 15 dayis tyme scho promesit 20,000 merkis, quhairof scho payit in hand 5000 merkis. Montrois grantit hir desire upone the conditionis foirsaidis,

and raifit no fyre on the erll of Findlateris ground (albeit a grite covenanter) at this tyme. From Findlater he marchis to the Boyne, plunderis this countrie, and burnes the bigging pitifullie, and fpoyllit the minifteris guidis, geir, and bookis. The laird him felf keipit the Crag of Boyne, quhairin he wes faif; bot his hail landis for the moft pairt wes thus brynt vp and diftroit. Thairefter he marchis to Banf, plunderis the famen pitifullie; no merchandice, goodis, nor geir left. Thay faw no man on the freit bot wes ftript naikit to the skin. Sum tuo or thrie worthles houffis wes brynt. No blood fched. And fo thay left Banf. From that toun he marchit to Turref, quhair, according to the Counfall of Abirdenis ordinans, as ye have befor, thair cam to Montrois Mr. Thomas Gray, George Morifoun, George Cullen, and Mr. Johne Alexander advocat, four difereit weill fet burgeffis, thair commiffioneris, who with gryte humilitie pitifullie declairit to his Honour the manifold misereis daylie befalling the tounne of Abirdene, cuming from one fyde and from another, and no brughe within Scotland fo havellie diftreft as that tounne fra tyme to tyme fince the begining of thir troubles, as wes weill knowne unto him felf; and now feiring that he and his army wes cuning to Abirdene, declairit the hail people, man and woman, throw plane feir of the Irifhis, wes fleing away, if his Honour gave thame not affiureans of faiftie and protectioun; who myldlie hard thir commiffioneris, and faid, he wes fory at Abirdenis calameteis; aluayes forbad them to be feirit, for his foot army quhairin the Irifhis war fould not cum nar Abirdene be aucht myllis, and if him felf can, he cravit nothing bot intertynnement upone his owne charges, forder wrong he intendit not to do till the brughe of Abirdene; which treulie and noblie he keipit. The commiffioneris wes glaid of this unexpected good anfuer. Thay gave mony thankis, and humelie took thair leive from Montrois, cam bak fra Turref; and upone the 10 of Marche cam to Abirdene, whair thay declairit the good anfuer whiche thay had gottin, to the gryte joy of majeftratis and commouns, man, wyf, and child within the brughe.

Sonday the 9 of Marche, no fermon in either of the Abirdenis throw the abfens of our miniftrie fled for feir; yit doctour Goold preichit in the College kirk, bot durft not cum to the Hie kirk.

Upone the famen Sonday, major Nathaniell Gordoun leaves Montrois at Turref, and cam till Abirdene with fum few trouperis; and, on the morne, thair cam in to him 100 Irifh dragouneris. The keyis of kirkis, portis, and tolbuith ar deliverit to him. He fetis sic priffoneris as wes thair to libertie, amonges whome thair wes one callit Thomas Meldrum wardit for following

Montrois. He took the spair armes lying at Torry, left thair be the Lauthan regiment wnder the keiping of unquhill capitane Keith, Marſchallis brother, his troupe. Thay took 1800 muscatis, pikis, and uther armes. Thair wes sum hurt, sum slayne, and sum of this troupe takin prissoneris and wardit in the tolbuith of Abirdene. The armes wes laid thair also. And livetennand Scot, one of the said Lauthan regiment, lying lurking behind the rest, wes also taken. Major Gordoun receavit ordouris to watche the toune, and set out scout watches nichtlie als far off as Cowie to sie if ony army wes cuming fra the south. Thair wes sum skirmilbing at the Brig of Die, quhair Keithis troupe wes routit; and finding the feildis fair he returnis bak to Montrois, who had removit fra Turref towardis Frendracht. The young viscount wes in the place, whiche he keipit, but the laird his father wes in Muchallis with the lord Frazer his good-sonne, all pryne covenantaris. He plunderit thriescoir pleuchis of Frendrachtis landis liand within the parochins of Forge, Drumblait, and Innerkethny, and the ministeris hous of Forge, quhilk [with] the rest of the haill houffis, biggingis, barnis, byris, cornezairdis, inficht and plenishing, wes brynt vp in the air; and the haill oxen, hors, milt, scheip, ky, and uther bestiall pitifullie plunderit and careit away, leaving this ground desolat. Montrois wreit fra Pennyburne ane letter to Abirdene of the 10 of Marche, commanding thame to caus thair drum go throw the toune, charging all maner of man within the schire betuixt 60 and 16 to meit him in thair best armes and on thair best hors upone the 15 of Marche at his camp at Innerurie, wnder the pane of fyre and suord. Drumis went, the chargis spred throw the schire, and many met him on hors and foot for obedience thairof. From Frendracht he marchit to Kintoir, Kinkell, and Innerurie, and cam to Kintoir upone the 12 of Marche. His army wes quarterit about the boundis foirfaidis, him self lodgit in Mr. Johne Cheyne's hous, minister at Kintoir. He gave out orderis, that ilk parochin within the presbitrie of Abirdene (except Abirdene) shuld send to him tua commissioneris with ane perfect Roll of the haill sewaris, heritouris, and lifrentaris of ilk parochie, quhairby thay might furneish to his service hors and men according to thair estaites; quhilk wes done, and men daylie cuming in to him for feir of fyre and suord, who utheruayes wold have stand out.

Ye hard how major Nathaniell Gordoun went from Abirdene to the camp. Upone the foirfaid 12 of Marche he cumis fra the camp bak agane to Abirdene with Donald Farquharsonne, capitane Mortimer, and sum utheris, about fourscore weil horfit brave gentlemen. Thay, feirles and cairles of the enemy,

went to thair mirryment without cloiffing of the portis or fetting of watches, aganis the ordour of war. Thair cairles securitie is fpyit by fun of thair onfreindis within the toun, as wes said, and postis fpeidlie to generall major Hurry now lying at the North Water Brig with the lord Balcarras' regiment and uther foot regimentis, defyring him to cum with diligens to Abirdene, quhair he fould have a fair haferd of his enemyis lying without order. Hurry informit of all, takis the occafion, and cumis with about aucht fcoir hors and foot out of Balcarras' hors regiment and utheris, befydis brave trouperis and mukitaires; and, in gryte haift, upone Frydday the 15 of Marche about 8 houris at evin, cam down the get of Abirdene, and fet watchis to the portis, as thay cam in, that none fould efcap. The uther pairtie difperfit throw the toun drinking cairleffie in thair lodgings, and heiring the hors feit and gryte noys, wes astoneiffut, never dreaming of thair enemy. Aluayes this Donald Farquharfoun hapnit to cum to the calfey, quhair he wes cruellie flayne auent the Court de Guard, a brave gentilman, and ane of the nobleft capitanes amongis all the hielanderis of Scotland. Tua or thrie utheris wes killit; and fun prifoneris takin, had to Edinbrughe, and caft in the ironis within the tolbuith. Gryte lamentatioun wes maid for this gallant, being ftill the kingis man for lyf and death. Hurry thairefter gois to the Court de Gaird, and takis out the haill trouperis' horffis ftanding thair, and likuayis out of the ftables, convoyit by the tonne's people quhair thay flood. Amonges the reft, the marques of Huntlyis beft hors, whome the lord Gordoun had lent to major Nathaniell Gordoun, wes takin be capitane Robert Forbes brother to Sir Wil-liame Forbes of Cragiwar. Thay gat gallant hors. The gentilmen could not mend it; bot glaid to efcap with thair lives, fun ane get, fun another.

Hurry tareit not longer in the toun nor he could get thair horffis, bot returnis bak agane the get he cam; and be the way takis out of the brughe of Montrois the marques of Montrois fecond fone, (now lord Grahame, be reffone of his elder brotheris deceas, as ye have hard,) a young barne about 14 yeires, lerning at the fcoollis, attendit be his pedagog in quiet maner. Aluayes he is takin, and had to Edinbrughe, whair he with his pedagog is bothe wardit in the caftell of Edinbrughe.

Hurry haveing done this exployt in Abirdene, the gentilmen wes forie and could not mend it. Thay returnit bak to Montrois, pairt on hors, and pairt on fut, efchamit of this accident. Montrois wes heichlie offendit for the lois of Donald Farquharfoun, moir nor all the reft, throw too gryt cairlefnes.

Upone the morne being Setterday, the faid Donald Farquharfoun's corpis

wes found on the calfey stript nakit, for thay had tirrit from of his bodie ane ritche stand of apparrell bot put on the samen day. His corporis ar takin wp, wynd and put in ane clois kist, and had wp to the Cheppell, thair to ly on the Castellhill. The uther deid corporis wes takin wp and put in thair kistis and careit to the samen Cheppell on the Castellhill, whill thay fould all be buryit.

The toune of Abirdene, feiring this accident fould be interpret thair fault, fend out tua commissiouneris to Kintoir to signefie thair innocency to Montrois. He hard thaim patientlie with ane wo hairt, yit knew weill aneucke who wes innocent or guiltie of this mater within the toune, wyslie keipit wp his mynd, and gave the commissiouneris ane indifferent answier. And so [they] returnit to Abirdene, not knowing what fould be the event.

Aluayes Montrois gives ordour to generall major M'Donald to cum to Abirdene with 1000 hors, and foot Irishis, and sie his corporis bureit; who cam indeid upone the foirfaid Setterday and 16 of Marche to the toune about four efter none. The toune's people, both man and woman, wes wnder gryte feir of thir Irishis, and mony of mynd to flie thair bouffis. Bot this noble major comfortit them all, for he quarterit his haill foot being about 700 Irishis about the Brig of Die and Tua Myll Cros, and none baid within the toune bot him self and his trouperis. He caufit clois the portis, and set out stout watches, as ane discreit capitane fould do. Lord Lues Gordoun cam with him. Upone the morne being Sondag, this gentleman with the uther thrie corporis wes listit out of the Cheppell foirfaid, and convoyit to thair buriall. Donald wes bureit in the laird Drumis Lyll with mony wo hairtis, and dulefull schottis. Bot it is to be markit, thair wes no preiching in ony of the Abirdenis, becaus the haill minisiteris had fled the toune; yit doctour Goold, oure Old toune principall, teicht within the College kirk, suppose for feir he durst not preiche out of the Colledge Yettis on this Sabboth day 17 of Merche.

Now as Montrois is lying at Kintoir, the erll of Airly fallis thair feik of ane fyver, and is convoyit thairfra to Lethintie, quhair of his dochter is lady, with ane gaird of 300 men, officiaris, capitanis and commanderis to auait upone him. This done, Montrois, upone the samen Sondag and 17 of Merche, marchis fra Kintoir to the landis of Durris perteing to the lord Frazer. Sie moir of Airlie [March 19.]

Generall Major M'Donald stais all this Sondag in the toune, quhair he wes muche respectit and weill intertynneit for his love and favour whiche he schew in not doing wrong, nor suffering muche wrong to be done, except ane or tua remarkabill covenantis whiche wes plunderit. Thay indeid took thair dyet;

bot payit for all extraordinaris, quhair of the toune's people wes most glaid. Yit he took wp mekill geir.

Upone Mononday the 18 of Marche, he leaves Abirdene, mynding to meit Montrois at Durris; bot a number of the Irishis rogues lay lurking behind him, abusing and feiring the toune's people, taking thair cloikis, plaidis, and purfes fra thame on the hie streites. No merchand buith durst be opnit. The stable durris brokin wp on the nicht and the horffis takin out. Bot the major heiring this returnis that same Mononday bak agane, and callit all thir rascallis with fore skinis out of the toune befor him; and so both Abirdenis wes frie both of him and them, be Godis providence, who luikit both for fyre and plundering. Yit he took wp about 10,000 pundis worth of cloth, gold and silver lace from the merchandis, and the toune becam obligit to pay for the famen to them. He took wp this cloth and uther commodeteis, amounting to the said ssume of 10,000 pundis and above, to be clothing to him and his foldiouris, and caufit the toune becum obligit to pay the merchandis by raising of ane taxatioun for that effect, quhilk thay war glaid to do to be quyt of their company. Thus, cros upone cros cumis upone Abirdene.

Ye heir how Montrois merchis fra Kintoir towardis Durris. He spairit be the way the lairdis of Monymusk and Leyis landis onplunderit upone sum privie conditionis, and cam to Durris, quhair major M^cDonald meitis him. Thay brynt wp the place, lauche bigging, and haill cornis, and spolzeit the haill ground of hors, nolt, scheip, and uther goodis. This done upone Sunday the 17 of Marche. And ane pairtie the famen Sunday wes direct out upone sic landis of Fyntray as pertenis to the laird of Cragiwar to plunder, burne, and distroy the famen, housis, biggingis, cornis and all. Mr. Andrew Abircrummy, minister at Fyntray his hous and cornis brynt wp, and goodis plunderit, being ane mayne covenantar. Sum thocht Cragiwar deservit this injurie, [who,] being crediblie takin prifoner and weill respectit both of the countrey and Montrois, wold tak his libertie efter fuche dishonourable maner, quhair as if he had stayit, his licens nicht have bein purchessit by ane fair way; at leift he wold not have sufferit fuche skaith if he had biddin captive.

Montrois marchis fra Durris to Stanehevin, and cam thair upone Tuysday 19 of Marche. And, heiring of sum troubles to arys in the north against the lord Gordoun's landis, he fendis bak his footmen estimat to 500 men to defend Strathbogie and remanent his ground aganis sic enemeis as fuld cum; who cam indeid: bot still he keipit the lord Gordoun with his hors troupes beyfd him self whill occasioun offerit.

The erll of Airlie lying fore feik at Lethintie, and heiring of the lord Gordoun's men cuming bak agane, he causis transport him[self] to Strathbogie, as a place of gryter strenth and fuirtie, haveing his gaird about him, quhair he lay whill God sent him his helth.

Montrois quarteris him self in James Clerk the proveftis hous of Stanehevin; the lord Gordoun and utheris befyd his army quarterit in Cowie and about the countrie.

Upone Wedinsday the 20 of Merche he wreittis ane letter to the erll Marchall being in Dunnottar, quhair thair wes about 16 ministeris who had fled thair owne houffis and thair takin refuge. Amongst whome wes Mr. Androw Cant and his wyf also, Mr. John Rew, ministeris at Abirdene, and Mr. William Douglas professor thair. George Keith the erllis brother wes also cum thair laillie from France and divers utheris. Bot this letter wes receavit and red; albeit the berar stood at the yett, bot gat no answer, (quhairat Montrois wes heichlie offendit,) done cheisslie be persuasioun of his owne ladie and of the ministrie, speciallie be Mr. Androw Cant. It is said, the lord Gordoun writ ane letter to the foirsaid George Keith, (wha cam to Stanehevin and conferrit with him and Montrois also,) whose desyre was that the erll shold serve the king and concur with him against his rebellious subjectis as he that wes bound thairto both from his place and honouris, (this wes the sum, as wes said, of all;) utheruaies to be upone his owne haserd. Bot this noble erll counfallit be Mr. Androw Cant and the rest of the bretheren refusit this service alluterlie, saying, he wold not be aganes the countrie. Quhairupone Montrois, on 21st Merche, began and brynt wp the barnezairdis of Dunnottar, houffis, cornis and all, quhilk the erle, his ladie, and the rest within the place saw; syne fyris the tolbuith of Stanehevin, (quhairin thair wes stoir of beir and cornis,) and haill toun also, being the kingis royall brughe, with the haill cornzairdis, houffis, and biggingis, except the said James Clerkis bigging, quhairin Montrois him self wes quarterit. They plunderit ane schip lying in the harberie, syne set hir in fyre with the fisher boitis lying thair. Thay brynt wp the haill toun of Cowie, houffis, biggings, cornis, and cornzairdis, and siclike; plunderit the haill goodis, geir, hors, nolt, scheip quhilk thay could get. Thay plunderit the person of Dunnottaris hous, syne set the same on fyre. It is said, the people of Stanehevin and Cowie cam out, man and woman, children at thair foot, and children in thair armes, crying, houlling and weiping, praying the erll for Godis caus to saif them from this fyre, howfone it wes kendlit. Bot the poor people gat no anfuier, nor knew thay quhair to go with thair children. Lamentabill to

lie ! Fetteressò also wes fyrit, and ane quarter thair of brynt ; bot the haill lauche bigging and corne-zairdis utterlie distroyit and brynt wp. Thay fyrit the pleasant park of Fetteressò. Sum treis brynt, utheris being grein could not weil burne. Bot the hart, the hynd, the deir, the rae, skirllit at the sight of this fyre ; bot thay war all tane and slayne. The hors, meires, oxin, and ky, war all lykuaies killit ; and haill barony of Dunnottar and Fetteressò utterlie spoilzeit, plunderit and undone. Efter this he merchis to Drumlaithie, and to Urie, perteing to Johne Forbes of Leslie, ane gryte covenantar. He fyres the place, burnis all to the veltis, and haill lauche bigging, cornis, and barne-zairdis ; and plunderis the haill ground. He fendis to his awin good brother the viscount of Arbutnot ; bot, as is said, by his ordour thair wes brynt and plunderit to him about 24 pleuchis of land.

He cumis to Fettercarne upone [Frydday] the [22] day of Marche, quarteris his foot army, and fendis out quarter maisteris to quarter sum trouperis in the countrie and about the brughe of Montrois. Bot generall major Hurry, lying in ambush within the planting of Halkertoun by thair knowledge, issues out suddantlie with ane gryte cry and ane schout upone thir trouperis, who returnit bak to Montrois camp schortlie. And he directlie fendis out ane better number of trouperis. Bot how sone Hurry seis thame he takis untill ane uther bus hard befyd ; bot he is rousit out, and routit throw the North water, who fled, (with gryter skaith nor he gave,) to livetennant generall major Baillie lying nar hand with his army. Montrois trouperis returnis bak to the camp, quhair Mr. James Strathachin's hous in Fettercarne wes brynt.

Upone Sunday the 24 of Merche, Mr. Williame Strathachin oure minister cam to his hous in Old Abirdene and preichit. Bot Mr. Androw Cant and Mr. Johne Rew wes not cum to thair charge in New Abirdene out of Dunnottar ; yet doctor Goold and Mr. Robert Downy suppleit thair absence Sunday and week day.

This samen Sunday, Charles Gordoun, now callit lord Charles, with his pedagog Mr. Thomas Johnston, wes transportit fra the Old Toun scoollis to the place of Lesmoir to remane with his father-sister, the ladie Strabrane, in the tyme of thir troubles, lest he suld be takin as the lord Grahame wes takin fra the scoollis in Montrois, as ye have befor.

Montrois stayit at Fettercarne, Frydday, Setterday, Sunday, and marchis thairfra upone Mononday the 25 of Merche to Brechin with his foot army ; and directis his trouperis to the toun of Montrois, with charge to tak thair intertynnment, bot no moir. Thay took the same and wyne aneuche, bot did

no moir harm to the toun. The toun's people of Brechin hid thair goodis in the castell thair of and kirk steplis, and fled thame felkis; which slicht inrageit the foldiouris. Thay fand thair goodis, plunderit the castell and hailt toun, and bryut about 60 houffis. From Brechin he merchis upone the day of Merche with his trouperis in ane body in throw Angus, quhair he raisit sunn fyre also, livetennand generall major Baillie being in the feildis nar by, haveing four foot regimentis and tuo regimentis of hors, to whom also cam the lord of London, heighe chanceler, his regiment, with the erll of Lauthean's regiment also, both foot regimentis, besides uther great forces coming, as 1500 reid coitis out of Ireland, and sunn uther regimentis; yit wes bot 600 reid coittis.

Ye have that oure Scottis Parliament wes wp, and rais upone the 20 day of Februar. Thay did not adjerne the samen to any certane day; bot establisht ane constant Committee of Parliament to sit upone the countrie effaires.

Montrois is informit of livetennant major Bailleis forces and nichtie preparations; yit could not disney him, bot fra Brechin throw Angus he marches in his slicht and his forces but strack of suord or pous of pik; he haveing then in service four foot regimentis and the lord of Balcarras and Sir James Hacketis tuo hors regimentis, whairas Montrois wes not so mony in his service, not passing 3000 fut, hors, and dragouneris.

Baillie cumis from Perth to meet with Montrois at or about Brechin. Montrois merchis in his slicht, as said is, to the water of Ilay. He keipis the one fyde, and Baillie follouis and keipis the uther fyde of this river, within muscat schot to utheris. Thair wes skirmishing betuixt thair scout watches daylie, bot none offering battell to utheris. Quhairat mony mervallit; the countrie also holdin under continwall feir, not knowing whome to follow, and glaidlie wold have had it discusst be battell betuixt thame. Bot however it wes, Baillie durst not go on bot according to ordour, who had sunn noble men on his counsall of warr still with him, sic as the erll of Craufurd sumtyme callit lord Lyndsay, the erll of Cassellis, the lord of Balmyrrinoche, the lord Kirkcubreich and sunn utheris, without whose advys he could no nothing.

As Montrois is in Angus, the viscount of Frendracht, the lord Frazer, the maister of Forbes, thair freindis and folloueris leaves thair houffis and cumis to the feildis, and beginis to oppres whome thay could overtak. And first, thay mell upone the hie way with Hew Gordoun sone to George Gordoun of Coklarachie. Thay tak Hector Abircrummy of Fetterneir and Williame Frazer of Cragtoun, and wairdis thame both in the place of Frendracht. Thay wardit also the thrid in Muchallis, bot thay set him schortlie to libertie; and

Fetterneir was also put to liberty. Thir people, with Craigiwar, war gryte covenantaris, and deiddie enemyis to the hous of Huntlie, the marques being still in Strathnaver all this tyme. Thay rode also to the place of Lethintie feiking for the erll of Airly, whome thay knew weill aneuche wes in Strath-bogie. Thay gat no entres thair, nor did no skaith at this tyme; bot heir-efter it wes plunderit.

It is to be markit, Marche wes veray wyndie, heiche, and outrageous, quhairof the lyk wes feldom fein heir.

Ye have Montrois marche, and livetemand major Baillie his continuall following of him, and how the countrie wes keipit in daylie feir both of the ane army and of the uther. As thay ar dallying thus wayes in uther fichtis about four or fyve dayes time, Montrois marchis to Kirremure and the hillis, and Baillie to Perth. In the mein tyme the lord Gordoun and generall major McDonald gettis ordour to go storme Dundie, who, upone Frydday 4 Aprile, cam thair with about 200 hors and 800 fut, quhairof the maist pairt wes Irishis, and Montrois follouit with the baill army that same day and incampit at Dundeis Law, hard besyde. Thay enter the toune couragiously. The toune's men defendit allweill as thay could. Thair cannon plantit on the calsey for defens of the portis wes schot; bot did no skaith, for thay enterit the toune by the portis at four severall wayis. Thay brynt wp the Bonmethill almost altogidder, and fyr it findrie uther houffis within the toun. As thay ar buffie at this wark major Baillie getis word, and with Balcarras troupe and Hakkettis troupe cam with all the speid he can to refkew Dundie, having his foot army cuming efter als fast as thay could from Sanct Jolinftoun. The lord Gordoun, heiring of thair cuming, receaves ordour fra Montrois lying hard by to found the retreit and returne to the camp; quhilk he did evin when the toune wes at the randering. Aluayes Montrois, in ane full bodie, beginis to marche about sex houris at nicht. Baillie and Hurry bydis whill thair foot cam, and with all diligens in ane body follouis and overtakis Montrois marching to the brayis, for it wes sex houris at nicht befor Baillie's foot army could wyn to Dundie. It is said, major Hurry would fane have yokkit with Montrois; bot Baillie expreflie contramandit him. So thay pairt, the ane army fra the uther, throw mirknes of nicht, Montrois to Kirremure, and Baillie to Forfar, without blood or slauchter; bot thair was sum flayne at Dundie at the storming thairof. Baillie leaves following of Montrois, and fra Forfar gois to Brechin. Upone the morn, the erll Marischall, the viscount of Frendraucht, the lord Frazer, the maister of Forbes, the lairdis of Boyne,

Echt, Leslie, Craigiwar, and divers utheris oppreffit covenantaris, met him at Brechin, and held thair Committees thair. Generall Major Hurry heir receavit ordouris to cum to Abirdene, with the lord Loudoun and erll of Louthianis foot regimentis, consisting of about 1000 brave soldiouris, commanderis and all, and Sir James Hacketis regiment of about tua hundreth and fyftie hors, the nobles and barronis to cum with him also, whiche is above writtin, and Baillie to go bak to Sanct Johnstoun. Quhair I will ceas for a while.

Upone the last of Marche, Mr. Androw Cant with his wyf, and Mr. John Rew, with Mr. Williame Douglas, cam to Abirdene fra Dunnotter. Mr. Williame Robertfone, Patrik Leslie, and the rest cam to the toune upone the morne being Thysday and first of Aprile, and ordiner presbiter day of Abirdene, quhair it wes told to the bretheren that the Committee of the kirk had apointit ane fast for divers gryte causis to be keipit throw all Scotland, and that it wes done in the south, and onmittit heir be resson of the trubles; thairfor it wes apointit to be keipit upone Pashe day nixt, 6 Aprile, within this presbitrie, and throw the rest of the kirkis als sone as micht be. Sum mervallit at the apointing of this fast upone Sondag nixt and on good Pashe day, quhilk wes keipit abefoir praising God with mirth and myrrines for the resurrection of Jesus Christ, and now turnit over in fasting and murning be oure kirk. The common people grudgit with thir newcum ordouris. It wes straitlie keipit heir fra 8 houris in the morning whill tua efternone for the fornone's sermon, and als long ane efternone's sermon. No meit durft be maid reddy, sercheris socht the toune's housis and kitchinges for the samen. Thus is the people vext with thir extraordinar fastis and thanksgivinges upone the Sabbath day (apointit be God for a day of rest), moir nor thair bodeis ar vext with labour on the wark day, throw the preposterous zeall of oure ministeris.

Mr. Williame Strathauchin, on this day of humiliatioun, cryit out aganes Montrois and his army, calling them bloodie botcheris, traittouris, perfidious, and of the hellish crew, with many uther detestable speiches uimeit to be uttert by ane minister out of the chair of veritie. Mr. Androw Cant and Mr. Johne Rew with Mr. Williame Robertfone wes als malicious, and large war aganes thame in their pulpitis. And Cant wes hard to raill aganes the kingis owne commiffioun grantit to Montrois, and spairit not to call him and his army murtheraris, bloodie botcheris, rebellis, and excommunicat traittouris. Quhairat sum of the weill disposit auditouris did tremble, wondering at the railing of the ministrie almost everie quhair, wicked counfallouris and evill instrumentis fra the begining of thir trubles. Bot no repentans for the mother

fyn, whiche is, ryving of the kingis royall prerogative fra him and his rentis and leiving within this kingdome, whiche hes bred this miserie, and Godis wrath, peft, and fuord.

Ye have befoir of Montrois marching to Kyrremure. And wnderstanding sum enemeis war risin and growing to ane heid in thir pairtis, sic as Frendracht, Frafer, the Forbessis, thair kin and freindis, cheiflie aganes the hous of Huntlie thair freindis and folloueris ; thairfoir, most wyflie he directis from Kyrremure the lord Gordoun, his brother Lues or lord Lues, with the horfmen whiche he brocht with him, being about aucht fcoir, (his foot men being fent befoir,) to go home and defend his awin countrie and freindis.

In the mein tyme, the erll Merfchall, the viscount of Frendracht, the lord Frafer, the maister of Forbes, the lairdis of Boyne, Ludquharne, Craigiwar, Leslie, Echt, Kermuck, and divers utheris barronis growis to ane heid, and cumis to Abirdene upone Mononday 7 Aprile, to hold thair Committees for uptaking of the excise and laying moir grevous burdinges upone the kingis subiectis. Bot thay ar be Godis providence interruptit at this tyme ; for ye heir how the lord Gordoun cam from Kyrremure. He crossis Die at the Milne of Dennety upone the 8 of Aprile. Merfchall is informit of ane army cuning that get, the samen 8 of Aprile gois to counfall, dissolves the Committee, he to Dumnotter, and ilk man a findrie get. Quhairat mony mervallit, and sum wes blyth.

The lord Gordoun cumis to Strathbogie. Bot befoir his cuning Johne Gordone of Bukkie, ane old aigit man, took in his cheifes place of the Bog, makis James Gordoun of the famelie of Leicheftoun, a renowned foldiour, capitane thairof, who manit and providit the hous, and keipit the samen stoutlie. He drew the haill boitis and cobillis of Spey, that none fould get passage fra the north. He sett out nichtlie 100 men in watche, being wnder feir of the Morray men and regimentis lying at Innernes.

This samen Tuyfday and 8 of Aprile, apointed for holding of the Committee, oure presbitrie fat down in New Abirdene, quhair thair wes product a number of printit paperis for uptaking of the Excise, and ilk minifter to have one heir, and haill province, to intimat upone ane Sabboth day befoir his parochineris, to the effect that thay thairefter fould get payment. Bot the bretheren, heiring of the lordis going from thair Committee, dissolves thair presbitrie suddantlie without moir ado.

Ye fie befoir, how major Hurry receavit ordouris at Brechin to cum heir, and livetennant major Baillie to returne to Perth. Conforme thairto, upone the 11 of Aprile, he cam to Abirdene with his tua foot regimentis and regi-

ment of hors. He wes convoyit with the nobles and barronis alfo fra Brechin, except Marfchall, who went in to Dunnottar. Hurry causit quarter his trouperis about Torry, and his foot regimentis this nicht in New Abirdene.

Upone the morne thir trouperis wes quarterit in Old Abirdene, capitanes, officiares and all. Thay plunderit about the toun meit for their horsfis within eight myllis thairto, and payit for their owne meit. Hurry causis straitlie watche the toune of Abirdene, Brig of Die, and Brig of Done, nichtlie, and Old toun alfo.

Friday being the 11 of Aprile, Setterday, Sonday, Mononday thay stay, as is formerlie fet down.

Upone Tuisday 15 Aprile, Hurry intendis to marche from both Aberdenis, drawis out the lord Loudoun his regiment first out of the toun, he being chanceler of Scotland. The trouperis merchis fra the Old toun. As thay ar going into the toun, the Lauthean regiment raisit ane mutiny aganes their commanderis, and went to armes, keipit the toune, cloist the portis, and wold not suffer none of Loudoun's regiment lying outwith the portis, nor mair capitane nor commander to tak ordour with thame, nor suffer trouper, or Loudoun's regiment to enter within the toun.

The caus of this mutiny wes for want of clothing and pay promesit to be givin to them at Abirdene, quhilk the uther regiment and trouperis had treulie gottin, as wes trew, and thay onlie wanting, quhilk careit sum reffone with it. Nor forder thay wold not march whill thay war compleitlie payit of all their dewis. Major Hurry nor none of the commanderis nicht not mend thame felffis, bot tak patiens perforce; and takis this cours for the lord Loudoun's regiment that culd not get entrie within the toune, [that they] fould cum bak with the trouperis to Old Abirdene that nicht, upone their awin charges, and to get nothing bot hous roune, fyre, candle, and bedis quhair thay culd be had. This poor toun wes pitifullie distressit, in provyding their lodgings; bot mekill mair, to furneish them meit, fears getable for money. The trouperis socht meit throw the countrie for their horsfis thame felffis. Thus lay thay in both Abirdenis whill Hurry sent to the Estaites for moneyis and clothing. Lykeas upone Thuirsdai 17 Aprile ane bark cam about with thir commodeteis, quhairin Hurryis wyf cam alfo. He directit hir bak agane be land, and causit sechortlie cleith his soldiouris and pay their dewis. And thereafter thay had stayit fra Frydday the 11 of Aprile upone their expensfis, whiche wes reffonable weil payit, upone Setterday the 19 of Aprile thay marchit altogidder in ane body from Abirdenis towardis Kintoir and Innerurie; from

that to Old Rayne caring in thair company tua feild peices, (thay plunderit the landis of Newtoun and Harthill, for the lairdis wes in Montrois' service); from that to Strathbogie and the Engzie, as ye fall heir.

Upone the foirfaid 15 of Aprile and thrid Tuyfday thair of, oure Provinciall Assenblie sat down in New Abirdene, and to thair doun fitting thay heir of the mutiny amonges the foldiouris foirfaidis. The erll Marfchall cam from Dunnottar to this Assenblie, stayit not, bot rode bak upon the morne being Wedinfdlay. Mr. Williame Strathauchin, minister at Old Abirdene, is chofin moderatour, for the effaires concerning the Provinciall Assenblie, to the nixt Assenblie, and Mr. Androw Cant is moderatour for the presbitrie of Abirdene. Maister David Lyndfay, perfone of Balhelvie, is disjoynit from this presbitrie to the presbitrie of Ellon. Mervallous to fie thir alterationis!

Upone Sunday 13 Aprile, befor fermon, the viscount of Frendraucht, the lord Frazer, the maister of Forbes, the lairdis Boyne, Echt, Ludquharne, and divers utheris who cam in with Hurry to Abirdene, rode from the toun; sum thocht to meit him at Strathbogie.

Word cam heir, that upone the 11 of Aprile, be command of the Estaites, the lord Gordounis armes, the laird Delgatie's, and goodman of Cockfoun's armes also, wes revin at the cros of Edinbrughe, thame felfis declairit traitouris to thair countrie, and thair landis foirfaltit, for following the king. Strange to fie!

Ye fie how the place of Lethintie wes perfeuit, yit gat no entres. Thair- efter about this famen tyme, Sir Williame Forbes of Cragiwar with his assist- eris cam, took in the hous, pat the lady to the yett, (hir husband being absent,) plunderit the ground, and sent the cornis to his awin landis of Fintray to saw, becaus thair wes none left unplunderit or brynt, as ye have befor.

Upone Sunday the 20 of Aprile, oure minister red out ane paper, as wes done at uther churches, warning the schire of Abirdene for Hurreis service to furneish out 600 dragouneris, man and hors, and to have thair randevous at Abirdene the 29 of Aprile. The tyme wes schort, yit chargit wnder gryte panes: bot none keipit or gave obediens, for the country lay growming wnder thir havie burdinges.

Ye fie Montrois is at Kyrremure. It is said he directis McDonald north into Bras, Cromar, and Glentanner; and him self past south touardes Dunkeld. And in effect, we had no certainty quhair he went, he wes so obscure. And, as is said, Baillie wes at Sanct Johnstoun lying with his forces.

Forbes of Skellater, a strong gentleman, agreit with the lord Gordoun for taking of sum scheip and milt from his freindis, as ye have; and at

his command paft in to M'Donald with 200 foldiouris, and thay merche to Couper in Angous pertening to the lord of Couper the lord Balmgyrrinochis brother, quhill he fyrit, and flew Mr. Patrik Lyndfay miniſter at Couper and fum utheris; fyne routit the lord Balcarras' trouperis lying nar by, killit fum, and took thair hors and armes; fyne took the hillis.

Upone Wedinſday the 23 of Aprile, the erll Marſhall with the lairdis of Tolquhon, Wattertoun, Kermuk and divers utheris held ane Committee at Abirdene, fyne returnit that ſame nicht bak to Dunnotter agane.

Wedinſday 23 Aprile, thair is takin within Forthe ſevin Scottis merchand ſchippis, weill ladnit with goodis, and ane of the kingis ſchippis, now callit ane parliament ſchip, be fum frigotis, whidder Ingliſh, Irifh, [or] Dunkirkeris it is unknowne. James Nicolson in Futtie, quhyt fiſher, wes tane at his lynes be one of thir frigotis, that did him litle ſkaith nor to his boit. Thay had him with them, bot ſufferit the boit to go home. Thay landit him at the Bonnes, and he, be land, returnit to his owne hous. He could tell nothing bot that this frigot wes ane man of warr; whome to ſcho belongit he could not fay. Thairefter out of Forthe wes takin four uther merchand ſchippis ritchlie ladnit, quhairof capitane Seytoun's ſchip new gane to ſey wes one. Thus is Scotland wrackit both by ſea and land.

Upone Frydday 25 Aprile, Sir Williame Forbes of Cragiwar at his owne hand takis in the place of Kemnay from the widow ladie thair of, plantis fum foldiouris thairin, being ſtankit about and of good defens. He plunderit cornis and victuallis for thair mantenans from the laird of Kinragie, fyne took his beſt ſadill hors; and plunderit the countrie about, for the ſame caus, ſic as Newtoun and Harthill. He plunderit fra thame above aucht ſcoir oxin and callit thame to Fyf, and ſauld them. He took alſo George Gordoun of Rynnies.

Ye hard of Montrois being at Dunkeld. He returnis north; and beyond Die thair cums till him the lord Gordoun out of Auchindoun, M'Donald and his company. Siclike thair cam to him the lord of Oboyne, the maifter of Neper, the laird Delgatie, the laird of Keir younger, who, with the erll of Niddifdail and lord Heres, had brokin out of Carleill with about 28 hors throw David Leſleis army deſperatlie, yit happellie ſaif and ſound. Thus Oboyne, Neper, Delgatie, and Keir cam in to Montrois beyond Die, who wes all joyfull of utheris. Thay began to marche, croſſis the river of Die at the milne of Crathie, and haiftis the lord Aboyne to Abirdene for pulder, and thay to byd his returne at Skeyne. He cumis down Die ſyd upone Thuirſday the firſt of May with about 80 hors, cam to Abirdene, fettis watches, gois to

tuo schippis lying in the harberie, plunderis about 20 barrellis or kinkenis of pulder, stayit no longer, bot schortlie past to the camp lying at Skeyne the same nicht, who wes veray glaid of the pulder, being veray frant thair of. He did no moir skaith. Yit Mr. Andro Cant, Mr. John Rew and sum covenant-eris fled lyke foxis. Thir barkis bot new cum home from Flanderis. Mr. Williame Chalmer minifter at Skeyne and Mr. Williame Davidstone's hous war plunderit, and tuo men wes killit by the Irishis; bot no wrong wes done to the ladie Marfchallis lifrent landis.

Ye hard of Hurryis marche to Strathbogie and the Engzie. He rayfit no fyre, nor did any wrong to the flaitlie pallaces of Strathbogie and the Bog; bot marchit by them to the Engzie and incampit about Over and Nether Bukies, quhair the erll of Findlater, and lord Crichtoun, the laird of Boyne and sum utheris cam to his affisians. The lord Gordoun, at Hurreyis cuming, went to Anchindoun, quhair he stayit whill he went to Montrois, as ye have hard, becaus he had no ordour to give battell to Hurry, who all this tyme is plundering the plesand countrie of the Engzie. He maid wp 400 dragoun-eris of the countrie hors, and maid meit of the cornis, victuallis, nolt, scheip, and ky; and, as wes said, he sent to Frenndrachtis tennentis cornis, cattell, and uther goodis, to help thair loisis. He wes estimat to 1000 foot, 200 trouperis, and 400 dragouneris by and attour sic countrie help as cam in to him. He campit heir fra about the 20 of Aprile, that he cam to the Engzie, to Frydday the secund of May; and, heiring of Montrois' cuming, upone Setterday the 3 of May, he marchis over Spey, thair to joyne with the Morray forces. Montrois, lying at Skeyne, upone Frydday the 2 of May be brak of day he merchis in ane full bodie to Strathbogie, upone the morne to the Bog, and upone Monunday 5 May past haiftellie efter Hurry over Spey. He wes estimat about 4000 men, hors and all; quhair I must ceas.

Upone Sunday 27 Aprile, oure minifter Mr. Williame Strathauchin, as uther minifteris did, maid ane speiche conform to the imprintit paperis anent the uptaking of the Excise sent from the Committee of Estaitis; the particularis quhair of ye have first be Committee, thairefter ratefeit be Parliament, daitit the 29 of July 1644, and last of Januar 1645. This Excise ordanit to begin the 10 of Februar, and to indure bot for ane yeir. Thairefter this day is alterit and beginis the first of August 1644, and till continew untill the first of August 1645.

Many devises wes maid for uptaking of this grevoufe Excise, fore against the peoples will, crying out with many maledictioun aganes the samen, as done

to the wrack of bothe brughe and land ; and all for this, to mak wp moneyis to furneish the armyis going into England out of this kingdome for reformation and defence of religioun : bot rather moir truelie, to furneish men to fight aganis his sacred Majestie, feing he had most grationlie condiscendit to oure haill hairtis desyre bothe in churche and policie, quhilk his Majestie never brak in ane jot ; yet we wold not rest, bot rais arnes to the wrack of our countrie upone no trew reffoue, as is said befoir. Now, whill as the people hikit for ane tyrannicall uptaking of this Excise efter thir pulpit intimationis, it wes croft by the incuming of Oboyne to Abirdene, as ye hard befoir.

Ye heir how Cragiwar took in Kemnay. He alledgit he had warrand fra the Estaitis to tak, in the tyme of thir troubles, the strongest houffis, and to fortifie the samen, and the soldiouris to leive upone the rentis of the landis, or upone the countrie quhair thair wes no rentis able to fustein thame. Richt so he took in the place of Petcaple, and fortifeit the samen ; bot Kemnay he quytit at the feild of Aufurde, and Abirerunny younger of Birkinbog manit the samen.

Upone Tuisday 29 Aprile, thair wes sex severall Proclamationis maid at the cros of Abirdene, 1. Anent the payment of this Excise ; Another, Anent the felling of the haill forfalted personis landis within the north ; bot thair could be found no byeris. Thair wes four uther worthles Proclamationis, whiche of purposis I have left onwritten.

Upone Sunday the 3 of May, Baillie gois into Atholl, burnis and distroyis this plesant countrie. This is not the first fyre which the Covenanteris raisit in Scotland, as I beleive. And as the king had givin justlie commissioun to Montrois to rais fyre and suord aganis his rebellis, richt so the countrie Estaitis gave ordour to rais fyre and suord upone the kingis loyall subjectis, as wes done be the marques (then erll) of Argyll. For first he raisit fyre, at his owne hand, upone the erll of Airleis landis, as ye have ; fyne brynt the landis of Keppach pertening to McDonald ; and siclike brynt the lauche bigging about the place of Kellie, as ye have ; fyne demolischit the fair passages of the hous, with findrie utheris, without warrand or auctoritie of oure soveraigne the king. The raising of this fyre wes thocht gude service by preicheris and covenantaris, done for reformation of religioun and defens thair of, as most unjustlie thay alledgit since his Majestie had grantit to all our desyres both in kirk and pollicie, as is weill seen in the act of parliament. Bot the king feing thair intencionis wes rather against royaltie nor for religioun, and withall feing the kingdome borne down with blood, murther, fyre and

fuord, plundering, robbie and oppreffioun, ftentis, taxationis, men and moneyis, done of fet purpois againft him felf and his good fubjectis, he, for repreffing of thir abufes, grantis ane commiffioun to the marques of Montrois to rys with fyre and fuord aganis his rebellious fubjectis, and to defend his trew and loyall fervandis. Bot the preicheris and covenantaris raillit and cryit out againft his Majeftis lafull commiffioun. Strange to fie !

Baillie haveing brynt wv and deftroiyt this fair and fertile countrie of Atholl for the loyaltie of the inhabitantis to thair dreid foveraigne, he went to the caftle of Blair ane impregnable ftrenth, quhairin mony of the prifoneris takin at Innerlochie and haill welth of Montrois' army wes keipit ; bot he could not get in this hous. And, efter the burning of the countrie, he plunderit hors, nolt, fcheip, and haill goodis thair of, for intertennyng of his army ; fyne merchis fra Atholl in throw the heidis to Kirremure to Fettercarn, and upone Setterday 10 of May he cums and campis in the Birs, ftill plundering the countrie quhair ever he gois, citing the grein growing cornis, fcars cum to the blaid, with thair horfis. He wes eftimat above 2000 foot and fexfcoir trouperis. Upone Sonday the 11 of May he marchis to Cromar, and campis betuixt the kirkis of Coull and Tarlan. He brynt the hous of Terperfie pertening to Gordoun ; and ftill lay plundering and diftroying of the countrie, abyding the cuning of the lord of Balcarras with his hors regiment, and that the gentrie of the land fould rys and affist him : quhair I will leave him for a while.

Ye hard befor, how Hurry went upone the 3 of May over Spey. Montrois follout him over upone the fyft of the faid moneth, betuixt whome wes ane ffirmifh, quhair James Gordoun fone to George Gordoun of Rynnie wes fore hurt. He is convoyit to the Strudderis, ane freind of his awin, to ly while he fould be cureit, and had ane gentilman callit Gordoun to attend him. Bot major Sutherland advertieis the young laird Innes that he wes lying at this hous, who rafilie and unadvysedly fent out ane pairty, viz. capitane Smyth, Alexander Douglas, Mr. Johne Douglas, and Johne Mill younger, all Elgyn men, with fun utheris, and cruellie thay murder this young gentilman lying fore woundit, and left his keipar alfo for death. This wes thocht ane odious deid, barbarous and inhuman, (this youth not paffing 18 yeires of aige,) whiche wes weil revengit be Montrois at Olderne and bigging of Elgyne, as efter do appeir.

Hurry wan nothing upone this ffirmifh ; bot marchit waft, removit the laird of Laeris regiment and Buchannanis regiment out of Innernes, except fo mony as fould keip the toune. Thair cam alfo of country people in to

him, the erll of Sudderland in perfone with his pouer, the erll of Seafort in perfone with his pouer, the erll of Findlater him felf wes thair, the lord Lovatis pouer, bot not him felf. The young laird Iunes, the Rossis, Monrois, Dumbarris, the lairdis of Boyne and Birkenbog, and many utheris cam in to Hurry, who wes eftinat about 4000 foot and 500 hors, all expert foldiouris and refolute gentilmen, with brave commanderis, officiaris, and capitannis. Bot Seafort wes thocht to be ane perfidious traittour, who, after he wes deiply thorne be Montrois to the kingis fervice, and upone his paroll had gotten libertie to go home, quhairas Montrois nicht have kept him still in his company, yit, forgetting his oath maid befor God, his dentie to his prince, and this noble man his Majesteis generall, he lap in to the uther fyde, as ye heir fie, quhair he cam in and gave his aith.

Aluayis Hurry is buffellie be waft Olderne drawing to ane heid. And Montrois merehis forduard to Olderne about 3000 foot and hors, quhair he encampis commodioullie. And upone Frydday the nynt of May Hurry cumis merching forduard towardis Olderne, quhair Montrois wes byding him in good poftur. At laft Montrois gives Hurry ane hot charge upon all quarteris, both with foot and hors; and in feshort fpace the Chancelaris regiment callit Londonis regiment, the Lauthean regiment, Laeris regiment, and Buchananis regiment (all expert and fingular weill traynit foldiouris, as wes in this kingdome) are for the moft pairt cut af, fighting to the death moft valiantlie. This overthrow wes attribut to ane crouner or major Drummond, who wheillit about unskilfullie throw his owne foot and brak thair rankis, quhairby thay war all flayne be the enemy; and for the quhilk, be counfall of warr holdin thairefter at Innernes, he wes fshot, ftanding on his feit, bot not at ane poft. Thair wes reknit to be flayne heir at this bloodie battell above 2000 men to Hurry, and about fun 24 gentilmen hurt to Montrois, and fun few Irlifis killit, which is miraculous, and onlie foughten with Godis awin finger, as wold appeir, fo mony to be murderit and cut doune upone the ane fyde and fo few on the uther; yit no thankis givin to God for this victorie. It is to be confidderit, that Montrois, his capitannis, and foldiouris wan this victorie with gryt gloir of armis; and the lord Gordoun, the viscount of Oboyne, thair name and folloueris, fought fo valiauntlie, that he defervit eternall prais. Mony of Hurryis commanderis with the reft wes killit and takin priffoneris; of whome the laird of Laeris, Sir John Morray, Sir Gedion Morray wes killit; ten or tuelf priffoneris taken, of whome Laeris brother callit Campbell is ane; 16 cullouris takin, with thair haill baggage

and ammuitionn, and much money and ritches found. The horfemen indeid fled first, and left thair foot fighting couragiouſlie to the death. Thay poſtit to Innernes who wes weill horſtit ; utheris wes killit in thair fleing. Hurry, Seafort, Sudderland, Findlater, the lairds of Boyne, Innes, Birkinbog, and the reſt wan ſaillie away.

Efter this gryte victorie Montrois directis to burn the laird of Caddell (Campbellis) landis and houſis in Narne, and plunderit his baill goodis. The erll of Morray being in England his ground wes plunderit. Kinſtery and Lethenis landis plunderit, and divers utheris landis in the countrie. And upon Sunday at evin the 11 of May he cumis to Elgyne to his ſupper. He ſends out parteis and burnis the toun of Garmochie pertening to the laird of Innes, and plunders the freiris of Elgin, bot being churchie building wold not burne the ſamen, becaus his ſone gave ordour to kill James Gordoun of Rynn timer. Walter Smithis hous, John Millis hous, Mr. Johne Douglas hous of Morreſloun, Alexander Douglas hous, all in Elgyne, war brunt, becaus thair wes ſum of thame ſelfis and ſum of thair ſones at the killing of the ſaid James Gordoun. And ſielike the bigging of Spynn timer pertening to the ſaid Alexander Douglas in heritage wes brynt. And ſindrie uther tonnes houſis of Elgyne, throw occaſioun of this fyre, took fyre and wes brynt, ſic as Robert Gibſonis hous, George Donaldſonis and George Sutherlandis houſis. The houſis pertening to Mr. Johne Hay proveſt, and Mr. Gawin Douglas eſcaipit fyre be compoſitioun. The Biſchopis Milne and Milntoun pertening to major Sutherlandis wyf in liſrent wes brunt, for being airt and pairt of the ſaid James Gordoun's death. The laird of Pluſcardynes hous in Elgin plunderit. This done, upon Monunday the 12 of May, Montrois directis the baggage, armes, ammuitionn, and all the goodis over Spey to the Bog ; and, upone Wedneſday thairefter, him ſelf marchis to the ſaid place : bot ſtayit not thair, bot gois to Birkinbog, a mane covenantar, quhair he and ſum ſpeciallis ar quarterit. The reſt of his army he directis throw the countrie upon quarteris. He ſendis ane pairtie and burnes wp the toun of Cullen, quhilk wes plunderit abefoir. And ſic landis of Frendracht as wes left onbrunt befor are now brunt wp. Thair wes ſum ſoldiouris quarterit alſo in Banf.

Aluaies Leith of Harthill cam fra the camp to the Gareochie with ſum ſoldiouris ; and, heiring that Cragiwar had maifterfullie takin George Gordoun of Rynn timer [at his] owne hand, he takis Johne and Mr. Alexander Farqu[hars, cu]ſinges to Cragiwar, and keipis them faſt in Harthill whill the ſaid George Gordoun wes ſet to libertie. Harthill burnes the toun and landis of

Thombeg occupeit be Williame Forbes, bot pertening in heritage to the laird of Monymusk, becaus the said Williame Forbes had plunderit from his fervand sum moneyis with his baggage hors; thairefter mans and fortefeis his awin hous of Harthill for his awin defens.

Ye have, that generall livetennand Baillie wes lying in Cromar. The lord of Balcarras with his hors regiment cam thair with tua regimentis of reid cottis. Bot for all the thundering out of pulpites to caus the countrie rys with Baillie, thay lay still and wold not follow him.

In the meintyme Baillie getis fure advertisement of Hurryis gryte overthrow at Olderne; and thairfor, upone Monunday the 19 of May, he listis his camp out of Cromar, and with all haift merchis to the wod of Coklaroquhy, within tuo myllis to Strathbogie. As he is lying thair, Sir Johne Hurry cums fra Innernes, crossis Spey, gois throw the marques of Montrois watches, saying, he wes the lord Gordoun's man, and fairlie wan away by them to Frendracht, and thairfra past to Coklaroquhy, quhair Baillie wes lying.

Montrois, lying at Birkinbog, getis haiftie advertesment that Baillie wes cum upone Wedinsday the 21 of May within tuo myllis of Strathbogie. He thairfor schortlie drawis wp his army, and that samen nicht cam to Strathbogie, and in the enemyis sicht began to cast ditches and mak fortificationis about the yairdis of the Place and Rawis; whiche maid the enemy to think Montrois wes not to depart schortlie out of that boundis. Quhairin thay war nictellie deceavit; for how sone the nicht fell mark, Montrois directit sum horsmen to be still in sicht of the enemy when day licht cam, and how sone thay spyit his army gone, then with all speid to follow efter him. Montrois, haveing givin this ordour, upone the samen Wedinsday at nicht he marchis quyetlie wp the fouth syd of the river of Spey; and his horsmen, when thay saw day licht, follouit thame scharplie without skaith, and so thay merchit cloistie altogidder away. Baillie lying in the wod of Coklaroquhy and Hurry with him seing Montrois cast ditches and fortificationis never luikit of so suddant a marche. Generall Livetennant Baillie resolves to follow him, and upone Thuirsfday 22 May listis from Coklaroquhy, and the lord Crichtoun being in the reir brynt wp the Rawis of Strathbogie; whair [I will cease for a whyle. Creightoun burnt Tullish also.

Upone Wedenfday 14 May about 10 hours at evin, ther was sein in New Abirdein a fearfull fyre and lightning comeing in cloudes of fyre as it were athwart the peoples faces to their great fear. It would be sein in ane streitt whiche they thought had fett the housis on fyre, which made the people to run

to it ; then it would appear in ane other freitt, which made the people to run to it, crying and trembling. The night wes clear but weitt or thunder, and it continowed for the space of ane hour ; syne at God's pleasure it evanished to the great joy of the people. Ther wes somewhat fein in the Old town, but not efter such fearfull maner. The like of this fyre and lightening was never fein here, suppose it is usvall in hotter countreis. Some judged the same to proceed from naturall] causis ; utheris feirit it to [be ane prodigious token] for Abirdene.

About this tyme, thair chanceit ane Dundie boit to land at Buky. Scho is rypit and letteris found direct fra the Estaitis to the erllis of Seafort, Sutherland, the lairdis of Balnagoun and utheris, desyring them to stand to the good cause, assuring them of help ; as indeid Baillie cam.

Upon Sunday the 18 of May, Mr. Androw Cant and Mr. John Rew (new cum fra thair flight to Abirdene) warnit out of thair pulpites, as it wes done heir and [elsewher, all noble men, barrones, gentlemen, frieholders and heretors, to be on horse and foot in thair best armes ; and upon Tuesday nixt to goe meitt Livetennant Major Baillie quhairever he was, without designation of any other place, vnder the paine to be punished as disaffected to the good cause. The people wondered at this foolish charge, being upon so short advertisement and not knowing wher to seik Baillie ; quhich made them give no obedience. And Patrick Leslie, that samen night about ten hours at evin, rode throw the Old town, about 20 horse, to his sone's mariage with Phillorthe's daughter, which he preferred to that charge, albeit he wes an arch covenantar.

About this tyme, ane servant called Small, whom Montrose had sent to the king with letters, was taken ;] his letters with him self had to Edinbrughe. Efter reiding quhairof he is takin and hangit be command of the Estaites upone the calsey of Edinbrughe. Severe justice aganes ane berar. For the quhilk William Nicoll post wes hangit moir justlie.

The sessioun be sound of trumpet at the cros of Edinbrughe ordanit to sit down there the 3 of June ; but yit no sessioun in respect of thir troubles.

The pest brokin wp vehementlie both in Edinbrughe and Leith. Divers housis cloisfit wp, many fleing the toune ; and thair Committee [courtis of kirk and Parliament to be removed out of Edinbrughe to Stirling, Linlithgow, or Glasgow. It sat down in Stirling and came to Saint Johnstoun.

Ye heard befor, how Harthill had brynt Thornbeg, and taken the Farquhars, whom he took to releive George Gordon of Reynnie that Craigiewar had takin before ; wherupon he and the Farquhars were sett to libertie.

Harthill forfees and mans his house, a strong hold. The Forbeffes and Frafers gathers agains him, but did no hurt.

Upon the 23 of May, the Forbeffes and Frafers was said to be routed be some highlanders at the head of Stradone. Thay were goeing a faisse way to aid Baillie; but thir highlanders coming to Montrose, [he] defeat them, took some prissoners, and some blood, as was reported.

Upon Tuesday the 20th of May, the presbitrie of Abirdein sitting within the Colledge kirk of Old Abirdein, Mr. John Rew presented ane letter, which Mr. Andrew Cant had purpoisely purchased from the Generall Assemblie, desiring the presbitrie to be removed from Old Abirdein, and to sitt in New Abirdein, for their own reasons. Mr. Andrew Cant was not present him selfe. The bretherin could not aggrie upon this translation. Whereupon Cant would not keep our presbitrie dayes in the Old town, whyle Tuesday the 24 of June, when his heart fell.

About this time, ther was ane exchange made betuixt Argyle and Montrose of some prissoners in his keeping of Argyle's freinds, and others of Montrose' freinds under his power; wherof Montrose' naturall brother was one, lying in the tolbuith of Edinburgh. And likeways Mr. M'Donald his father and his tuo sones was sett to libertie, kept be Argyle in strong firmenefs most wrongously diverse years bygone. Bot how soon they wan free, they glaidly came in to Montrose' service, who was brave cavilleires and weill willed doubtles.

The earle Marischall, fore greived at the wronges he had gotten upon the 22 of May, begins to hold Committee courts in the Meirnes.

Upon the last of May, Sir Alexander Irveing of Drum gott libertie from the Estates to come home from his confynement in Edinburgh. Bot he gott not long rest unvexed, malitiously persewed be the lord Frazer befor the justice, and summoned to wnderly the law criminallie, notwithstanding of his other greivous vexationes and troublesome times.

Ye have heard, how Montrose marched from Strathbogie. Baillie followes him, crosses Spey, and comes to Kinguisie, wher he incamped anent the castle of Ruthwein of Badzenott. Montrose was lying within short distance. Ther was some skirmishing betuixt their scout watches with finall skaith.

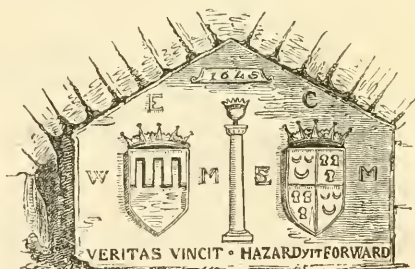
Montrose liftes from Badzenott and marches into in Atholl, thinking to meitt with the lord Lindsay of Crawford who was lying about Newtyle in Angus, strongly fortified, that Montrose could not force him to fight.

Baillie, seing Montrose march to Atholl, he liftes, marches down Spey syde, crosses at the Boatt of the Brig, comes by Strathbogie without doing any wrong;

yet some iflued out and fell upon his reir, and did some fkaith, and returned back to the place againe faiff and found. Baillie marches forward, and, upon the thrid of June, came to the Newtoun of Garioch, wher he incamped, diftroying the countrie and eating the grein growing cornes to the very clod.

Upon Wedenfday the 4 June, Baillie comes from the camp lying in the Ga-reauch, accompanied with the lord Crichtoun and fome fix horfe to New Abir-dein. But firft he vifited the Old toun colledge in the bygoeing about hours; fyne rode to the New toun. And that famen night ther came in Lauthean's fouldiers which were left unkilld or taken at Old Erne, wher they ftayed in Abirdein whyle they were firyed out of it, as after ye fhall hear. Baillie lights at fkipper Anderfone's houfe, fends for Mr. Robert Farquhar proveft, and Patrick Leflie late proveft, the baillies, Mr. Andrew Cant and Mr. John Rew minifters. He demands the town to lift and raife 20,000 pundis of money and 400 bolls of victuall for mentinance of his army, becaufe there was no cefs impofed upon the fhyre of Abirdein, wherof the town of Abirdein fhould pay the thrid; and therfor defired them with their thrid to lift and advance the tuo pairt and make up all, upon securitie to gett releiff of the fhyre *pro tanto*. Wherunto the proveft answered, It was weill knownen that the town of Abirdein at all times and occafiones was greivoufly burdened and borne down with the like charges, and that they were now become altogether unable to obey his defire. And with this anfuer they take their leive, leaving their minifters fitting with them and givinge their wicked counsell doubtlefs againft the town. Baillie ftayed about two hours in the town, and rode back the fame night with Crichtoun to the camp. Sie moir of this taxationn.]

.



INDEX OF PERSONS AND PLACES.

- Aberbrothwick, (Arbroith,) 144, 276, 355. II. 44.
 Aberchirder, minister of, *See* Maitland.
 Abercorn, Master of, (Lord Strabrane,) *See* Strathbrane, Lord.
 Abercrombie of Birkenbog, (Sheriff of Banff.) II. 122, 127, 167, 192, 260, 317, 319, 320.
 ——— of Fetterneir, 210, 211, 218, 285.
 ——— II. 200, 309, 310.
 ——— Adam, II. 140.
 ——— Andrew, (minister of Fintray,) 160.
 ——— II. 306.
 ——— George, II. 200.
 ——— John, II. 141.
 Aberdein, 37, 49, 51, 57, 74, 78, 91-97, 99-103, 107-122, 125, 134, 138-144, 149-156, 198-214, 219-222, 224-239, 289, 300, 349, 354, 357. II. 5, 9, 27, 40, 60, 106, 114, 119, 136, 178, 200, 219, 222, 234, 264-269, 296, 313, 324, *et passim*.
 ——— Bishop of, *See* Bellenden, and Forbes.
 ——— College Kirk of, II. 82.
 ——— cross of, 207, 216, 231, 235. II. 9.
 ——— customes of, 354, 357. II. 5, 27, 40.
 ——— General Assembly at, 232-235.
 ——— Gray Friars Kirk of, 111, 232. II. 161.
 ——— harbour of, 51.
 ——— heading hill of, 284.
 ——— King's College of, 15, 75, 90, 95, 102, 117, 118, 178, 224, 234, 238, 239, 329, 354.
 ——— II. 29.
 ——— Marischall's College of, 171, 354. II. 10, 11, 44, 45.
 ——— ministers and professors of, 60-64, 68, 75, 85, 94, 105, 106, 232-234, 249, 255, 264, 269. *See* Barron, Cant, Forbes, Gairden, Gordon, Guild, Leslie, Lundie, Middleton, Ogilvy, Oswald, Rew, Robertson, Ross, Sandielands, Scroggie, Sibbald, and Strachan.
 Aberdein, Provost, &c. of, 40, 62, 187, 198, 199, 225, 261. II. 83, 159, 174, 264, 272, *et passim*. *See* Farquhar, Jeffray, Leslie, and Menzies.
 ——— sheriffdome of, 38, 73, 225, 249, 256, 275, 288, 302, 321. II. 147, 158, 166, 178-180, 226, 229, 247, 283-285, 287, *et passim*.
 ——— sheriff of, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 24, 25, 31, 32, 39, 44, 49, 75, 261, 341. II. 83, 159, 167, 179, 180, 191, 192, 202, 205, 212, 272.
 Aberdour, II. 153.
 Abergeldie, II. 238, 254, 274. *See* Gordon of.
 Abernethie, a Jesuit, 147.
 ——— Mr. John, (Bishop of Caithness,) 55, 115.
 ——— wood of, 5. II. 271, 274-276.
 Abertarf, II. 247.
 Aboyne, II. 207, 226, 238, 254, 274.
 ——— Viscount of, James, 15, 73, 94, 112, 117, 122-124, 126, 130, 131, 133, 142, 144-156, (Lieutenant in the North,) 166, 178, 188, 230, 331, 350, 356. II. 9, 10, 71, 98, 99, 125, 127-134, 136, 151, 155, 198, 203, 217, 227, 243, 284, 315, 317, 319, *et passim*.
 ——— John, 6, 254. II. 28.
 ——— Lady, 7, 22. II. 28.
 Achattenis, Prior of, II. 296.
 Adair, Sir Robert, II. 170.
 Adam, Gilbert, II. 268.
 ——— Thomas, 221.
 Adamson, Mr John, (Principal of the College of Edinburgh,) 234. II. 227.
 Adie, David, II. 269.
 Aikenhead, David, (Provost of Edinburgh,) 48.
 Airley, 202, 216, 217. II. 317.
 ——— Earl of, 202, 216, 217, 331. II. 43, 71, 83, 203, 215, 262, 265, 275, 296, 305, 307, 310.

- Airth, Earl of, 51, 331.
 Aleis, Captain, II. 278.
 Alexander, David, II. 83, 84.
 ——— John, (advocate,) II. 302.
 ——— II. 317.
 Alford, (Aufurde,) II. 317, minister of, *See* Barclay.
 Allisberrie, II. 118.
 Almond, Lord, 69, 286, 320, 347, 348.
 Alsconeir, *See* Elsenor.
 Alshoner, John, 330.
 ——— Richard, II. 240.
 Altibra, *See* Brayns.
 Anderson, 41.
 ——— Alexander, 174.
 ——— Francis, II. 183.
 ——— George, II. 122.
 ——— James, II. 123, 153.
 ——— Patrick, 37.
 ——— Robert, II. 267, 268.
 ——— (Skipper,) 109, 114, 187, 227, II. 71, 98, 166, 195, 196, 202, 204, 212, 257, 265, 324.
 ——— Mr. Walter, (minister of Kinnellar,) 58.
 ——— William, (tenant in Crabstown,) II. 119.
 Andreton, Mr., II. 2.
 Angus, (Angons,) 85, 92, 105, 107, 137, 140, 144, 288, 355. II. 204-206, 214, 216, 275, 276, 278, 279, 309. *See* Forfar, *et passim*
 ——— Earl of, Archibald, 52, 69, 239, 320. *See* Douglas, Lord.
 ——— Earl of, William, 13, 17. *See* Douglas, Marquis of.
 Angussone, Lauchlan, 2, 9.
 Annaud of Catterlyne, Alexander, 285.
 ——— John, (minister of Kinnoir,) 81.
 Annandale, Earl of, 69, 320.
 Anne, Queen, 354.
 Anstruther, II. 151.
 Antrim, Earl of, II. 128-131, 133, 151, 168.
 Apin, the Stewarts of, II. 295.
 Arbirlet, minister of, *See* Gubrie.
 Arbrioth, *See* Aberbrothwick.
 Arbuthnot, Lord (Viscount,) II. 206, 213, 219, 221, 227, 229, 248, 308.
 Ardelach, (Artclach,) II. 219.
 ——— minister of, *See* Dunbar.
 Ardessie, 212.
 Ardlogie, the goodman of, 26. *See* Gordon of.
 Ardnamurchan, II. 247, 248.
 Arduthie, 131.
 Argathie, *See* Hume of.
 Argyle, 122, 196. II. 220, 294.
 ——— Bishop of, *See* Fairly.
 Argyle, Earl of, 78, 79, 87, 98, 99, 103, 114, 178, 181, 186, 191, 195, 196, 202, 217, 218, 253, 256, 286, 287, 295, 323-325, 333, 345-348, 350, 353-356. (Marquis of.) II. 5, 36, 37, 59, 60, 69, 70, 81, 100, 117, 174, 177, 181, 192, 200, 204, 210, 213, 215, 216, 220-238, 241, 245-248, 250, 253, 259, 261, 266, 270, 287, 294-297, 299, 323.
 Armach, Bishop of, (Primate of Ireland,) 282, 306, 310, 311. II. 136.
 Armada, the Spanish, 175-177, 190, 226, 255, 300.
 Arnot, Captain, 270.
 ——— Livetenant, II. 257, 260, 264, 270.
 Arradoul, *See* Gordon of.
 Attrochie, II. 194.
 Arundel, Earl of, 189. II. 184.
 Ashley, Sir Jacob, II. 18, 175.
 Ashintullie, *See* Spalding of.
 Asloun, *See* Calder of.
 Assan, *See* Monro of.
 Atholl, 202, 217, 324. II. 261, 270, 274-276, 286, 287, 295, 296, 317, 318, 323.
 ——— brae of, 217.
 ——— Earl of, 77, 140, 144, 202, 217. II. 203.
 ——— the Stewarts of, 40, II. 261.
 Auchinbreck, *See* Campbell of.
 Auchincloche, *See* Ros of.
 Auchindown, 100, 222, 230. II. 172, 201, 217-219, 222, 230, 232, 238, 262, 273, 282, 315, 316.
 ——— Laird of, 223.
 Auchinhandack, *See* Gordon of.
 Auchinleck, George, II. 268.
 Auchinneth, *See* Gordon of.
 Auchintoull, *See* Leslie of.
 Auchintynder, 25.
 Auchinunzie, *See* Gordon of.
 Auchluncart, Goodwyf of, 221.
 Auchmacoy, 131. *See* Buchan of.
 Auchmedden, *See* Baird of.
 ——— (Auchindoir), Laird of, 133, 135.
 Auchnachyll, 10.
 Auchnagat, II. 210.
 Auchquhorreis, II. 205.
 Auchtamford, *See* Irving of.
 Auchterellon, *See* Uduy of.
 Auchterforll, 230.
 Auchterfoull, II. 254, 274.
 Auchterless, 131. II. 281.
 ——— minister of, *See* Forbes, and Hempseed.
 Auld, William, II. 268.
 Auldbar, Laird of, 90, 92, 109, 111-113, 117, 207.

- Auldmore, 229.
 Anfurde, *See* Alford.
 Ansten, (Austin,) Sir T. II. 93.
 ——— Mr. II. 86.
 Avachie, 38.
 Avass Kirk, 44.
 Ayr, (Air,) (shire of,) II. 170.
 Badzenacht, 178, 202, 356. II. 247, 261, 275, 276, 284, 286, 294, 323.
 Baillie, Captain, 176.
 ——— General, II. 297, 299—301, 308-312, 314, 317, 318, 321—324.
 ——— Mr. Robert, 238.
 Bainshole, 25.
 Baird of Auchmedden, (sheriff of Banff,) 31, 35, 37, 198, 215, 216, 264. II. 260.
 ——— Mr. James, (advocate,) 54, 106, 170, 227, 239, 290, 300. II. 248, 264, 265, 270, 272.
 Balbithen, 220.
 Balcanquell, (Bakchanchell), Mr. Walter, 191, 192, 331, 334, 353. II. 8, 40, 284.
 Balcarras, Lord, II. 111, 171, 299, 304, 309, 315, 318, 321.
 Balfour, Sir William, 269. II. 6, 124.
 Balgowny, 105, 237.
 ——— Lord, II. 81.
 ——— *See* Menzies of.
 Balhagartie, *See* Erskine of.
 Ballogie, 328.
 Balloriny, (Balariny,) *See* Gordon of.
 Balmaine, *See* Ramsay of.
 Balmirrinloch, Lord, 36, 45, 46, 87, 179, 195, 220, 276, 286, 321, 329. II. 52, 100, 117, 174, 177, 192, 250, 275, 309, 315.
 Balmure, *See* Keith of.
 Balnadalloch, *See* Grant of.
 ——— place of, 10. II. 297.
 Balnagask, Goodman of, *See* Forbes.
 Balnagoun, Laird of, 54. II. 275, 322.
 Balquhiddier, 2.
 Balquholly, 131.
 Balveny, 36, 38, 87. *See* Innes of.
 ——— minister of, *See* Lindsay.
 Bamburay, II. 91, 93, 140.
 Banchory, minister of, *See* Melville.
 ——— Devenich, 97, 107, 137. II. 213, 256.
 ——— Terman, minister of, *See* Reid.
 Banders, II. 49, 59, 111, 112, 117.
 Banff, 33, 74, 91, 236, 239, 250, 287, 354, 357. II. 5, 80, 123, 210, 219, 233, 238, 242, 251, 260, 302, 320.
 ——— customs of, 354, 357. II. 5.
 ——— Laird of, 5, 28, 94, 123, 124, 126, 131, 133, 134, 140, 141, 145, 148, 171, 172, 197, 225, 236, 240, 250, 338, 350. II. 73, (Lord of,) 83, 136, 229.
 Banff, master of, II. 237.
 ——— minister of, *See* Seaton.
 ——— Sheriff of, 31, 35, 37. II. 122, 123, 167, 180, 192, 202, 205.
 ——— shire of, 38, 73, 225, 275, 288, 321. II. 158, 166, 200, 226, 229, 247, 279, 283-285, *et passim*.
 Bankafair, II. 9, 117.
 Bannatyne, (Bellenden?) Major, II. 170.
 Bannochie, II. 210.
 Barclay, Mr. Adam, (minister of Alford,) 299.
 ——— Sir Edward, II. 89.
 ——— Sir Henry, II. 89.
 ——— Mr. Robert, (provost of Irving; by mistake, of Edinburgh,) 173, 180, 197. II. 113, 127.
 ——— Thomas, II. 269.
 ——— Towie, (Tollie,) 131. II. 205, 280.
 Barker, Robert, (printer,) 305, 313. II. 24, 38, 75.
 Barkshire, Lord, II. 185.
 Barnett, William, II. 267.
 Barrach, 114.
 Barron, Dr. (minister of Aberdeen,) 60, 75, 105, 106, 111, 123, 167, 215, 234.
 ——— Mrs. Dr. 234.
 Barrow, Sir John, II. 93.
 Bath, Lord, II. 89, 185.
 Bathelny, Kirk of, II. 205.
 ——— minister of, *See* Wedderburn.
 Batty, Mr. John, II. 86.
 Baxter, a man called, 224.
 ——— (a Fyeman,) 253.
 Baynton, Mr., 22. II. 25.
 Beaton, Captain, 212, 268.
 Bedford, Earl of, 259. II. 69, 75, 89, 152.
 Bedle, Mr. John, II. 86.
 Bellhaven, Lord, 69, 320.
 Bellhelvie, lands of, 160.
 ——— minister of, *See* Lindsay.
 Bell, Thomas, (his wife,) II. 39, 53.
 Bellenden, Mr. Adam, (bishop of Aberdeen,) 11, 14, 18, 39, 61, 74, 76, 81, 82, 84, 87, 94, 95, 100, 101, 105, 116, 130, 138, 139, 275, 276. II. 4, 39, 54, 257.
 ——— David, (minister of Kincardine,) 86.
 ——— John, (nephew of the bishop,) 105, 138.
 ——— John, (son of the bishop,) 105, 138.
 ——— (Bannatyne?) Major, II. 241.
 ——— Margaret, 130, 181.
 Bellie, Kirk of, 13, 14, 43. II. 172, 301.
 Beltie, *See* Irving of.
 Bendy Castle, II. 118.
 Benholm, Laird of, 109, 111, 113, 171, 207.
 Bereold Innes's close, II. 54, 82.

- Berlingtoun-bey, II. 120.
 Bervie, 264.
 Berwick, 131, 144, 146, 156, 160-164, 166, 181,
 182, 195, 200, 218, 250, 253, 254, 257, 264,
 267, 329, 338, 349, 356. II. 27, 148, 154,
 157, 189, *et passim*.
 Bethokismilne, (Ketbock's mill,) *See* Gordon of.
 Bever castle, II. 118.
 Beverley, II. 60, 84.
 Bill, John, (printer,) II. 24, 75.
 Billingsly, Captain, 312.
 Binny, John, II. 49.
 Birkenbog, II. 320, 321, *See* Abercrombie of.
 Birkenbreull, II. 123, 124.
 Birkenburn, Goodman of, II. 201, *See* Gordon.
 Birny, James, 220.
 ——— minister of, *See* Spense.
 Biron, Colonel, II. 6, 31, 152.
 Birran, 264.
 Birsakismilne, *See* Leslie at.
 Birse, (Brass,) II. 225, 234, 238, 243, 314, 318.
 ——— minister of, *See* Ross.
 Birsemoir, (Brassmoir,) *See* Gordon of.
 Bishops abolished, 81, 116.
 Bishop's palace at Aberdeen, II. 54, 257.
 Blaccater, (Blackwood?) John, 105.
 Black, George, II. 268.
 Blackburn, William, 330. II. 197.
 Blackhall, Laird of, 69, 320, 325, 353, 355. II.
 246. *See* Stewart of.
 ——— Mr. Thomas, II. 45, 154, 160.
 ——— Mr. William, (Regent,) II. 10, 11.
 Blackhills, II. 205.
 Blacktown, *See* Forbes of.
 Blackwood, (Blaccater?) John, 138.
 Blair of Atholl, II. 318.
 ——— Lieutenant, II. 81.
 ——— Robert, II. 111.
 ——— William, 290.
 ——— *See* Chalmers of, and Seyton of.
 Blindhand, the, II. 190, 241.
 Blockhouse at Aberdeen, the, 119.
 Blunt, Mr. John, II. 86.
 Boat of the Brig, the, II. 323.
 Bog, 5, 7, 11-14, 22, 27, 33, 34, 56, 37, 43, 45,
 222, 224, 325, 329. II. 80, 172, 177, 180, 192,
 218, 230, 274, 275, 298-301, 312, 316, 320,
et passim.
 ——— of Geight, *See* Bog.
 Bogfairly, 207.
 Bogheids, 199. II. 164, *See* Fraser of.
 Bogsyde, 85.
 Bohemia, Queen of, II. 89.
 Bonar, Mr. James, (minister of Monyball,) II.
 239.
 ——— John, II. 268.
 Borthwick, Mr. Eleazer, II. 91.
 ——— Major, II. 42.
 Boswall, Robert, II. 183.
 Both, *See* Mauld of.
 Boullrode, the, 194, 220, 224, 229, 231, 237.
 II. 176.
 Bowbrig, II. 264.
 Bowns, the, II.
 Boyd, Lord, 286.
 ——— Stephen, 257, 329.
 Boyis, Thomas, 267. II. 255.
 Boyndlie, *See* Forbes of.
 Boyne, II. 273, 274, 301, 302, 320. *See* Ogilvie
 of.
 ——— Craig of, II. 302.
 Boystown, II. 152.
 Brachley, *See* Gordon baron of.
 Braco, *See* Dunbar of.
 Bradling, Charles, II. 183.
 Braemar, *See* Mar.
 Brakay, Goodman of, II. 139.
 Brass, *See* Birse.
 Brassmoir, *See* Birsemoir.
 Brayns alias Altibra, James, II. 267.
 Brebner, Duncan, 26.
 Brechin, 32, 33, 50. II. 177, 270, 308-313.
 ——— Bishop of, 14. *See* Lindsay, and Whyte-
 furd.
 Breck, Gilbert, II. 172, 267.
 Bredford, II. 139.
 Brentoun, II. 99.
 Bridgeman, Mr. Orlando, II. 2.
 Bristol, Earl of, 259. II. 86, 185.
 Bristow, II. 124, 151, 152, 175.
 Broadalbin, II. 294.
 Brodie, II. 297.
 ——— of Brodie, 3, 94, 286. II. 297.
 ——— Mr. Joseph, (minister of Keith,) 81.
 Brooke, Lord, II. 2, 72, 75.
 Brown, James, II. 208, 209.
 ——— John, (tennent to Clany,) II. 191.
 ——— John, (clerk of parliament,) II. 77, 87.
 Brownism, II. 81, 94, 107, 114, 116.
 Bruce, Crowner, 11.
 ——— Sir William, II. 170.
 Brussels, 341.
 Brux, Laird of, *See* Forbes.
 Bryack fair, 26.
 Brynman hill at Crabstone, II. 117, 119.
 Bryson, James, (printer,) 127, 372, 305, 343.
 Buchan, 59, 93, 101, 125, 133, 140, 144, 237.
 II. 195, 206, 211, *et passim*.
 Buchan, Earl of, 17, 18.
 ——— of Auchmacoy, II. 217.
 ——— of Portlethen, 198.
 ——— Henry, 212.

- Buchanan, Laird of, II. 272, 276, 286, 319.
 Buck, Thomas, 187. II. 269.
 Buckie, 211, 212, 218. II. 312, 316, 322.
 Buckingham, Duke of, 190.
 Bucksburn, 251.
 Bulkley, Stephen, (printer,) II. 125.
 Bullingbrook, 259.
 Burgie, II. 298. *See* Dunbar of.
 Borghdie, (Burly,) Lord, 170, 213, 214, 287. II.
 219, 221, 227, 229, 233, 234, 248, 253, 257,
 258, 260, 264, 265, 270, 272.
 Burnet of Campbell, 211-213.
 ——— of Craigmyle, 102, 136, 137, 150. II.
 205.
 ——— of Leyes, 54, 57, 90, 101, 111, 136. II.
 263, 278.
 ——— of Sheddocksley, II. 269.
 ——— Alexander, (elder), II. 197, 201, 214,
 263, 268.
 ——— Alexander (younger,) II. 214.
 ——— George, II. 269.
 ——— John, II. 269.
 ——— Thomas, II. 269.
 Burnets, the, 134, 148.
 Burntisland, 21, 146.
 Burrowbridge, 266. II. 131.
 Burrowstounness, 253. II. 287.
 Burry, Patrick, II. 269.
 Butler, Tom, II. 25.
 Byron, Lord, II. 185.
 ——— Sir John, II. 139.
 Caddell, *See* Campbell of.
 Cairnburrow, 38. II. 201. *See* Gordon of.
 Caithness, 36, 54, 124, 140, 149, 201, 239, 265,
 290, 303. II. 241, 257, *et passim*.
 ——— Earle of, 54, 100, 201, 327. II. 241.
 ——— Lord John, oy to the Earle of, 54.
 ——— Bishop of, *See* Abernethy.
 Caitz, 176.
 Calais, 175.
 Calander, Earl of, *See* Kalander.
 Calder, Laird of, (younger,) II. 116.
 ——— of Asloun, II. 216.
 ——— John, II. 268.
 Cambrige, Earl of, II. 6. *See* Hamilton, Mar-
 quis of.
 Campbell, (brother of Laeris,) II. 319.
 ——— of Auchinbreck, II. 296.
 ——— of Cadell, II. 320.
 ——— of Laeris, II. 213, 220, 270, 276, 319.
 ——— of Lochmell, II. 296.
 ——— Dame Ann, 57. *See* Huntly, Mar-
 chioness of.
 ——— Collein, II. 296.
 ——— Mr. Neill, (bishop of the Isles,) 81.
 Campheer, 267, Minister of, *See* Spang.
 Campbell, *See* Burnet of.
 Camphill, *See* Forbes of.
 Camrell, John, II. 267.
 Candishe, Colonel, II. 140.
 Cant, Mr. Andrew, (minister of Pitsligo,) 47,
 54, 57, 58, 63, 89, (of Newbottle,) 97, 234,
 291, (of Aberdein,) 328, 330, 339, 341, 358.
 II. 56, 67, 70, 79-82, 95, 97, 107, 108, 114,
 115, 122, 135, 137, 140, 141, 154, 155, 158,
 160, 166, 169, 170, 173, 227, 228, 259, 270,
 285, 288, 301, 307, 308, 311, 314, 316, 322-
 324.
 Canterbury, (Land,) Archbishop of, 46, 189, 190,
 243, 275-282, 284, 295, 312, 313, 323. II.
 16, 46, 55, 289.
 Capel, Lord, II. 185.
 Carberry, Lord, II. 185.
 Cargil, Thomas, 100.
 Carlawerock, 237, 257.
 Carleill, Lord, II. 217.
 Carlisle, 182, 338, 349, 356. II. 129-132, 217,
 315, *et passim*.
 Carmichael, Sir James, 69, 320, 353.
 Carnbulg, II. 195, 207.
 Carnegie, Francis, II. 183.
 ——— Lord, 11, 54, 107, 253. II. 219, 248.
 ——— of 54.
 Carnwath, Earl of, (Sir Robert Dalziel,) 331. II.
 138, 217, 227, 284.
 Carny, *See* Davidson of.
 Carrick castle, 195.
 Carrickfergus, (Knockfergus,) II. 27, 37, 42, 128,
 133.
 Carroun, 23, *See* Grant of.
 Carrowin, *See* Gordon of.
 Caskiebain, *See* Johnstoun of.
 Cassie, Mr. John, 327.
 Cassilis, Earl of, 43, 46, 87, 186, 194, 332, 347.
 II. 43, 69, 91, 309, 310.
 Catterlyne, *See* Annand of.
 Cavers, *See* Douglas of.
 Cedess, 312.
 Chalmers of Blair, William, II. 265.
 ——— of Drymmeis, Alexander, II. 223, 227,
 235.
 ——— of Noth, 6.
 ——— Mr. John, II. 240.
 ——— Mr. Patrick, 166, 239. II. 211, 229,
 240.
 ——— William, (minister of Skeyne,) II. 28,
 316.
 ——— son of Drymmeis, II. 223, 227, 235.
 Channorie, 53, 115, 167.
 Chappel, Dr., 282.

- Charlemont, II. 90.
 Charles I., 4, 15-22, 62, 146, 148, 159, 189, 190, 240, 335-356. II. 3, 16, 28, 37, 41, 53, 73, 91, *et passim*.
 — his Queen, 360. II. 15, 119, 121, *et passim*.
 Charles, William, (wright,) II. 106.
 Chattam, II. 152.
 Cherrie, Mackeme, II. 26.
 Cheslaw wood, 240, 247, 252.
 Chester, II. 34.
 Chesterfield, Earl of, II. 184.
 Cheyne of Ranietoun, Thomas, 211.
 — Mr. James, (notar,) 74.
 — Mr. John, (minister of Kintoir,) 220. II. 141, 303.
 — Mr. Robert, II. 176.
 Chichester, II. 118.
 Cholmley, Sir Hugh (Hew,) II. 118, 124, 128-130.
 Christ's Green of Udney, II. 179, 222.
 Christie, William, II. 268.
 Clackmannan, minister of, *See* Wright.
 Clackreach, II. 260. *See* Keith of.
 Clanchameron, 25.
 Clanchattan, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10.
 Clangregor, *See* Macgringour.
 Clanronald, II. 295.
 Clatt, Laird of, II. 121.
 Clavering, Robert, II. 183.
 Cleland *alias* Clydissonne, Robert, II. 296.
 Clengeris, the, II. 238.
 Clerk, Alexander, (provost of Edinburgh,) 15.
 — Mr. James, 200. II. 164, 165, 282.
 — James, II. 268.
 — James, (provost of Stonehaven,) II. 307.
 Cleveland, Lord James, II. 185.
 Clogie, Mr. William, (minister of Inverness,) 54.
 Cluny, 230, 327. *See* Gordon of.
 — Lady. *See* Gordon, Lady Elizabeth.
 — minister of, *See* Robertson.
 Cobham, II. 185.
 Cochran, (baillie of Dundee,) 86.
 — Captain, 237.
 — Colonel John, 335, 338, 345, 348, 355. II. 99, 284.
 — Walter, (commissar dep.) 134, 225, 255, 303. II. 197, 201, 265, 270.
 Cockburn, Lient.-Col. II. 296.
 Cocklarachie, II. 321, *See* Gordon of.
 Cockstoun, II. 300, 314.
 Cogneiris, Lord, II. 185.
 Coin, the, 174, 195, 196.
 Coldstream, 253.
 Collachie, *See* Gordon of.
 Collieson, Alexander, 227.
 — James, II. 197.
 — Thomas, II. 160.
 Collington, Lord, II. 94.
 Colpnay, Laird of, 8.
 Colpnay Shiels, *See* Gordon of.
 Colvill, Alexander, II. 40, 44.
 — James, 192, 197.
 Compton, Lord, 22, 25.
 Con, James, (in Knockiemill,) II. 167.
 Condlan, *See* Creichtoun of.
 Conva, (Convey,) Viscount, (Lord Creichtoun,) *See* Frendrancht.
 Conway, Viscount, II. 185.
 Cople, Lord, II. 124.
 Copland, a miller called, II. 164.
 Cordiner, William, 148.
 Cornelitz, Hendask, 176.
 Cornwall, (Conwall,) II. 89, 117.
 Corse, 40, 59. *See* Forbes of.
 Corsinday, *See* Forbes of.
 Cortoquhy, II. 215.
 Cottington, Lord, II. 185.
 Cottis, *See* Innes of.
 Coull, II. 318.
 Consie, 36. II. 231.
 Cove, the, 221.
 Covenants, the, 315, 320. II. 144.
 Coventry, Lord, II. 87, 184.
 Cowbin, II. 297, *See* Kynaird of.
 Cowgate, Tailors' Hall in, II. 113.
 Cowie, 33, 151, 152, 212. II. 206, 303, 307.
 Cowper, Lord, 45, 46, 57, 58, 87, 93, 98, 103, 112, 139, 220, 286. II. 275, 315.
 — William, (in Glenranes,) II. 44.
 — minister of, *See* Lindsay.
 Coupar of Angus, II. 275, 315.
 Crabstane, II. 10, 96, 256.
 Crabstoun, II. 117, 119.
 Craghouse, *See* Urquhart of.
 Cragtoun, *See* Fraser of.
 Craig, *See* Gordon of.
 Craig of Boyne, II. 302.
 Craighall, 180.
 Craigievar, 40, 85, 139. II. 207, *See* Forbes of.
 Craigmyle, *See* Burnet of.
 Craigston, *See* Urquhart of.
 Cranstoun, (lord of session,) 76.
 Crathes, II. 263, 278.
 Crathie, Milne of, II. 315.
 Craven, Lord, II. 184.
 Crawford, Earl of, 331, 339, 343, 348, 355. II. 75, 93, 139, 198, 203, 207, 217, 243, 280, 283, 284. *See* Lindsay.
 Creebie, II. 281.

- Creichtoun of Condlan, 5.
 ——— brother to Frendraught, 76.
 ——— Lord (Viscount Conva, Frendraucht,) *See* Frendraucht.
 ——— name of, 258.
 Cronar, 255. II. 225, 231, 238, 243, 254, 271, 314, 318, 321.
 Cromartie, Laird of, 28, 131, 133, 138. II. 116.
 ——— place of, II. 116.
 ——— shire, 54, 145, 349.
 Crombie of Kennay, Thomas, (Sheriff of Aberdeen,) 24, 25, 31, 32, 76, 114, 178, 211, 289. II. 167, 169, 210.
 Crommie, *See* Urquhart of.
 Cromwell, Lord, II. 185.
 Croves, the, II. 169.
 Crucked Haven in the Enzie, 130.
 Cruden, II. 288.
 Cruikshanks, Captain, 200.
 ——— James, 206, 207, 227. II. 268.
 ——— Robert, II. 159, 288.
 Cuck, *See* Buck.
 Culcowie, *See* Mackenzie of.
 Cullen of Boyne, II. 230, 231, 300, 301, 320.
 ——— George, II. 302.
 Culpepper, Sir John, II. 2, 76.
 Culquhache, *See* Grant of.
 Culquholy, 29.
 Culros, II. 151.
 Culsalmon, *See* Newton of.
 ——— minister of, *See* Leith.
 Culter, *See* Cumming of.
 Cumberland, 260. II. 98.
 ——— Lord, II. 75.
 Cumming of Culter, Sir Alex., 211-213. II. 200.
 ——— Donald, 35.
 ——— Mr George, (minister of Dolas,) 54.
 ——— George, II. 268.
 ——— name of, 97.
 ——— William, II. 268.
 Cunningham, Mr William, 175, 180.
 Curridoun, II. 76.
 Dalgardnoche, II. 223, 227, 235.
 Dalgarnoche, Patrick, II. 204.
 Dalbousie, Earl of, II. 170, 270.
 Dalkeith, 55, 111, 225. II. 59.
 Dallas, George, 9.
 Dalston, II. 130.
 Dalziel, Lord, 69, 320, 331.
 ——— Sir Robert, *See* Carnwath.
 ——— Captain, 220, 221.
 Durlathan, II. 278.
 Darly, Lord, II. 185.
 Darling, Thomas, (writer,) 253.
 Davay, *See* Grant of.
 Davenant, William, (the poet,) 312, 323.
 Davidson of Carny, II. 147.
 ——— Mr. Alexander, 300. II. 240, 268.
 ——— Andrew, (barber,) II. 267.
 ——— Andrew, (tanner,) II. 268.
 ——— James, II. 268.
 ——— Thomas, 155.
 ——— William, (sheriff depute of Aberdeen,) 44, 76, 171, 239, 261, 263. II. 159, 167, 179, 222, 316.
 Daviot, minister of, *See* Strachan.
 Dee, the river, 49, 51, 107, 218. II. 9, 278, 315, *et passim*.
 ——— bridge of, 153-156, 167, 204. II. 210, 263, 275-278, 303, 305, 313.
 ——— fishers of, 141, 305.
 Deer, 285. minister of, *See* Martin.
 Deering, Sir Edward. II. 11, 15.
 Deincourt, Lord, II. 185.
 Delgatie, Laird of, 107, 108, 125, 131, 133, 140, 142. II. 314, 315.
 Delvin, Earl of, II. 25.
 Denham, John, II. 237, 240, 272.
 Denmark, 88, 108.
 ——— king of, II. 40, 108, 169.
 Dennety, mill of, II. 312.
 Derby, Earl of, II. 124.
 Derbyshire, (Derbyshire,) II. 121.
 Dernet, Lord, II. 185.
 Dernway (Darnaway), 10, 12, 13, 45, 61.
 Deskford, *See* Findlater.
 Devonshire, II. 117, 118.
 ——— Lord, II. 185.
 Dick, Sir William, 120, 357, 358. II. 5, 27, 80, 101, 138.
 Dickson, David, (minister of Irving,) 47, 57, 58, 60, 63, 167.
 Digby, Lord, 18. II. 20, 67, 68, 84, 86, 185.
 ——— Sir John, 253.
 Dives, Sir Lewis, 21.
 Dobrie, *See* Forbes, Robert.
 Docquendo, Admiral, 177.
 Dolas, minister of, *See* Cumming.
 Don, 36. II. 208.
 ——— bridge of, 210. II. 195, 263, 313.
 ——— fishers of, 141, 200, 218, 305.
 Donaldson of Hilton, 211, 214.
 ——— Mr George, II. 320.
 Dondoneill, II. 26.
 Donypace, (Dunnypace,) *See* Spottiswood of.
 Dorell, Sir Thomas, II. 37, 38.
 Dorella, Mr., II. 88.
 Dornoch, 91.
 Dorset, Earl of, II. 76, 185.
 Dorsetshire, II. 89.

- Dougal, Mr, II. 296.
 Douglas, the Black, 13.
 ——— Lord, 13, *See* Angus, Earl of, Archibald.
 ——— Marquis of, 13, 17, 18, 331, 355. II. 4.
 See Angus, Earl of, William.
 ——— Sir Archibald, 266.
 ——— Sir James, (brother of the Marquis,) II. 4.
 ——— Sir James, (sheriff of Tevedale,) 157, 159.
 ——— Sir John, 229, 300.
 ——— of Morrestoun, John, II. 318, 320.
 ——— of Cavers, Sir William, 267, 291, 335.
 ——— Alexander, II. 318, 320.
 ——— Dr, II. 210.
 ——— Gavin, 25. II. 320.
 ——— James, II. 233.
 ——— John, II. 267.
 ——— Robert, (minister of Kirkaldie,) 116, (of
 Edinburgh,) II. 52, 69, 91, 111, 162, 294.
 ——— Mr. Robert, (minister at Glenbervie,) 13.
 ——— Robert, (skinner in Elgin,) 26.
 ——— William, (minister of Forgue,) 332. II.
 126, 141, 142, (Professor at Aberdeen,) 161,
 176, 190, 307, 311.
 Dover, Earl of, II. 185.
 II. 15.
 Dowcat green of Old Aberdeen, 101.
 Down, 144. II. 210.
 Lord, 52, 53.
 Downs, the, II. 175, 190.
 Downy, Craigs of, 236.
 John, II. 269.
 Robert, II. 308.
 Drake, Mr Roger, II. 86.
 Drany, II. 231.
 Drum, 118, 135, 197, 209, 210, 220, 231, 255,
 285. II. 9, 39, 117, 220, 222, 236, 238, 254,
 262, 270, 271, 274.
 ——— Laird of, *See* Irving.
 ——— Lady of, 209. II. 257.
 ——— Miln of, II. 263, 278.
 Drumblait, 42, 75. II. 303.
 Drumdelgy, *See* Gordon of.
 Drunkilbo, *See* Tyrie of.
 Drumlaithie, II. 308.
 Drummond, Lord, 139, 177. II. 71, 262.
 ——— Lady Jane, 13.
 ——— Sir John, II. 262, 265, 283.
 ——— of Richardtoun, 267, 291, 335.
 ——— Crownor, II. 319.
 Drumoak, (Dulmaok,) minister of, *See* Gregory.
 ——— *See* Dalmaok.
 Drymmeis, *See* Chalmers of.
 Duadeis, 30.
 Dublin, 282.
 Dudop, Viscount, 139. II. 177, 243, 245.
 Duffus, II. 298.
 Duffus, minister of, *See* Guthrie, and Synner.
 ——— Tutor of, 12.
 Dugar, (Macgregor,) Duncan, II. 123, 124.
 ——— (Macgregor,) John, 59, 85, 121, 149,
 170, 174, 175, 222, 223, 259. II. 73, 123,
 124.
 Dulmaok, (Drumoak,) II. 57.
 Dumbarr, (Dunbar,) name of, II. 319.
 ——— of Braco, 44.
 ——— of Burgie, II. 76.
 ——— of Grangehill, II. 297.
 ——— of Hemprigs, 44.
 ——— of Kilboyack, 44, 50.
 ——— David, (minister of Ardelach,) 98.
 ——— James, (servant of John Forbes,) 123.
 ——— James, 44, 50.
 ——— Niniane, 44, 50.
 ——— Robert, 44, 50.
 ——— town of, 105.
 Dumbarton, 33, 110, 178, 195, 200, 203, 253,
 254, 256.
 Dumbennan, 295.
 Dumblane, Bishop of, *See* Wedderburn.
 Dumfermling, 21
 Earl of, 159, 171, 173, 174, 180,
 267, 291, 334. II. 69, 70, 83.
 Dumfries, Earl of, 69, 320. II. 217.
 II. 217, 251.
 shire of, II. 171.
 Dun, II. 275.
 ——— Laird of, 54, 111, 147. II. 229.
 ——— of Taartie, II. 194.
 Dundee, 15, 34, 42, 86, 107, 130, 146, 188, 256,
 262. II. 177, 197, 213, 234, 262, 310.
 ——— Constable of, (elder,) 53, 86, 92, 218.
 ——— Constable of, (younger,) *See* Dudop.
 Dungarvan, Lord, II. 22.
 Dunglass, 254.
 Dnnkeld, II. 314, 315.
 ——— Bishop of, *See* Lindsay.
 ——— Commoissary of, *See* Stewart.
 Dunkirk, 175, 177. II. 25, 26.
 Dunkyntie, *See* Gordon of.
 Dunnipace, *See* Spottiswood of.
 Dunnotter, 92, 94, 122, 125, 136, 147, 148, 151,
 152, 194, 199, 203, 209, 219, 220, 238, 257,
 291, 300. II. 44, 178, 195, 197, 200, 201,
 204, 215, 216, 220, 234, 237, 260, 262, 263,
 277-279, 307, 308, 311-315, *et passim*.
 Dunse, 156, 159-164, 232, 239, 240, 249. II.
 233.
 Dunsmore, Lord, II. 185.
 Dunstafnage, 202. II. 296.
 Duppillin, (Duplin) Lord, II. 262, 265, 283.
 Durham of Grange of Monyfooth, II. 205.
 ——— Bishop of, 7.

- Durham, Dean of, *See* Balcanquell.
 — II. 45, 101, 107.
 Durie, *See* Gibson of.
 Durie, (Lord of Session,) 76.
 Durlathen, II. 278.
 Durris, 136, 137. II. 207, 305, 306.
 Durward, Robert, II. 267.
 Dutch Fleet, the, 175.
 Dyke, Kirk of, 61.
 Dysert, II. 151.
 Earll, II. 2.
 Echt, 136. II. 278, 286. *See* Forbes of.
 Edinburgh, 10, 11, 15-22, 25, 34, 47-51, 53, 57,
 76, 77, 83, 104, 130, 131, 133, 162, 169, 180,
 182, 192, 193, 201, 203, 215, 224, 229, 240,
 331, 338, 346. II. 45, 59, 100, 177, 187, 282,
 287, 322, *et passim*.
 — Bishop of. *See* Forbes, and Lindsay.
 — Castle of, 10, 13, 16, 39, 56, 76, 85,
 104, 111, 126, 127, 160, 162, 164, 178, 181,
 182, 192-196, 201, 208, 224, 250, 256, 257,
 329, 346, 355, 357. II. 59, *et passim*.
 — Dean of, 53.
 — General Assemblie at, 158, 160,
 167.
 — Grey Friars Kirk of, 48, 68, 332.
 — ministers of, 48, 83. *See* Douglas,
 Elliot, Gillespie, Hannay, Henderson, Mitchell,
 Ramsay, Rollok, and Thomson.
 — Provost, &c. 18, 48, 181, 182, 196,
 329, 335. II. 249. *See* Hay, and Aikinhead.
 — shire of, II. 170.
 — St Giles Kirk of, 19, 47. II. 141.
 Edomy, Sir Edward, II. 89.
 Eglintoun, Earl of, 186. II. 170, 177.
 Eichas, 37. II. 300.
 Elcho, Lord, 107, 112. II. 49, 81, 213, 219, 221,
 227, 229, 233, 234, 248, 253, 257.
 Elgin, 2-5, 10, 12, 23, 30, 32, 43-45, 50, 54, 57,
 91, 98, 140, 181, 195, 286. II. 29, 40, 44, 72,
 73, 196, 204, 230-232, 298-300, 318, 320.
 — minister of, *See* Gordon, and Ross.
 — provost of, 116.
 Elliot, Dr, (minister of Edinburgh,) 83.
 Ellon, 131. II. 9, 216, 285, 314.
 — minister of, *See* Leitch.
 Elphinston, Lord, 52, 69, 220, 320.
 — Sir William, 69, 320.
 Elsenor, (Aleschoneir,) II. 21, 40.
 Elsick, 152.
 — Laird of, 231. II. 205.
 Emperor, the, 88. II. 75.
 Engzie, the, 100, 130, 135, 211. II. 212, 273,
 274, 282, 314, 316, 328.
 — Lordship of, II. 1.
 — Earl of, 2.
 Engzie, house of, 35.
 Erection, Lords of, 45. II. 52.
 Erne, Old, II. 245, 247, 318, 319, 321, 324.
 Errol, (Arrol,) Earl of, Gilbert, 44, 73, 90, 93,
 107, 125, 133, 134, 142, 144, 169. II. 260.
 — Earl of, William, 7, 11, 19, 44.
 — place of, 44.
 Erskine, Lord, 107, 114.
 — of Balhagarty, Thomas, II. 260, 286.
 — of Pittodrie, 151, 156. II. 147, 179, 197,
 210, 260.
 — of Scot's Craig, Arthur, 53. II. 49.
 — Alexander, 151.
 — William, 156.
 Essex, Earl of, 258, 259. II. 2, 62, 68, 69, 75,
 77, 85, 87, 90-93, 100, 139, 140, 159.
 Ethie, Laird of, 105.
 Etrick, Lord, *See* Ruthven.
 Everdson, John, 176.
 Exceter, Earl of, 259.
 Exeter, II. 152.
 Fairfax, Lord, II. 125, 129, 139, 233, 213-215.
 — Lady, II. 140.
 — Sir Thomas, II. 245.
 Fairly, Mr James, (Bishop of Lesmoir, Argyle,)
 53, 55, 81, 193.
 Falconbridge, Viscount, II. 185.
 Falconer of Knockcorth, Mr Samuel, 3.
 Falkland, 21.
 — Lord, II. 2.
 Falmouth, II. 117.
 Farquhar of Muny, II. 147, 210.
 — Alexander, II. 320, 322.
 — George, II. 268.
 — Mr. James, 193, 211.
 — John, II. 320, 322.
 — Mr. Robert, 123, 138, 153, (Commis-
 sar.) 225, 230, 231, 251, 255, 263, 265, 268,
 269, 288, 330. II. 9, 10, 37, (Baillie,) 83,
 97, 101, 127, 201, 203, 213, 219, 225, 238, 239,
 248, 260, 265, (Provost,) 270, 272, 301, 324.
 Farquharson of Invercauld, 288. II. 147.
 — of Tulliegarnmouth, Donald, 39, 115,
 130, 135, 136, 150, 265, 289. II. 121, 213,
 269, 286, 303-305.
 — James, (W. S.) 39.
 Farquharsons, II. 294, 300.
 Fearly, II. 93.
 Fechill, *See* Gordon of.
 Fedderet, 197. *See* Irving of.
 Fergusson, Alexander, 27.
 — William, II. 211, 213.
 Ferrendail, Othro, II. 81, 94, 95, 107, 114, 126.
 Ferso, 91.
 Fettercairn, 33. II. 238, 308, 318.
 Fetterneir, 210. *See* Abercrombie of.

- Fotteresso, II. 308.
 Fiddes, 210.
 Findhorn, river of, 97.
 Findlater, (Lord Deskford,) Earl of, 68, 73, 94,
 103, 125, 225, 228, 232, 233, 236. II. 44, 72,
 199, 229, 230, 248, 271, 300-302, 316, 319,
 320.
 ——— Alexander, II. 264, 267.
 Findlay, Andrew, (skipper,) 138, 265.
 Fintray, 151. II. 207, 306, 314.
 ——— minister of, *See* Abercrombie.
 ——— *See* Graham of.
 Fisherrow, 264.
 Fivie, (Fyvie,) 268, 270. II. 172, 280, 281.
 ——— minister of, *See* Sharp.
 ——— Wood of, II. 280, 281.
 Flanders, 351. II. 25, 31.
 Fleet, the Royal, 130.
 Fleming, Sir William, II. 8.
 Forbes, name of, 85, 88, 89, 97, 131, 135, 136,
 170, 199, 206, 217. II. 217, 258, 312, 323.
 ——— Lord, 73. II. 159, 166, 167, 206-208,
 216, 218, 229, 233, 242, 258, 260, 261, 270,
 272.
 ——— Master of, 57, 58, 74, 76, 90, 93, 98,
 107, 108, 111, 117, 124, 125, 131, 133, 139-
 142, 153, 198, 200, (Collonell Alexander,) 215,
 222, 224, 226, 230-235, 237, 238, 249, 251,
 252, 254-257, 261, 265-268, 270, 271, 287,
 288. II. 216, 222, 309, 310, 312, 314, 324.
 ——— of Balnagask, 249, 264.
 ——— of Blacktown, 133, 137. II. 123, 199.
 ——— of Boyndlie, 107, 125. *See* Tutor of Pet-
 sligo.
 ——— of Brux, 89. II. 123, 124.
 ——— of Camphill, II. 194.
 ——— of Corse, Dr John, (professor,) 59, 60,
 85, 105, 111, 123, 179, 216, 224, 232, 233,
 299, 327, 331, 345. II. 31, 39, 40, 43, 55,
 71, 95, 96, 126, 142, 161, 190.
 ——— of Corse, Patrick, (bishop of Aberdeen,)
 39, 95.
 ——— of Corsinday, II. 260.
 ——— of Craigievar, 85, 139, 140, 151, 170,
 198, 215, 230, 264, 270, 321. II. 28, 147,
 207, 216, 252, 255, 256, 260, 264, 266, 272,
 277, 281, 282, 286, 298, 299, 306, 310-312,
 314, 315, 317, 320, 322.
 ——— of Echt, 133, 134, 140. II. 164, 179,
 207, 216, 260, 286, 287, 293, 311, 312, 314.
 ——— of Haughton, 225.
 ——— of Lairgie, II. 260, 264, 266, 277, 281.
 ——— of Leslie, 136, 140, 170, 321, 356. II.
 28, 60, 96, 97, 123, 216, 256, 260, 308, 311,
 312.
 Forbes of Moniemusk, 89, 101, 136, 140, 198,
 201, 215, 216, 249, 264. II. 179, 207, 216,
 260, 321.
 ——— of Pitnacaddell, 201.
 ——— of Pitsligo, (Sheriff of Aberdeen,) 12,
 13.
 ——— of Skellatur, II. 288, 314.
 ——— of Tolquhone, 133, 199. II. 159, 164,
 165, 207, 216, 260, 283, 315, 324.
 ——— of Watterton, 131, 133, 266. II. 207,
 216, 260, 315, 324.
 ——— Alexander, (alias Plagnie,) 85, 170, II.
 299.
 ——— Mr Alexander, (notar,) 74.
 ——— Arthur, II. 263.
 ——— (alias Kaird,) Captain, 231, 250, 254,
 256, 265, 287. II. 8.
 ——— Captain, (brother of Lieutenant James
 Forbes,) II. 194, 196.
 ——— Lieutenant Crouner, 267.
 ——— Duncan, 4.
 ——— Mr George, 59.
 ——— Lieut. James, 194.
 ——— John, 153, 154, 155.
 ——— John, (Baillie,) 299. II. 6, 122, 165,
 190, 191.
 ——— Captain John, (of Blackton family,) II.
 199.
 ——— John, (minister of Auchterless,) 216, 224,
 299.
 ——— Ritmaster, 221-223.
 ——— Captain Robert, (brother of Craigievar,)
 II. 304.
 ——— alias Dobrie, Robert, 212, 213, 266.
 ——— Thomas, (minister of Lequhell,) 59.
 ——— Dr. William, (minister of Aberdeen,) 20,
 (Bishop of Edinburgh,) 24, 233.
 ——— William, (brother of Pitnacaddell,) 201.
 ——— William, (son to Forbes of Leslie,) II.
 255, 256, 259.
 ——— William (Baillie,) 261.
 ——— William, II. 321.
 ——— William, (advocate,) II. 165.
 ——— William, (minister of Mortlich,) 223.
 Forbeses, Captains, 200.
 Fordun, II. 213, 214.
 Forfar, 92, 93. II. 119, 213, 214, 310.
 ——— shire of, (Angus,) II. 171. *See* An-
 gus.
 Forglan, 94, 236, 250. II. 82.
 ——— minister of, *See* Scroggie.
 Forgue, II. 303, Minister of. *See* Douglas.
 Fornett, *See* Irving of.
 Forres, 54, 91. II. 247, 275, 276.
 Forresterhill, II. 269.

- Forsyth, serjant, 268, 270, 287.
 Forthe, Earl of. *See* Ruthven.
 ———— fifth of, 130. II. 315, *et passim*.
 Foster, 198.
 Fotheringham, Lieutenant, 268, 287.
 Fountane, Mr. 88.
 Foveran, 142, 148, 197, 210. II. 72. *See* Turring of.
 ———— Lady, 93.
 ———— minister of. *See* Paterson.
 Foyness, II. 297.
 France, 88, 351.
 ———— King of, 15, 197. II. 127.
 Fraser, name of, 93, 97, 131, 206. II. 206, 217, 258, 323.
 ———— Lord, 73, 74, 90, 93, 101, 107, 108, 117, 124, 125, 131, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 144, 151, 153, 187, 188, 198, 215, 224, 232, 233, 238, 249, 321, 356. II. 28, 60, 195, 207, 216, 222, 229, 233, 248, 258, 260, 270, 272, 277, 278, 286, 303, 305, 309, 310, 312, 314, 323, 324.
 ———— Lady, 220.
 ———— Master of, II. 283.
 ———— of Bogheads, William, 199, 200.
 ———— of Cragtoun, William, II. 309.
 ———— of Lovat, 92.
 ———— of Phillorth, II. 207, 216, 283, 322.
 ———— of Strichen, Thomas, (sheriff of Inverness,) 12, 13, 32, 39, 44, 90, 92, 341. II. 83, 159.
 ———— James. (brother of Lovat,) 92.
 ———— Thomas, II. 268.
 Frasersburgh, 288. II. 241.
 Frendraucht, 6, 11, 25-28. II. 81, 303, 309, 316, 320.
 ———— the fire of, 6, 10, 21, 22, 24, 25, 49.
 ———— Lady, 7.
 ———— Laird of, 5-8, 11, 12, 24-28, 33-36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 50, 91, 224. II. 83, 303.
 ———— younger, 208. II. 76, Viscount Frendraucht and Convey, Lord Crichtoun, 83, 97, 159, 222, 229, 248, 255, 258, 260, 270, 272, 286, 303, 309, 310, 314, 316, 321, 324.
 Freuchie, *See* Grant of.
 Frieman, William, II. 268.
 Fuddes, Thomas, II. 268.
 Furtour, 202, 217.
 Futtie, 149, 188. II. 28, 288, 315.
 Fyfe, 48, 55, 68, 88, 107, 130. II. 49, 59, 113, 213, *et passim*.
 ———— George, II. 267.
 ———— the ministry of, II. 59.
 Fynes, II. 2.
 Fyrtoun, Sir Edward, II. 93.
 Gairden, Mr. Alexander, (Regent,) 105, 117, 173, 233. II. 165.
 ———— apeirand of Tullifrosky, II. 94, 151.
 ———— Crowner, 137, 291.
 Gairty, Kirk of, 7.
 Galloway, II. 89.
 ———— Bishop of, *See* Sydsarf.
 ———— Sir James, 196.
 ———— William, II. 267.
 Gallowgate, II. 197.
 Ganisburie, II. 152.
 Garioch, 11, 59, 101, 144. II. 206, 265, 320, 324, *et passim*.
 ———— Chapel of, *See* Strachan.
 ———— Presbytery of, II. 141.
 Garmoch, 174. II. 293, 320.
 Garntullie, 222.
 Garth, 100.
 Geddes, George, II. 200, 210.
 [——— Jenny, 47.]
 Geight, 145-147, 197, 285. II. 71, 224, 229, 232, 234, 235, 237, 240, 254, 262.
 ———— Lady, 285. II. 71.
 ———— Laird of, *See* Gordon.
 ———— Bog of, *See* Bog.
 Geir, (Ger.) *See* Macgregour.
 Gellon, II. 232.
 Germany, 88, 351. II. 280.
 Gibson of Durie, Mr. Alexander, (younger,) 57, 65, 73, 169.
 ———— Sir Alexander, (Clerk Register,) 336, 353.
 ———— Mr. James, (advocate,) 106.
 ———— Robert, II. 320.
 Gilleroy, 40, 43, 59, 85.
 Gillespie, George, (minister of Weymes,) 291. II. 70, 91, 148, 161.
 Gilmour, Mr John, 170.
 Glakreache, *See* Keith of.
 Glasgow, 77, 83, 346. II. 59, 322.
 ———— Archbishop of, *See* Lindsay.
 ———— General Assembly of, 69, 77-83, 132, 156, 158, 161, 192.
 Glassford, minister of. *See* Hamilton.
 Glasloch, 229. *See* Gordon of.
 Glenbervie, minister of. *See* Douglas.
 Glencaddel, Laird of, (elder and younger,) II. 296.
 Glencairn, Earl of, 21, 45, 46, 145, 148, 149, 353. II. 69.
 Glenco, II. 295.
 Glendyaik, (Glenegash,) *See* Hadden of.
 Glenegas, (Glenevass,) Laird of, 56, 220.
 Glenelge, 22.
 Glenfiddich, 222.
 Glengarrack, *See* Gordon of.

- Glengarrrie, II. 295.
 Glenhame, Sir Thomas, II. 121, 181, 183.
 Glenkindie, *See* Strathachin of.
 Glenmoristoun, *See* Grant of.
 Glennuik, 225, II. 238.
 Glenny, John, II. 268.
 Glenranes, 35. II. 44.
 Glentanner, II. 225, 238, 243, 314.
 Glenurchie, II. 287, 294.
 Gloucester, II. 152.
 — Duke of, II. 94.
 Godwyne, Colonel, II. 118.
 Goodwin, Mr, II. 88.
 Gordon, name of, 26, 27, 33, 34, 38, 140, 201, 203, 204, 206, 220, 223, 290, 321, 331. II. 194, 294, *et passim*.
 — of that ilk, Sir Robert, (sheriff of Inverness,) 9, 43. II. 298, 299.
 — George Lord, (the father,) 4, 7, 8, 13-15, 38, 42-44. *See* Huntly, Marquis of, George.
 — George Lord, (the son,) 61, 73, 93, 108, 117, 122, 126, 159, 166, 169, 178, 211, 212, 218, 219, 267, 287, 295, 346, 358. II. 1, 44, 45, 96, 98, 99, 159, 166, 167, 169-172, 174, 178, 181, 188, 191, 194-196, 198, 200, 217, 218, 222, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 232, 239-242, 252, 255, 258, 261, 270, 272, 273, 277, 279, 282, 285, 286, 288, 298, 300, 301, 304, 306, 307, 310, 312, 314-316, 319, 321.
 — Lord Adam, 36, 43.
 — Lord Charles, 328. II. 71, 106, 279, 308.
 — Lord George, 15. *See* Lord Gordon, (the son.)
 — Lord Lewis, (Lodowick,) 135, 149, 178, 187, 289, 328. II. 242, 260, 273, 282, 299, 305, 312.
 — Lady Anne, (Lady Perth,) 15, 43, 44, 126, 128, 160, 169, 177, 178, 328, 356.
 — Lady Elizabeth, (Lady Wardhouse afterwards Cluny,) 271, 322, 327. II. 27, 45, 101, 107.
 — Lady Henrietta, (Lady Seatoun,) 126, 128, 160, 169, 178, 356.
 — Lady Jeane, (Lady Haddington,) 126, 128, 160, 169, 178, 181, 254, 356. II. 204, 242.
 — Lady Jeane, (Lady Strathbrane,) 14. II. 152, 170, 308.
 — Lady Mary, (Lady Angus,) 13.
 — Lady Mary, (Lady Drum, younger,) 328. II. 71, 172, 241, 257.
 — of Abergeldie, 133, 135. II. 81, 200, 269, 286, 294.
 — of Ardelach, John, 38.
 Gordon of Ardlodie, John, 26, 218, 267, 268. II. 194, 196, 201, 210.
 — of Arradoul, W., II. 121, 180, 201, 206.
 — of Auchinhandack, 26.
 — of Auchinneth, 26.
 — of Auchinunzie, II. 230.
 — of Balormy, 26, 36.
 — of Birkenburn, II. 217. *See* Birkenburn.
 — of Brachley, II. 286.
 — of Brasmuir, (Birsuir,) 211, 218, 229, 235, 237, 238. II. 96, 137, 217.
 — of Buckie, II. 312.
 — of Cairnbarrow, 38. II. 201.
 — of Carwin, 27.
 — of Cluny, 73, 99, 101, 120, 121, 126, 142, 187, 211, 230, 271, 322, 327, 359. II. 27, 45, 101, 121, 149, 191, 192, 208, 293.
 — of Cocklarachie, II. 147, 309.
 — of Collachie, 26.
 — of Colpnay Shiells, II. 180.
 — of Craig, 133, 135. II. 121.
 — of Dunkyntie, 22, 23, 44, 144.
 — of Drumdelgy, 36.
 — of Fechill, II. 76.
 — of Geight, (old laird,) 93, 94, 115, 123, 131, 133, 135, 197, 204, 212, 213, 268. II. 71.
 — —, Sir George, 214, 218. II. 71, 137, 196, 200, 210, 211, 219, 224, 227, 235, 248, 251.
 — — (young laird,) II. 71, 72, 194, 200, 202, 214, 224, 237, 284, 299.
 — of Glassoch, 229.
 — of Glengarrack, 31.
 — of Gordonsmiln, William, 153. II. 165.
 — of Haddo, John, 94, 115, 123, 131, 133, 135, 145, 151, 203, 211, 212, 214, 220, 237, 239, 270, 321, 356. II. 28, 55, 60, 80, 139, 148, 149, 166, 172-175, 179, 180, 194, 196, 197, 200, 202, 205, 211, 216, 219, 222, 227, 235, 248-252.
 — of Invermarkie, John, 25, 26, 31, 38. II. 205, 206, 265, 266.
 — of Kethokismill, (Bethocksmilne,) 211, 249. II. 114, 165, 168.
 — of Kinnedor, 231, 232.
 — of Knaven, David. II. 172, 174, 179.
 — of Knockspack, 92.
 — of Leicheston. II. 312.
 — of Lesmoir, 5.
 — of Letterfurie, James, 31, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41-43. II. 201, 202, 230, 231.
 — of Littlemill, John, 26, 36.
 — of Miln of Kelly, II. 223, 227, 235, 251, 255.
 — of Murraick, II. 200.
 — of Nethermuir, 211, 212, 213.

Gordon of Newton, 94, 115, 130, 133, 135, 144, 145, 148, 220, 221, 237. II. 200, 210, 211.
 — of Park, 25, 26, 31, 35, 38, 218. II. 217.
 — of Pitlurg, II. 147.
 — of Pittendreich, II. 201.
 — of Rothiemay, 5-7, 25. II. 217.
 — of Rynnie, II. 315, 318, 320, 322.
 — of Straloch, 103, 110, 126, 136, 137, 203. II. 158, 167, 200.
 — of Syddra, II. 231.
 — of Terpersie, II. 28, 318.
 — of Tullieangus, 289.
 — of Tulloch, Captain, II. 5, 28.
 — (agent,) II. 125.
 — (attendant of James Gordon,) II. 318.
 — (nason,) 119.
 — (tutor of Kenmuir,) 46.
 — Adam, (Burgess of Aberdeen,) 187. II. 197.
 — Adam, (son of Carowin, Curridoun,) 27.
 — Adam, (son to Gordon of Fechill,) 76.
 — Captain Adam, (son of Park,) 26, 27, 38, 39, 42, 44.
 — Alexander, (called Swankie,) 38, 39, 41, 267. II. 197.
 — Alexander, (in Salterhill,) II. 231.
 — Alexander, (at Milne of Kelly,) II. 223, 227, 235, 251, 255.
 — Alexander, (son of Invermarkie,) 26.
 — Sir Alexander, II. 168.
 — George, (son of Ardlogie,) 5, 6, 22, 26, 212, 213. II. 210.
 — Hew, II. 225, 309.
 — James, (baillie of Strathgogie,) 31, 38, 41.
 — James, (ostler,) 31.
 — James, (son of Balormy,) 26, 36.
 — James, (son of Rynnie,) II. 318, 320.
 — James, (son of Patrick,) 26.
 — James, (the souldier,) 36.
 — James, (minister of Kerne,) 203, 204.
 — James, (keeper of the signet,) 84, 173, 193.
 — John, (at Milne of Kelly,) II. 223, 227, 235, 251, 255.
 — John, (son of Ardlogie,) 268, 270, 287.
 — John, (minister of Birse,) *See* Ross.
 — John, (minister of Elgine,) 54, 129, 262. II. 72.
 — John, (burgess, Aberdeen,) 147, 160.
 — John, (brother of Birmoir,) 218. II. 187.
 — John, (brother of Geight,) II. 214, 227, 251.
 — John, (of Berwick,) II. 218, 230, 231.
 — John, (son of Auchinanzie,) II. 230, 231.
 — John, (son of Little Mill,) 26, 36.
 — Lieut. 168.

Gordon, Lieut.-Col. II. 81.
 — Nathaniel, 26, 218. II. 194, 196, 201, 207-209, 214, 215, 218, 237, 252, 255, 259, 262, 281, 283, 285, 286, 298, 302-304.
 — Patrick, (regent,) 239, 263. II. 165.
 — Patrick, (in Sutherland,) 26.
 — Robert, (baillie of the Engzie,) 35, 328.
 — Robert, (servitor,) 6, 267.
 — Robert, (taylzeour,) II. 268.
 — Thomas, 251. II. 191.
 — William, II. 71.
 — William, (brother of Auchinhandak,) 26.
 — William, (in Malyngsyde,) II. 164.
 — William, (son of Collachie,) 26.
 — Dr William, 95, 99, 103, 110, 118, 126, 191, 215. II. 71.
 Gordonsmilln. *See* Gordon of.
 Goring, Lord, II. 184.
 Gorm, Sir Donald, 323.
 Graden, Alexander, II. 242, 265.
 Graham, Lord, II. 301, 304, 308.
 — of Fintray, II. 262, 265.
 — Captain, 285.
 — Harie, (brother of Montrose,) II. 283.
 — Mr John, (bishop of Orkney,) 55, 81.
 — Sir Richard, II. 130.
 — (a minister,) 323, 324.
 Grangehill, II. 297. *See* Dumber of.
 Grant, Laird of, 38, 44, 61, 73, 125, 195. II. 72, 196, 229, 298, 300. *See* Grant of Freuchie.
 — of Balaadalloch, (elder and younger,) 5, 8, 9, 10, 23, 29-31, 37-40. II. 297.
 — of Carroun, John, 5, 8, 30, 35, 38, 39.
 — of Culquhoche, 40.
 — of Davay, 5.
 — of Freuchie, Sir John, II. 282. *See* Grant, Laird of.
 — Lady Mary, (his wife,) 195.
 — of Glenmoriestoun, John, 4.
 — James, 8-10, 13, 23, 24, 29-31, 35, 37, 39-41, 85, 97, 121, 135, 150, 152, 154, 180. II. 207, 210.
 — James's wife, 13, 23, (Elspet Innes,) 29.
 — Robert, (brother of James,) 30, 31, 41.
 — Thomas, (brother of Culquhoche,) 40.
 — Thomas, (goodman of the Killogie,) 37.
 Grantham, II. 124.
 Gray, Lord, 348. II. 137, 140.
 — Master of, 139.
 — Mr. Andrew, II. 215, 219.
 — Edward, II. 183.
 — Patrick, 155.
 — Mr. Thomas, 123, 138, 166, 187, 341. II. 159, 302.
 — Sir William, II. 101.
 Gray Friars Kirk of Aberdeen, 232.

- Gray Friars Kirk of Edinburgh. 48. 68, 332.
 Green table, the, 119, 128, 132, 133.
 Greenville, one, II. 26.
 Gregor, the clan, *See* Mackgregor.
 Gregory, Mr. John, (minister of Drumoak,) 145, 208, 216, 234, 290, 299, 333. II. 67, 80, 81.
 Griessoun, Livet-nant, II. 124.
 Guild, (Goold,) Dr. William, (minister of Aberdeen,) 58, 59, 75, 86, 89, 105, 106, 123, 172, 174, 179, 187, 194, 234, 235, 238, 239, 264, 270, 285, 313, 322, 329, 354, 357. II. 6, 29, 42, 43, 54, 57, 79, 80, 82, 94, 106, 107, 114, 137, 165, 175, 176, 208, 257, 276, 284, 302, 305, 308.
 Gun, Crowner, 145, 148, 149, 152, 156.
 Guthrie, 355. II. 43, 44.
 ——— Mr. Andrew, 250.
 ——— James, (minister of Urquhart,) II. 177.
 ——— Mr. John, (Bishop of Murray,) 17-19, 48, 61, 81, 98, 115, 228, 250, 256, 355. II. 43, 44.
 ——— John, (minister of Duffus,) 233, 234, 250. II. 44, 70.
 ——— Patrick, II. 44.
 ——— (minister of Arbirlot,) 355.
 Hadden, George, 84.
 ——— of Glendyaik, (Glenegash,) 104.
 ——— *See* Fraser, Lady.
 Haddington, Earl of, 69, 178, 181, 253, 254, 320, 343, 356. II. 49.
 ——— Lady, *See* Gordon, Lady Jeane.
 ——— (Hammiltoun,) Andrew, 13.
 ——— shire of, II. 170.
 Haddo, (Haddoche,) place of, *See* Kelly.
 ——— Laird of, *See* Gordon.
 Hague, (Hag,) the, II. 15. 89, *et passim*.
 Hales, Sir John, II. 37, 38.
 Halirudhousie, *See* Holyroodhouse.
 Halkerton, 115. II. 308.
 ——— Lord, II. 205.
 Halket, Sir James, II. 285, 299, 309.
 Hall, James, II. 268.
 Hallforrest, 125, 126, 151, 223.
 Hambarrie, II. 245.
 Hamilton, 85, 346. II. 59.
 ——— Marquis of, 15-18, 24, 45, 46, (Commissioner,) 55, 62, 69, 70, 76-80, 83-87, 130, 147, 150, 152, (Admiral,) 160, 182, 196, 301, 320, 325, 335, 338, 343-350, 355. II. 6, 9, 10, 41, 57-59, 69, 100, 101, 117, 122, 127, 131, 153, (Duke,) 169, 171, 172, 175. *See* Cambridge, Earl of.
 ——— Mr. Alexander, II. 40, 44.
 ——— Captain, 88.
 ——— Claud. *See* Strathbrane.
 Hamilton, Colonel, II. 71.
 ——— Dr., (minister of Glassford,) 78.
 ——— Sir James, 343.
 ——— Sir John, 69, 320, 353.
 ——— Lieut.-Colonel, II. 277.
 ——— *See* Haddington.
 Hampden, (Hamdoun,) II. 2, 8, 139.
 Hampfield, Captain, II. 89.
 Hamptoun, Andrew, 231, 257.
 Hanna, Dr., (minister of Edinburgh,) 47, 83.
 Harcourt, Sir Simon, II. 25.
 Harrow, Robert, II. 267.
 Hartford, Earl of, 258, 259, 330.
 ——— Marquis of, II. 28, 72, 89, 152, 185.
 Harthill, 222. II. 255, 314, 315, 321.
 ——— *See* Leith of.
 Harvie, (Hervie,) Mr. Alexander, II. 59, 122.
 ——— Gilbert, 227.
 ——— John, (minister of Newkirk,) 75, 299, 330.
 Haselrig, II. 2, 8.
 Hastings, Marquis of, II. 121.
 Hatchet, Mr., II. 138.
 Hattoun, Lord, II. 185.
 Haughton, *See* Forbes of.
 Hay, Sir George, *See* Kinnoul, Earl of.
 ——— of Lands, Sir John, (Lord Register,) 48, 69, 320, 331, 334, 336, 337, 353, 355. II. 8, 40.
 ——— of Muirefauld, II. 147, 260.
 ——— Crowner, II. 261, 262, 283.
 ——— Mr John, (commissar) of Murray, 3.
 ——— John, (baillie,) 123, 138. II. 272.
 ——— John, (minister of Raffart,) 98.
 ——— Mr John, (provost of Elgin,) II. 320.
 ——— Major, II. 207, 213.
 ——— Thomas, II. 211, 226.
 Hedderwick, 220.
 Hellsly, Lord, II. 99.
 Hemprigs, *See* Dumbair of.
 Hempseed, Mr. Walter, (minister in Auchterless,) 299.
 Hendask Cornelitz, 176.
 Henderson, Mr. Alexander, (minister of Leuchars,) 47, 57, 58, 60, 63, 78, 81, 82, 116, 157, 159, 267, 292, 332-335, 340. II. 55, 56, 70, 91, 113, 127, 141, 142, 148, 161.
 ——— Sir John, (Captain of Dumbarton Castle,) 195, 203, 256. II. 83, 118, 124, 137, 152.
 Henley, James, II. 21.
 Hepburn of Wacton, Sir Patrick, 267, 291, 334.
 ——— Captain, II. 137.
 Herbert, Lord, II. 124, 185.
 Heriot's Wark, 193.
 Herres, Lord, II. 243, 284, 315.

- Hilton, *See* Donaldson of.
Hinde, John, II. 289.
Holland, 88, 195, 229, 303, 351. II. 119, 168.
Hollis, II. 2. 8.
Holy Island, 200, 218, 250, 331, 349, 357. II. 157.
Holyroodhouse, 16, 49, 78, 85, 180, 320, 335, 255, II. 59, 100, 110, *et passim*.
Home, John, II. 268.
Hope of Craighall, Sir Thomas, 69, 76, 170, 180, 252, 253, 290, 320, 353. II. 141.
Hoptoun, Lord, II. 185.
——— Sir Ralph, II. 89, 117, 124, 139, 152.
Hotham, Sir John, II. 37, 38, 39, 56, 61, 63, 69, 83, 84, 125, 139, 152, 293.
——— Sir John, younger, II. 100-102, 139.
Howard, Lord, II. 183.
——— Edward, 259.
Hull, II. 21, 37, 38, 61, 63-66, 69, 101, 293.
Hume, Earl of, 52. II. 110, 111.
——— of Argathie, II. 296.
——— name of, 253.
Hungerford, Mr., II. 31.
Huntbeir, 176.
Huntington, Earl of, II. 183.
Huntly, Marquis of, 3-15, 21-23, 31, 33-39, 41-43.
——— Marquis of, George, 44, 49, 50, 53-57, 59-61, 64, 73-76, 79, 84-86, 88-95, 99-104, 110, 112, 113, 119-122, 125-129, 142, 143, 146, 155, 159, 160, 166, 169, 170, 207, 222, 223, 230, 289, 328, 355, 358, 359. II. 1, 44, 45, 71, 72, 81, 98, 105, 106, 121, 122, 131, 135, 136, 149, 167, 171, 172, 177, 180, 192, 199, 200, 202-222, 225-227, 230, 231, 233, 236, 237, 239, 246, 252, 262, 269, 275, 282, 284, 288, 310. *See* Gordon, Lord, (the father.)
Huntly, Marchioness of, 22, 21, 39, 42, 43, 222, 224, 328, 356. II. 80.
——— Marchioness of, (Dame Ann Campbell,) 56.
——— house (family) of, 38, 217. II. 210, 221, 269, 310, 312.
Hurrie, Colonel, 346, 347. II. 121, 122, 124, 139, 300, 304, 308, 310-314, 316, 318-321.
Iden, *See* Meldrum of.
——— goodwife of, 227.
Ilav, the river of, II. 309.
Inchdrower, 197, 240, 250.
Ingles, Paul, 267.
Inglismadie, 237.
Innes, place of, 30, 31. II. 298.
——— Laird of, 3, 28, 94, 116, 117, 125, 140, 286. II. 44, 72, 229, 231, 275, 298, 299, 318-320.
Innes of Balveny, II. 200, 266.
——— of Cotts, 267.
——— of Leuchars, II. 44.
——— of Shiothen, II. 200.
——— of Tibbertie. II. 196, 200, 205, 211, 214, 226, 233, 286.
——— Alexander, (minister of Rothiemay,) 26, 115, 138, 262, 345.
——— Alexander, (notar public,) 5.
——— Crowner, II. 285.
——— Elizabeth, 28.
——— Elspet. *See* Grant, James' wife.
——— James, 227. II. 122, 191, 267.
——— Mary, 28.
——— Patrick, (sacrister,) 117.
——— Patrick, (son of Innes of Cotts,) 267.
——— William, II. 269.
Innerbraky, 85.
Innerkeithway, II. 303.
Innerla, Laird of, II. 296.
Innerteil, (Lord of Session,) 76.
Invercauld, *See* Farquharson of.
Inverlochic, II. 295, 299, 318.
Invermarkie, *See* Gordon of.
Inverness, 2, 4, 7, 8, 54, 75, 91-93, 290, 303, II. 73, 247, 276, 286, 294, 297, 300, 301, 312, 318-321.
——— Castle of, 92.
——— minister of, *See* Clogie.
——— sheriffs of, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 24, 25, 32, 39, 44, 49, 171, 261, 341. II. 83, 159, 272.
Inverquharitie. *See* Ogilvie of.
Invergie, 92. II. 136, 166, 178, 195.
Invernry, 94, 101-103, 110, 114, 131, 251. II. 136, 211, 213, 214, 222, 225, 226, 265, 266, 269, 271, 274, 279, 280, 299, 303, 313.
Irby, Sir Anthony, II. 22.
Ireland, 164, 247, 303, 351, 357. II. 7, 15, 25-27, 31, 37, 42, 55, 71, *et passim*.
——— lieutenant of, (Earl of Strafford,) 189, 190, 203, 243, 275, 282-284, 292, 295-298, 306-312. II. 2, 79, 102, 184, 293, 301, 306, 307.
——— (Leicester,) II. 34.
——— primate of, *See* Armagh.
Irving, 230.
——— Earl of, II. 60, 81.
——— of Auchtamford, II. 241, 257.
——— of Beltie, II. 147.
——— of Drum, (Sheriff of Aberdeen,) 32, 39, 44, 49, 52, 73, 74, 94, 105, 114, 135, 145, 148, 150, 171, 197, 201, 204, 211, 212, 214, 220, 231, 261, 265, 289, 290, 341, 350. II. 71, 83, 97, 137, 147, 158, 159, 167, 169, 170, 174, 175, 179, 180, 200, 220-222, 233, 242, 297, 323.

- Irving of Fedderet, 144, 145, 148, 197, 204, 211, 212, 214. II. 147, 169, 170, 179, 200.
 — of Fornett, 211, 212, 213.
 — of Kincousie, II. 205, 214, 255, 256, 259.
 — of Lenturk, II. 242, 265.
 — of Lochillis, II. 286, 287.
 — Alexander, (younger of Drum,) 105, 265, II. 172, 196, 200, 202, 205, 208, 211, 213-216, 219, 222, 226, 233, 237, 241, 242, 256, 257, 259, 277, 284.
 — Alexander, (son of Auchtamford,) II. 241, 242, 257, 259.
 — (Lady Convey,) II. 97.
 — *alias* Scalpie, James, 220.
 — minister of, *See* Dickson.
 — Robert, (son of Drum,) 105. II. 122, 196, 200, 207, 211, 214, 216, 219, 222, 226, 233, 237, 241, 242, 257, 259.
 — Robert, (brother of Lochillis,) II. 286, 287.
 — Robert, (town officer,) 148. II. 241, 242, 257, 259, 265.
 Isles, bishop of, *See* Campbell.
 Ithan (Ythan,) river of, II. 9, 127.
 — Lord, *See* King.
 Ivat, Colonel, (Colein,) 6.
 Jacques, (postman,) 110, 119.
 Jaffray, (Jeffrey, Joffray,) (Provost of Aberdeen,) and his sons, 40, 58, 105, 108, 134, 135, 148, 150, 195, 201, 261, 341. II. 83, 139, 148, 172, 179, 180, 197, 201, 203, 219, 225, 235, 248, 250, 251, 260, 265, 270, 272, 293.
 James the VI., 2, 4, 354.
 Jamieson, Alexander, II. 267.
 — George, 212, 213, 266.
 — Mr Robert, (minister of Mairtyne,) 26.
 Jefferson, Nathaniel, II. 86.
 Jermin, Mr, 18, 312. II. 86, 129, 130.
 — Lord, II. 185.
 Johnstoun of Caskiebain, (Sheriff of Aberdeen,) 8.
 — Mr. Archibald, 72, 73, 78, 159, 235, 267, 292, 335, 340. II. 29, 70, 91, 113.
 — Crownier, 97, 126, 131, 133, 134, 137, 153, 154, 167.
 — David, 155.
 — Dr., 103, 215.
 — George, 212, 213, 268.
 — Mr. Thomas, II. 308.
 Justice Mills, II. 264, 269.
 Kaird, Captain, *See* Forbes.
 Kalandar, Earl of, II. 233, 239, 243, 245.
 Kandechnyle, 22, 24, 291.
 Kar, Patrik, II. 267.
 Kay, Mr. John, II. 154.
 Keish Castle, II. 241.
 Keith of Balmore, 85.
 — of Glakreache, (Clackreach,) II. 147, 260.
 — Captain Alexander, II. 252, 260, 277, 281, 303.
 — George, II. 307.
 — John, II. 116.
 — minister of, *See* Brodie.
 — Robert, (sheriff-depute of the Mearns,) 187, 225, 227, 300.
 — Captain Robert, 237. II. 4, 28, 60.
 — Robert, 74, 150, 151, 160, 225, 300.
 Kelly, 94, 145, 220, 222. II. 136, 210, 216, 222-224, 227, 229-232, 234, 235, 237, 240, 248, 251, 254, 262, 317.
 — Mill of, *See* Gordon of.
 Kelman, William, II. 268.
 Kelso, II. 239, 243.
 — Abbacie of, 276.
 Kemnay, 114, 211. II. 210, 315, 317, *See* Crombie of.
 — minister of, *See* Seaton.
 Kempt, Mr. John, 145, 232.
 — David, II. 179, 191.
 Keunmir, Viscount of, 46.
 Kennedy of Kernuk, 81, 101, 131, 134, 140, 264. II. 158, 169, 174, 207, 216, 260, 286, 312, 315, 324.
 — Hew, (of Air,) 267, 292, 335.
 — James, II. 211, 226.
 Kenton, Battle of, II. 91, 117.
 Kentshire, II. 139, 140, 152.
 Keppach, II. 317. *See* Macdonald of.
 Ker, Lord, 343, 344, 350.
 — Andrew, (clerk of General Assembly,) II. 162, 227, 244.
 Ker, Captain, 137.
 — Francis, II. 183.
 — Major, 49.
 Kernuk, II. 207, 216. *See* Kennedy of.
 Kerne, minister of, *See* Gordon.
 Kethocksmill, *See* Gordon of.
 Kettleheyes, Captain, II. 89.
 Kier, (Keir), *See* Stirling of.
 Kilboyack, *See* Dumbard of.
 Kilcowie, *See* Mackenzie of.
 Kildrummie, 114. II. 207, 258.
 Kilgour, John, 251.
 Kilmunde, Provost of, II. 296.
 Kilpont, Lord, II. 96, 261.
 Kimbolton, Lord, II. 18, 21.
 Kincardio, 86, 327, minister of, *See* Bellenden.
 Kincardioshire, *See* Mernis.
 Kincousie, *See* Irving of.

- Kineraigie, Laird of, II. 315.
 Kinedart, (Kinnedclour) 12, 29. II. 231.
 King, Crowner, II. 207.
 ——— George, 149.
 ——— General, James, (Lord Ithan,) II. 108, 118, 140, 215, 280, 284.
 Kinghorn, Earl of, 69, 73, 90, 92, 93, 107, 109-112, 114, 139, 153, 160, 180, 195, 216, 320, II. 206, 213, 219, 221, 227, 229, 233, 235, 260.
 ——— minister of, *See* Moncrief.
 King's College, *See* Aberdeen.
 Kingston, Lord, II. 140, 185.
 ——— bridge, II. 94.
 Kingussie, II. 323.
 Kinkell, II. 303, minister of, *See* Leith.
 Kinmonth, Colonel, 253.
 Kinnundie, *See* Menzies of.
 Kinnadie, (Kynnadie,) *See* Strathachin of.
 Kinnardie, (Kinnordie,) 26, 28, 36, 39.
 Kinneil, 346.
 Kinnellar, minister of, *See* Anderson.
 Kinnoir, (Kynnoir), minister of, *See* Annand.
 Kinnoull, Earl of, 32, 69, 169, 180, 320. II. 83, 198, 203, 217, 227.
 Kinstery, II. 320.
 Kintail, II. 217.
 Kintoir, 33, 88, 94, 97, 107, 110, 114, 124, 126, 139, 144, 151, 220, 222, 223, 250. II. 140, 197, 200, 201, 204, 213, 222, 265, 266, 271, 274, 279, 303, 305, 306, 313, *et passim*.
 Kircudbright, Lord, II. 171, 309.
 ——— II. 171.
 Kirkaldie, minister of, *See* Douglas.
 Kirremuir, II. 310, 312, 314, 318.
 Knab, Captain, II. 193, 194.
 Knaven, *See* Gordon of.
 Knockcorth, *See* Falconer of.
 Knockespack, *See* Gordon of.
 Knockfergus, *See* Carrickfergus.
 Knockhall, 142, 210. II. 200.
 Knockiemill, II. 167.
 Kynaird of Cowbin, II. 297.
 Laeris, *See* Campbell of.
 Laing, George, II. 268.
 Lairgy, *See* Forbes of.
 Lamb, William, II. 123.
 Lambie, (Montrose's secretary,) 327.
 Lancaster, II. 124.
 Lands, *See* Hay of.
 Lanerk, Earl of, 196, 345—348, 350, 353. II. 6, 58, 101, 105, 113, 171, 175.
 ——— Shire of, II. 170.
 Lathers, *See* Urquhart of.
 ——— VOL. II.
 Laud, Archbishop, *See* Canterbury.
 Lauderdale, Earl of, 69, 78, 320. II. 240, 289.
 Law, John, II. 268.
 ——— Mr. Mungo, II. 295.
 Leg, David, 44.
 Legge, Captain, II. 18.
 Leggitsden, 112, 120, 153, 155. II. 71, 197.
 Leicester, Earl of, 312. II. 26, 34.
 Leicheston, *See* Gordon of.
 Leigh, Lord, II. 185.
 Leith, town of, 15, 21, 88, 99, 161, 162, 181, 192, 195, 214, 225, 229, 257, 264, 321, 338. II. 322, *et passim*.
 ——— of Culsamond, 332.
 ——— of Harthill, 26, 115, 131, 133, 135, 136, 180, 230, 263, 333, 359. II. 201, 252, 299, 320-323.
 ——— Alexander, (brother of Harthill,) 26.
 ——— George, (brother of Harthill,) 140.
 ——— Mr. William, (minister at Kinkell,) 220.
 Leitch, Andrew, (minister of Ellon,) II. 117, 216.
 ——— David, (minister of Logie,) 229, 257.
 ——— David, (minister of Ellon,) 145.
 Lenthall, William, 349.
 Lennox, Duke of, 15, 17, 18, 325, 335, 355. II. 8, 10, 37, 137.
 Lenton, James, II. 49.
 Lenturk, *See* Irving of.
 Leoquell, minister of, *See* Forbes.
 Lesk, John, II. 72.
 Leslie, 85. II. 266, *See* Forbes of.
 ——— kirk, 356.
 ——— minister of, *See* Middletoun.
 ——— of Auchintoul, Crowner Alexander, II. 137, 284.
 ——— of Pitcaple, 5. II. 217.
 ——— of Wardhouse, Sir John, 271. II. 83, 293.
 ——— Alexander, 26.
 ——— Alexander, (at Birsakismill,) II. 164, 282.
 ——— Alexander, (son of the provost,) II. 191, 201.
 ——— Andrew, II. 267.
 ——— (Bishop of Raphoe,) 282. II. 55.
 ——— Colonel, 252. II. 90.
 ——— (daughter of Wardhouse,) II. 121.
 ——— Sir David, (Major-General,) II. 170, 245, 315.
 ——— General, (Felt-Marshal,) *See* Leven, Earl of.
 ——— George, 199. II. 164, 165, 282.
 ——— Gilbert, 201.
 ——— James, 5, 8. II. 217.
 ——— John, 58, 147, 231, 261. II. 67, 83, 114.
 ——— Isobel, II. 96.
 ——— Leonard, 30. II. 197, 201.
 ——— Patrick, (minister of Skeyne,) 116.
 ——— Patrick, (notar,) II. 180.
 ——— c

- Leslie, Patrick, (Provost of Aberdeen,) 32, 40, 58, 89, 114, 134, 148, 150, 171, 180, 188, 206, 251, 255, 261, 354, 357-359. II. 5, 6, 40, 80, 83, 96, 116, 119, 135, 137, 159, 195-199, 201, 203, 217, 219, 225, 234, 237, 248, 253, 260, 263, 264, 270, 301, 311, 324.
 — Patrick, (son of the provost,) II. 270, 272.
 — Robert, II. 269.
 — Dr. William, (principal of King's College,) 60, 105, 111, 117, 118, 172, 233, 234, 238, 239, 327, 345. II. 43, 106, 142.
 Lesmoir, II. 152, 170, 172, 288, 308.
 — bishop of, *See* Fairly.
 — *See* Gordon of.
 Letheing, II. 298, 320.
 Lethentie, 220. II. 305, 307, 310, 314.
 — laird of, 290.
 Letterfury, *See* Gordon of.
 Leuchars, *See* Innes of.
 — minister of, *See* Hendersom.
 Leven, Earl of, (General Leslie, Felt-Marshall,) 87, 88, 99, 107, 108, 110, 114, 119, 156, 195, 198, 204, 205, 214, 215, 220, 231, 232, 234, 236, 238-240, 249, 252, 254, 261-267, 270, 286, 288, 301, 302, 322, 323, 335, 338, 339, 346, 354, 355. II. 5, 43, 59, 70, 81, 100, 114, 128, 132, 153, 158, 170, 173-175, 181, 189, 192, 233, 239, 241, 243-245, 254, 280, 283, 287.
 Lewis, II. 245.
 — Mr. Robert, II. 86.
 Leyes, II. 306, *See* Burnet of.
 Lichton, John, 38.
 — Patrick, 215, 219, 225.
 Liddel, Major, II. 296.
 — (ane merchandman,) 287.
 Likliheid, II. 256, 266.
 Lillie, Mr. Thomas, 142, 214, 233, 254, 299. II. 96, 137.
 — Mr. John, 327. II. 161.
 Lincoln, II. 63, 152.
 — Earl of, II. 152.
 — shire of, II. 63, 140.
 Lindores, abbacie of, 276.
 Linlithgow, 21, 49-51, 316. II. 322, *et passim*.
 — Earl of, 69, 320, 331. II. 69.
 — Shire of, II. 170.
 Lindsay, Lord, 45, 46, 52, 55, 79, 87, 162, 165, 195, 286, 347, 353, (Earl of,) 354. II. 5, 42, 43, 69, 102, 103, 117, 118, 127, 171, 172, 174, 177, 181, 192, 245, 283, (Earl of Crawford,) 294, 309, 323.
 — Earl of, (English Peer,) II. 92, 93, 185.
 — of Vane, Mr. Alexander, 225, 227, 300.
 — Alexander, (Bishop of Dunkeld,) 17, 55, 81, 87, 115.
 Lindsay, Mr. David, (Bishop of Brechin,) 17, (of Edinburgh,) 47, 61, 87, 116.
 — Mr. David, (minister of Belhelvie,) 58, 75, 86, 111, 117, 118, 123, 135, 137, 160, 172, 173, 180, 182, 183, 187, 207, 216, 330. II. 11, 39, 55, 94, 105, 137, 140, 141, 161, 176, 217, 227, 314.
 — Lodowick, *See* Crawford, Earl of.
 — Mr. Patrick, (minister at Couper Angus,) II. 315.
 — Mr. Patrick, (Archbishop of Glasgow,) 18, 61, 78, 81, 82, 87, 115, 116, 181.
 — Mr. Thomas, II. 267.
 Littlemill, *See* Gordon of.
 Littleton, Ed. II. 185.
 Lochaber, (Lochquhaber,) 178, 202, 217, 218, 356. II. 1, 284, 294, 295, 297.
 Lochhillis, II. 286.
 Lochinvar, 46. *See* Kenmuir.
 Lochmaben, 237.
 Lochnell, *See* Campbell of.
 Lochness, II. 294.
 Logie, Mr. Andrew, (minister of Rayne,) 81, 220, 224, 233, 234, 299, 333. II. 39, 141, 142, 161, 223.
 — Mr. John, II. 176, 223, 227, 235, 248-250.
 Loisllyn, Laird of, II. 299, 300.
 London, 260, 348, 356. II. 6, 56, 62, 85-87, 94, 108, 151, *et passim*.
 — Bishop of, 18, 276, 278.
 Long, Mr. Ralph, II. 86.
 Lorn, 122. II. 294.
 — Lord, 45, 46, 69, 320. *See* Argyle, Earl of.
 Lothian, (Louthian,) Earl of, 239. II. 160, 173, 213, 220, 235, 236, 270, 279, 285, 294, 309, 313, 324.
 — 130, 335, *et passim*.
 London, Lord, 45, 46, 55, 56, 157, 159, 162, 165, 171, 173, 180, 197, 198, 217, 267, 291, 286, 334, (Chancellor,) 337, 347, 352, (Earl of,) 353, 354. II. 43, 69, 96, 100, 111, 113, 117, 127, 155, 309, 313.
 Loughborough, Lord, II. 185.
 Louman, Laird of, II. 296.
 Lour, Lord, II. 206.
 Lovat, (Lovitt,) Lord, 54, 73, 92, 140. II. 81, 189, 275, 319.
 — master of, 116. II. 81.
 Lovelace, Lord, II. 185.
 Low, James, 267.
 Ludquharn, Laird of, 133, 142. II. 71, 72, 312, 314.
 Lumford, Colonel, II. 6.
 Lumsden, Mr. Alexander, II. 263.
 — Captain, 49.
 — Lieutenant, II. 245.

- Lumsden, Mr. Mathew, 134, 147, 150, 230, 311.
 II. 6, 159, 235, 269.
 ——— Mr. William, 136, 227. II. 229.
- Lundie, Mr. John, (humanist,) 58, 74, 75, 81, 88,
 95, 96, 117, 142, 249. II. 122, 165.
- Macbain, 40.
- MacConachie, John, II. 268.
- Macdonald (Macronald) of Keppach, 217. II.
 211, 213, 261, 294.
 ——— Sir Alexander, (Mackittie,) II. 128,
 246, 247, 261, 266, 275, 280, 281, 286, 295,
 305, 306, 310, 314, 315, 323.
 ——— (alias McNeil,) Colonel James, II.
 295.
- Macdougall of Rara and son, 296.
- Macgie, Sir Patrick, 253. II. 285.
- Macgillivorich, William, 26.
- Macgregour, (Clangregour,) 23-25, 29, 30, 35, 36,
 38, 44, 50, 170, 217, 258. II. 44, 73. *See*
Dugar.
 ——— *alias* Geir, Patrick, 24, 25, 35, 40,
 85.
- Macgrimmmon, Findlay, 30, 35.
- Macintosh, Laird of, 1, 2, 9, 73.
 ——— of Auld Tirlie, Angus, (*alias* Angus
 Williamson,) 1, 2.
 ——— Lauchlin, (*alias* Lachlin Og,) 2, 9.
 ——— William, (*alias* MacLaughlin,) 9. II.
 44.
- Mackeme, Cherrie, II. 26.
- Mackenzie, name of, 93.
 ——— of Culcowie, (Kilcowie,) Alexander,
 (Sheriff of Inverness,) 24, 25, 32, 92.
 ——— of Pluscardine, 94, 140. II. 189, 275,
 298-306, 320.
 ——— of Tarbet, Sir John, (Sheriff of Inver-
 ness,) 49, 52, 94, 171.
 ——— Donald, 25.
 ——— Major, 267.
- Mackissoun, Eleazar, 33, 34.
- Mackittie, *See* Macdonald.
- MacLachlan, William, *See* Macintosh.
- Maclea, 195. II. 295.
- Macrorbie, II. 25.
- Madrid, II. 3.
- Maitland, Lord, II. 91, 111, 148, 161.
 ——— Richard, (minister of Aberchirder,)
 216, 224, 233, 234.
- Malcolme, John, (herald,) 27.
- Maltravers, Lord, II. 185.
- Manchester, Earl of, II. 233, 243, 244, 245.
- Mandeville, Lord, 259. II. 2.
- Mar, Brae of, (Braemar,) 2, 130, 135, 217. II.
 294, 300.
 ——— district of, 2, 59, 93, 101, 125, 139, 140,
 144, 237. II. 9, 206, *et passim.*
- Mar, Earl of, 32, 53, 56, 69, 76, 180, 198, 213.
 239, 286, 320, 355.
 ——— Alexander, 268.
 ——— George, (elder and younger,) II. 268.
 ——— James, (in Rubislaw,) II. 268.
- Marischall, Earl of, 19, 69, 73, 91-93, 97, 107,
 108, 116, 120, 124-126, 133, 136-140, 142,
 144, 147, 148, 151-153, 160, 187, 188, 191,
 194, 198-200, 204-206, 208-212, 214, 219,
 224, 227-233, 237, 238, 251, 252, 261, 286,
 288, 289, 291, 300, 320, 321, 351, 357. II.
 5, 27, 40, 73, 80, 116, 136, 137, 158, 159, 166,
 167, 171, 174, 178, 181, 188, 190, 194-196,
 201, 204, 206, 211, 213, 216, 219, 220, 222,
 224, 227, 229, 232, 234, 239, 241, 242, 248,
 249, 252, 260, 263, 270, 272, 276-279, 285,
 286, 301, 307, 310, 312-315, 323.
 ——— Lady, 291. II. 165, 316.
 ——— College, *See* Aberdeen.
- Marleborough, Lord, II. 185.
- Martin, (Martyne,) John, (minister of Peterhead,)
 113, 196, 197, 216. II. 137, 235.
- Mr. Thomas, (minister of Deer,) 216.
- Martyne Kirk, minister of, *See* Jamieson.
- Mary, Queen, II. 247.
 ——— Princess, 302, 303. II. (Princess of Orange,)
 15.
- Maryculter, 330.
- Maschlet, George, II. 269.
- Mathowsone, II. 154.
- Maxwell, Lord, II. 280.
 ——— Sir James, II. 251.
 ——— Mr. John, (Bishop of Ross,) 17, 53, 60,
 78, 81, 82, 87, 116, 167, 234, 265, 276-278,
 331, 334, 353. II. 40, 284.
 ——— his wife, 115.
 ——— William, II. 94, 107, 116.
- Maubray, Lord, II. 185.
- Mauld of Both, 37.
- Maurice, Prince, II. 118, 139.
- Maynes, II. 278.
- Megrahill, 152.
- Meithlik Kirk, II. 166, 172.
 ——— minister of, *See* Strachan and Ogilvy.
- Meldrum of Iden, II. 76, 96, 201.
 ——— Laird of, II. 205.
 ——— John, 7, 8, 22.
 ——— Thomas, II. 302.
- Melgyne, 33, 34, 37.
- Melville, Mr. Andrew, (minister of Banchory,)
 58, 330.
 ——— Robert, (minister of Deer,) 197.
 ——— Thomas, (minister of Dyce,) 58.
 ——— Thomas, II. 263.
- Menteith, 2.
- Menzies, II. 160.

- Menzies of Balgownie, II. 122, 235, 286, 293.
 — of Kimmundie, Sir Paul, (Provost of Aberdeen,) 32, 40, 171, 357.
 — of Pitfodds, 91, 94, 105, 114, 125, 231, 265, 285, 289. II. 71, 96, 97, 147, 176.
 — of Weyms, II. 287.
 — John, 171.
 — Major, II. 296.
 Mercer, (wife of Eracco,) 44.
 — Alexander, 221.
 — Mr. Thomas, 233. II. 6, 158, 197.
 Merns, the, (Kincairdshire,) 59, 101, 107, 130, 137, 140, 144, 146, 150-153, 187, 198, 199, 210, 225, 227, 237, 256, 288. II. 166, 204-206, 213, 216, 230, 247, 262, 276-279, 323, *et passim*.
 Merse, the, (Berwickshire,) II. 170, 254, 335.
 Mesoun, Samuel (and son,) II. 268.
 Mey, William, II. 268.
 Middleton, Alexander, II. 268.
 — Mr. Alexander, (regent,) 105, 117, 173, 233, 263, 265. II. 114, 165.
 — Captain, 227.
 — Colonel, 231.
 — Mr. George, 187, 225, 267, 358. II. 135, 136, 165, 167, 209, 217, 225.
 — Mr. John, II. 161.
 Mill, David, II. 268.
 — James, II. 269.
 — John, II. 318, 320.
 — Robert, II. 267.
 Millot, Ralph, II. 183.
 Mitchell, David, (minister of Edinburgh,) 83, 276.
 — Mr. Thomas, (minister of Turref,) 123, 134. II. 28, 39, 53, 94, 160, 205.
 Moncrief, Mr. John, (minister of Kinghorn,) II. 49.
 Monro, name of, 93. II. 319.
 — of Assan, 322.
 — General, 197, 201, 203-212, 214-216, 218-226, 228, 229, 232, 236, 239, 250-252, 255, 264, 269, 335, 338, 356. II. 27, 40, 42, 100, 123, 128-130, 132, 168, 207, *et passim*.
 Monster, a man, II. 30.
 Montague, Lord, II. 184.
 Montgarret, Lord, II. 25.
 Montgomery, Earl of, 198. II. 49, 50.
 Montkeigie, minister of, *See* Walker.
 Montrose, Earl of, 57, 58, 73, 92, 93, 98, 103, 107, 108, 110, 112, 117-119, 127, 139, 141, 143, 146, 153, 186, 194, 198, 202, 208, 216, 264, 265, 286, 323-326, 329, 331, 337, 338, 348, 352, 353, 355, 359. II. 8, 40, 43, 117, 122, 127, 130, 131, 136, 155, 192, 198, 203, 207, 217, 227, 243, 245, (Marquis, Liveten-
 nant General of Scotland,) 246, 247, 258, 261-284, 286, 287, 294-312, 314, 323.
 Montrose, (town,) 46, 130, 133, 146, 152, 212, 229. II. 177, 197, 214, 215, 219, 228, 233, 242, 252, 262, 275, 304, 308.
 — Old, 102, 103, 327.
 Monyhol, minister of, *See* Bonar.
 Monyfooth, Grange of, *See* Dumber of.
 Monymusk, 88, 97, 124, 126, 136. II. 207, 278, 306.
 — Laird of, *See* Forbes.
 Moobne, Lord, II. 185.
 Morall, Sir John, II. 175, 181.
 More, (Moir,) Peter, 264.
 — Thomas, II. 268.
 — William, (Baillie,) 134, 341. II. 159, 197, 198, 201, 204, 260, 270.
 Morison, (wife of William Lamb,) II. 123.
 — George, 103, 123, 138, 187, 212, 213, 268, 341. II. 240, 302.
 — Walter, 227.
 — William, II. 268.
 Morpeth, 254. II. 177, 181, 192, 233, 241.
 Morphy, Laird of, 54, 57, 58.
 Morrestoun, II. 320, *See* Douglas of.
 Morthlich, 223, minister of, *See* Forbes.
 Mortimer, Capt. II. 303.
 — Thomas, 148, 261. II. 83, 197, 272.
 Morton, Earl of, 15, 41, 301, 335, 355. II. 59, 69.
 Mowat, Mr. Roger, 170, 290.
 — Mr. Thomas, 148. II. 137, 142, 197.
 Muchalls, 93, 94, 151, 321. II. 195, 213, 278, 303, 309.
 — (in the Mearns,) 152.
 Mugdok, 327.
 Muir, William, II. 268.
 Mulgrave, 259.
 Munday, Jacob, II. 183.
 Muny, *See* Farquhar of.
 Muresk, 236. II. 211.
 — Laird of, 218, 236, 285. II. 211.
 Muriefauld, *See* Hay of.
 Murraik, *See* Gordon of.
 Murray (Murray) shire, 2, 10, 25, 26, 32, 38, 49, 94, 116, 124, 125, 140, 233, 250, 290, 303, 345. II. 200, 204, 229, 247, 271, 274, 275, 282, 285, 289, 294, 297-301, 312, 316, *et passim*.
 — Brae of, 25.
 — Earl of, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8-10, 12-14, 35, 38, 40, 43, 45, 50, 61, 69, 195, 239, 320. II. 44, 72, 188, 196, 320.
 — Countess of, 12, 181.
 — Lady (Mary, sister of the Earl,) 195.
 — Bishop of, II. *See* Guthrie.
 — Sheriff of, II. 72, 229, 275.

Murray, of Polmaise, 53. II. 170.
 ——— Captain, II. 296.
 ——— Captain, (prisoner,) II. 296.
 ——— Sir Gideon, II. 319.
 ——— James, II. 126.
 ——— James, servitor, 235, 345. II. 126.
 ——— Sir John, II. 319.
 ——— Mr, 347, 348.
 ——— Mungo, II. 8.
 ——— (Ritmaster,) II. 197.
 ——— Robert, 42.
 ——— William, 267. II. 68.
 Muschans, George, II. 183.
 Muschet, William, (minister of Slains,) 257.
 Musselburgh, 237, 264.
 Nairne, 91.
 ——— shire of, 54. II. 171, 188, 320.
 Napier, Lord, 69, 286, 320, 325, 331, 337, 353, 355. II. 8, 40, 245, 246.
 ——— Master of, II. 315.
 Ness, *See* Burtoustounnes.
 ——— (Nese,) the river, II. 171, 188, 189.
 Nethermuir, *See* Gordon of.
 Newark, II. 118, 121, 124, 152.
 Newbottle, 98, 234.
 Newburgh, 288. II. 9.
 Newburnford, (Newbury,) 232, 252.
 Newcastle, Earl of, 234, 250. II. 97, 101, 102, 108, 118, 121, 125, 129, 139, 140, 152, (Marquis of,) 185, 245, 280, *et passim*.
 ——— town of, 133, 144, 218, 232, 254, 260, 262, 266, 275, 287, 288, 293, 301, 302, 305, 321, 335, 338, 359. II. 61, 63, 108, 119, 127, 180, 192, 198, 245, 252, 253, 280, 282, 283, 287, *et passim*.
 New Grange, *See* Ogilvie of.
 Newhills, 207. II. 56, 268, 269.
 Newmarket, II. 28, *et passim*.
 Newport, Earl of, II. 121, 185.
 Newton, 220. II. 314, 315.
 ——— of Culsallmon, 33. II. 324.
 ——— Laird of, *See* Gordon.
 Newtyle, II. 323.
 Nicholas, Mr., (secretary to Charles I.) II. 88.
 Nicol, William, (messenger,) II. 322.
 Nicolson, James, II. 315.
 ——— John, II. 267.
 ——— Sir Thomas, 290. II. 192.
 ——— Thomas, 211, 212, 213, 266. II. 191, 192, 240.
 ——— William, 104.
 Niddisdail, (Nithsdale) Earl of, 237, 331. II. 129-134, 151, 155, 198, 203, 207, 217, 227, 243, 284, 315.
 Nidrie, *See* Wauchope of.
 Northallerton, 260, 261.

Northampton, Earl of, II. 124, 185.
 Northumberland, II. 98.
 ——— Earl of, 188, 190, 202, 203, 260.
 ——— II. 68, 152.
 North-water, (Northesk,) 100, 149, 171. II. 308.
 ——— Bridge, II. 304.
 Noth, II. 63. *See* Chalmer of.
 Nottingham, II. 73, 79, 90, 137, 152.
 Nuke, the, II. 208.
 Ny, Mr., II. 138.
 Obignie, Lord, II. 92.
 Ochiltree, Lord, 347.
 Ockain, Colonel, II. 295.
 Og, Lauchlan, *See* Macintosh.
 Ogill, *See* Ramsay of.
 Ogilvie, Lord, II. 68, 92, 202, 216, 217, 265, 289, 331, 350. II. 71, 117, 122, 127, 136, 155, 198, 203, 217, 227, 243, 280, 284.
 ——— of Boyn, II. 260, 310, 312, 314, 316, 319, 320.
 ——— of Innerquharitie, II. 262, 265, 283.
 ——— of Newgrange, Frances, II. 205.
 ——— Sir David, II. 262, 275.
 ——— James, 5.
 ——— Mr. Robert, 105, 117, 135, 173, 191, (sub-principal,) 207, 233, 235, 263, (minister of Meithlik,) 265.
 ——— Sir Thomas, II. 262, 265, 275, 296.
 Oliphant, Lord, 112.
 O'Neill, Sir Phelim, 351. II. 8, 26, 31, 84.
 Orange, Prince of, 302, 303. II. 15, 69, 101, 107, 120.
 ——— Mary Princess of, *See* Mary, Princess.
 Ord, James, II. 268.
 ——— William, 187.
 Orkney, Bishop of, *See* Graham.
 ——— bishoprick of, 167.
 ——— shire of, II. 189.
 Ormont, Marquis of, II. 164.
 Osmond, Earl of, II. 25, 26.
 Oswald, Mr. John, (minister of Pencaitland,) 333, (of Aberdeen,) 358. II. 79, 95-97, 137, 144, 154, (of Edinburgh,) 155, 158.
 Overhill, II. 224.
 Oxfurde, II. 93, 124, 137, 177, 198, *et passim*.
 Paget, Lord, 259. II. 2, 185.
 Pait, Thomas, II. 94.
 Pallatyn, Prince, 88. II. 8, 37, 335, 341, 355
 Panmuir, Laird of, II. 165.
 Pantoun, Alexander, II. 267.
 Papists persecuted, II. 29.
 Parbrekis, Laird of, II. 296.
 Park, *See* Gordon of.
 Parliament, the riding of, 18.
 Pash day, II. 30.
 Paterson, James, II. 208.

- Paterson, John, (minister of Foveran,) 145. II. 140.
 ——— Thomas, II. 49.
 Paulet, Lord, II. 185.
 Paulsgrave of the Rhine, *See* Pallatyne.
 Pearson, Mr. Alexander, (advocate,) 290.
 ——— Alexander, (bailly,) II. 214, 215.
 Peblis, II. 169.
 ——— shire of, II. 171.
 Pembroke, Earl of, II. 89.
 Pencaitland, minister of, *See* Oswald.
 Pennington, Admiral Sir John, 175, 176. II. 30, 124, 168.
 Pennyburn, II. 303.
 Percock, 12, 123. II. 299.
 Percy, Henry, 312, 323.
 Persie, Lord, II. 185.
 Perslie, John, 267.
 Perth, (St Johnstoun,) 85, 98, 107, 358. II. 29, 44, 261, 262, 269, 299, 309-312, 314, 322, 358.
 Perth, Earl of, 13, 69, 286, 320, 356. II. 265.
 ——— Countess of, *See* Gordon.
 Perthshire, II. 115, 170, 213, 216, 261.
 Pervynes, 257.
 Pest, the, II. 280, 282, 322.
 Peter, Mr John, (minister of St. Andrews Kirk-toun,) 195.
 Peterborough, Lord, II. 93, 185.
 Peterculter, minister of, *See* Thomson.
 Peterhead, 288. II. 97, 128.
 ——— minister of, *See* Martin.
 Petfoddels, 118, 231, *See* Menzies of.
 ——— Lady, 109, 112.
 Petfoddel's house, (in Aberdeen,) 74, 91, 109, 112, 117, 125.
 Petrie, Mr. Robert, 193, 333.
 ——— William, 212, 213, 268.
 Petsligo, II. 207.
 ——— Lady, 57.
 ——— Laird of, *See* Forbes.
 ——— Lord, 107, 125, 133.
 ——— minister of, *See* Cant.
 ——— Tutor of, 107, 108, 125, 140, 142, 144, 216, 264. II. 158, 159, 207, 216, 255, 260, *See* Forbes of Boyndlie.
 Philip, Father, 360.
 ——— James, 194.
 Phillorth, II. 207.
 ——— Laird of, 140, 142, 144, 198, 214, 215, 264. II. 137, 147, 158, 159, 216, 322.
 Pickering, Robert, II. 25.
 Pirates, II. 128, 208, 209.
 Pitcaple, 5, 6, 112. II. 217, *See* Leslie of.
 Pitchass, (Petchass,) 9, 29. II. 297.
 Pitlurg, *See* Gordon of.
 Pitmedden, 114, *See* Seatoun of.
 ——— Lady, 227.
 Pitnacaddell, *See* Forbes of.
 Pittendreich, *See* Gordon of.
 Pittie Volt, II. 10.
 Pittodrie, II. 210, 278, 286, *See* Erskine of.
 Pitworth, 323.
 Plagnie *alias* Forbes, *See* Forbes.
 Pleulands, the, 12. II. 80.
 Pluscardine, Laird of, *See* Mackenzie of.
 Plymmonthe, II. 117.
 Poak, John, 105.
 Polen, Edward, II. 183.
 Pollard, Sir Hew, II. 89.
 Polmais, *See* Murray of.
 Pont, Dr, II. 169.
 Pope (Paip,) Alexander, II. 59.
 Porter, John, 86.
 Porterfield, George, 73.
 Portland, Lord, II. 185.
 Portlethen, *See* Buchan of.
 Potterrow, 88.
 Pratt, David, 131.
 Primrose, Archibald, (clerk,) 111, 132, 151, 156, 163, 171, 189, 190.
 Prodigies, 9, 14, 15, 21, 26, 32, 36, 49, 51, 338. II. 8, 97, 117, 119, 232, 243, 267, 321.
 Pury Fodderinghame, Laird of, 153, 155.
 ——— Ogilvie, Laird of, 68, 152, 155.
 Pyme, (Pime,) Mr., 323. II. 2, 8, 16, 20, 23, 25, 88, 177.
 Pynmoir, Goodman of, II. 296.
 Pyper, George, 187. II. 267.
 Quarrellwood, 12.
 Queen-mother, 76, 124, 341. II. 71.
 Quhytby, (Whytby,) II. 124.
 Raban, (printer,) 84, 234, 315. II. 105.
 Rae, Lord, 54, 115, 140, 141. II. 280, 284.
 ——— Master of, 94, 116.
 ——— Mr. John, II. 44.
 ——— Robert, II. 267.
 Raffart, minister of, *See* Hay.
 Rait, William, II. 165, 259, 260.
 Raittie, 250. II. 136, 237.
 Ramsay of Balmaine, Sir James, 155. II. 121, 122.
 ——— of Ogill, II. 262, 265.
 ——— Alexander, II. 197.
 ——— Mr. Andrew, (minister of Edinburgh,) 48, 51, 232, 233. II. 49, 55, 111.
 ——— Colonel, 252.
 ——— General, II. 277, 285.
 ——— James, II. 267.
 ——— James, (brother of Balmaine,) 155, 156.
 Rancone, S. R. L. P. S., II. 27.
 Randolph, Sir Thomas, 13.

- Rankine, Patrick, 239.
 Ranniestonn, *See* Seaton, Cheyne of.
 Raphoe, Bishop of, *See* Leslie.
 Rayne, Old, II. 314.
 ——— minister of, *See* Logie.
 Regalia, the, 111, 160, 180, 208, 256.
 Regiment, Argyle's Highland, II. 234, 238.
 ——— Irish, II. 220, 222, 225, 235, 239.
 ——— Balcarras's, (horse,) II. 299, 304, 309, 310, 315, 318, 321.
 ——— Buchanan's, II. 272, 276, 286, 297, 318, 319.
 ——— Cochrane's, 335, 346, 356.
 ——— Dalhousie's, (horse,) II. 270.
 ——— Elcho's, (Fife,) II. 234-236, 238, 240, 257, 260, 262, 263, 269.
 ——— Forbes's, (master of) 231, 232, 237, 252, 265, 268, 270, 288.
 ——— Lord Gordon's, II. 239, 241, 242, 272, 285.
 ——— Halket's, (horse,) II. 285, 299, 309-311.
 ——— Innes's, (horse,) II. 285.
 ——— Kinghorn's, II. 234, 235, 239.
 ——— Lawer's, II. 213, 216, 220, 236, 237, 270-272, 276, 286, 294, 297, 318, 319.
 ——— Leslie's, (Sir David,) II. 245.
 ——— Lindsay's, II. 42, 245.
 ——— Lothian's, II. 213, 216, 220, 236, 237, 270-272, 279, 235, 294, 301, 303, 309, 311-313, 319, 324.
 ——— Loudon's, II. 309, 311-313, 319.
 ——— Lumsden's, II. 245.
 ——— Macgie's, (horse,) II. 285.
 ——— Marshall's, 227, 236, 237, 262, II. 234, 239, 241, 242.
 ——— Monro's, 203, 226, 256, 335, 346, 356, II. 27.
 ——— Sinclair's, 265, 284, 302, 327, 330, 335, 356, II. 27.
 Reid, Mr. Alexander, 114, 212, 213, 263, 266, 328, 359, II. 166, 178, 201, 207, 240, 267.
 ——— Alexander, (servitor,) II. 268.
 ——— Mr. Robert, (minister of Banchory,) 58, 265, II. 95.
 ——— Robert, (sheriff-depute of Aberdeen,) II. 191, 267.
 Reidball, II. 298.
 Renfrew, shire of, II. 170.
 Rew, Mr J., 358, II. 97, 108, 155, 166, 172, 176, 285, 301, 307, 308, 311, 316, 322-324.
 Reydenis, II. 117.
 Reynolds, Mr., II. 88.
 Reytoun-field, 253.
 Richardson, Walter, II. 222.
 Richardtown, *See* Drummond of.
 Riche, Lord, II. 185.
 Richmond, Duke of, II. 185.
 Rickart, David, 212, 213, 268.
 Riddin, II. 159.
 Rigg, William, 234.
 Rippon, 284.
 Ritchlieu, 348.
 Rivers, Lord, II. 185.
 Roach, II. 26.
 Rob, Andrew, II. 269.
 ——— James, II. 268.
 Robert, Prince, *See* Rupert.
 Robertson, name of, 202, 217.
 ——— Mr. Alexander, (minister of Cluny,) 327.
 ——— Alexander, II. 268.
 ——— Father, II. 123, 127, 160.
 ——— George, II. 268.
 ——— Magnus, 187.
 ——— Thomas, II. 269.
 ——— Walter, 188.
 ——— William, (minister of Fitty,) 58, II. 161, 301, 311.
 Rodgie, John, II. 267.
 Roghe, Colonel, II. 296.
 Rollock, Captain, 6.
 ——— Henry, (minister of Edinburgh,) 48, 51, 73, II. 55, 56.
 ——— Sir James, II. 295.
 Ronald, George, 264.
 ——— William, II. 269.
 Rosettie, Count, II. 17.
 Ross, shire of, 2, 36, 54, 116, 124, 140, 239, 250, 290, 303, 345, II. 247, 294, *et passim*.
 ——— Bishop of, *See* Maxwell.
 ——— Milntown of, II. 44.
 ——— name of, 93, 97, II. 319.
 ——— of Anchinclache, II. 116.
 ——— Dr. Alexander, (minister of Aberdeen,) 60, 105, 106, 111, 167, 215, 234.
 ——— Gilbert, (minister of Elgin,) 262, 286.
 ——— Gilbert, (reader,) 105, 117, 118, 126.
 ——— John, (minister of Birse,) 211-216, 224, 233, 234, 303, II. 94.
 ——— John, 44.
 ——— Major, II. 128, 129, 130.
 ——— William, (Provost of Nairne,) 98.
 Rothas, Earl of, 17, 18, 21, 45, 46, 53, 55, 79, 87, 88, 157, 159, 186, 194, 198, 267, 286, 291, 325, 334, 355, 356, II. 5.
 Rothie, II. 281.
 Rothiemay, 28, 31, 33, II. 281, *See* Gordon of.
 ——— Lady, 5, 33, 35, 48.
 ——— minister of, *See* Innes.
 Rothiemurchus, II. 275.

- Rotterdam, II. 21.
 Roust, William, II. 268.
 Roxburgh, Earl of, 47, 50, 69, 78, 320, 331, 343, 352. II. 127.
 — Lady, II. 94.
 — shire of, II. 170.
 Rubislaw, *See* Mar in.
 Rupert, (Robert,) Prince, 88. II. 75, 90, 99, 100, 118, 121, 125, 139, 233, 243-245, 254, 266.
 Rutherford, Mr. Samuel, 233, 330. II. 91.
 Ruthven, General, (Lord Etrick,) 160, 192-194, 208, 256, 257, 331, 357, (Felt-marshall,) II. 90, 92, 93, (Earle of Forthe,) 284, (Marquis of Thames,) 296.
 — Sir John, II. 81.
 — (taken in Dumfries,) II. 217.
 — of Badzenocht, II. 323.
 Rutland, Earl of, 259. II. 138.
 Rynd, Adam, 41.
 Rynnie, *See* Gordon of.
 Saint Andrews, Abbacie of, 276.
 — Archbishop of, *See* Spottiswood.
 — General Assembly at, 332, 333.
 II. 67, 70.
 Saint Giles Kirk, 19, 47. II. 141.
 — Macher, kirk of, 56, 235. II. 29, 57, 106, 254, 273.
 — Nicholas kirk, (Aberdeen,) 235. II. 256.
 — John, Lord, II. 93.
 — Johnstoun, *See* Perth.
 Salisbury Plain, battle of, II. 159.
 Salterhill, II. 231.
 Saltoun, Lord, II. 96.
 Sanct Macdonald, in Kintyre, Laird of, II. 296.
 Sandelands, Dr., 239. II. 29.
 — James, (canonist,) 81, 95, 113, 118, 178, (civilist,) 194, 234, 239. II. 168.
 — Thomas, 78, 113, 233, 239, 251, (com-missar,) 255.
 Sandieson, Alaster, 147, 160. II. 83.
 Sandis, Colonel, II. 90.
 Savill, Lord, II. 185.
 Say, (Seyis,) Lord, 259. II. 2, 93, 118.
 Scalpie, *See* Irving.
 Schethin, II. 254, *See* Seaton of, and Innes of.
 Schipping, Sir Nicholas, II. 117, 124.
 Scotsraig, *See* Erskine of.
 Scott, James, II. 214.
 — Lientenant, II. 303.
 — William, 206, 207, 238, 257. II. 9, 191.
 Scroggie, Dr. Alexander, (minister at Old Aberdeen,) 60, 85, 105, 111, 116, 123, 126, 147, 151, 152, 179, 187, 195, 197, 210, 215, 216, 224, 227, 232, 233, 261, 263, 270, 322, 326-328, 333, 345, 357. II. 47, 94, 106.
 Scroggie, Mr. Alexander, (younger,) 117, 118, 138, (regent,) 173, 233, 234, 239, 345, (minister at Forglen,) II. 82.
 — William, II. 82.
 Scrymgeour, Captain, 193.
 Seaforth, Earl of, 43, 73, 92, 116, 124-126, 140, 233, 234, 250, 286, 323, 330. II. 188, 203, 275, 298-301, 319, 320, 322.
 Seatoun (Seyton) by Aberdeen, 101.
 — in Lothian, 22, 160, 356.
 — Lord, 101, 102, 113, 178, 291, 356.
 — of Blair, II. 293.
 — of Pitmeddo, 115, 131, 155, 156. II. 217.
 — of Ranniestoun, II. 194.
 — of Schethin, II. 194, 196, 205, 211, 217, 226, 233, 266.
 — Mr. Alexander, (minister of Banff,) 332.
 — Captain, (skipper,) II. 315.
 — Mr. John, (minister of Kemnay,) 332, II. 141.
 — John, 268.
 — William, 268.
 Selkirk, shire of, II. 170.
 Semple, Lord, 331.
 Session, Lords of, 76.
 Seymore, Lord, II. 185.
 Shamblly, Sir Hew, *See* Cholmley.
 Shand, (in Down,) II. 210.
 Sharp, Mr. George, (minister of Fyvie,) 216.
 Shedokisley, II. 269, *See* Burnet of.
 Shewan, Peter, II. 267.
 Shipsman, Captain, 181.
 Shrewsbury, II. 84, 87, 93.
 Shropshire, (Schirropschire,) II. 124.
 Sibbald, Crowner, 261, 262.
 — Dr. James, (minister, Aberdeen,) 60, 75, 105, 106, 111, 123, 172, 174, 179, 183, 197, 208, 216, 224, 232, 233, 265, 289, 333. II. 40.
 Sidocham, Sir Ralph, II. 89.
 Silver, (wife of Gilbert Brett,) II. 172.
 Silvercrag, Laird of, II. 296.
 Simpson, (baillie of Dundee,) 86.
 Sinclair, Lord, 200, 265, 268, 285, 287, 288, 290, 302, 303, 327, 329, 330, 338, 356. II. 8, 9, 10, 213, 245.
 — Colonel, (brother of Lord Sinclair,) 288.
 — Lieut.-Colonel, 268, 288, 290, 303.
 — Francis, 231, 241, 242, 257, 259.
 Skarrisbrugh, II. 124, 245.
 Skellatur, *See* Forbes of.
 Skene, 97, 114, 136, 139, 144. II. 207, 315, 316.
 — Laird of, 133, 134. II. 164, 179, 207, 216, 260.
 — minister of, *See* Chalmer, and Leslie.

- Skene, Sir James, 32.
 — James, II. 268.
 Sky, lull of, II. 247.
 Slains, Baillie of, 90.
 — kirk, II, minister of, *See* Muschet.
 Slingsbie, Captain, 181.
 Small, (messenger,) II. 322.
 Smith, (Banneret,) II. 92.
 — Sir John, 101, 157, 267, 291, 335.
 — William, (in Gilquhomstoun,) II. 268.
 — William, (wabster,) II. 268.
 Smyth, Capt., II. 318, 320.
 Snow kirk of Aberdeen, 264. II. 51.
 Somerset, Marquis, 330, *See* Hertford.
 Song school, (in Aberdeen,) II. 54.
 Southampton, II. 8, 28.
 — Earl of, II. 76, 185.
 Southesk, Earl of, 69, 78, 92, 193, 286, 320. II. 69, 203, 213.
 — river of, 32.
 Spain, II. 89.
 Spalding of Ashintullie, David, 202.
 — William, 202.
 — (the annalist,) 207.
 Spang, Mr. Alexander, [William,] (minister of Campheer,) II. 69.
 Spanish fleet, *See* Armada.
 Sparrmaure near Blackhall, 110.
 Spense, Mr. A., (minister of Birny,) II. 177.
 — John, (Rothsay herald,) 74, 84, 147, 160. II. 179, 180.
 — Oliver, 44.
 Spey and Speyside, 23, 30, 140, 174. II. 271, 275, 299-301, 316, 318, 323, *et passim*.
 Spottiswood, Mr. John, (Archbishop of St. Andrews,) 17, (Chancellor,) 32, 47, 52, 55, 61, 78, 81, 82, 86, 116, 139, 179, 276, 278.
 — of Dunnipace, Sir Robert, 179, 331, 334, 337, 353, 355. II. 8, 40, 284.
 Spynie, 54, 115, 228, 256, 355. II. 43, 44, 298, 320.
 — Castle of, 98, 115, 228.
 — Lord, II. 262, 265, 267, 272.
 — Master of, 92.
 Stafford, Lord, II. 184.
 Stalker, Mr. James, II. 28, 55, 60, 248.
 Stamford, Earl of, II. 31, 33, 124.
 — bridge, II. 118.
 Stane Crosshill, 44.
 Stanhope, Lord, II. 184.
 Stanners, (in Spey,) 174, 175.
 Stanywood, II. 195.
 Stevin, Charles, II. 268.
 Stewart, name of, 40, 202, 217, 324. II. 261.
 — of Appin, II. 295.
 — of Blackhall, Sir Archibald, 69, 331, 337, 353, 355. II. 8, 40, 245, 246.
 Stewart, Mr., (Antrim's servant,) II. 130.
 — Captain, II. 296.
 — Captain, (in Boot,) II. 296.
 — (Captain of Dumbarton,) 110.
 — Captain William, 347.
 — Crouner, 237, 345-348, 355.
 — George, 207.
 — James, II. 44.
 — Mr. John, (commissary of Dunkeld,) 324, 333. II. 245.
 — Sir Lewis, (advocate,) 78, 170, 193, 261.
 — Thomas, II. 267, 268.
 — William, (ostler,) 13, 174.
 Stinking Style, the, 18, 19.
 Stirling, 51-53, 68, 213. II. 322, *et passim*.
 — Castle of, 56, 57, 263.
 — shire of, II. 115, 170.
 — Earl of, 84, 173, 196, 276, 331.
 — of Kier, Sir George, 325, 331, 337, 353, 355. II. 8, 40, 43, 245, 246, 315.
 — Captain, II. 296.
 Stonehaven, (Stanelhyve,) 151, 152, 255, 306. II. 197, 306, 307.
 Strabane, (Strathbrane,) Lord, 14. II. 152.
 — Lady, *See* Gordon, Lady Jane.
 Strabogie, 22, 26, 27, 33, 34, 36, 37, 41, 43, 44, 49, 57, 59, 61, 100, 102-104, 113, 117, 120, 122, 123, 126, 128, 133, 135, 138, 149, 169, 178, 201, 222-224, 227-229, 236, 267, 295, 321, 329, 359. II. 1, 10, 45, 71, 81, 96, 99, 106, 125, 136, 172, 197, 199-201, 204, 211, 212, 218, 219, 222, 258, 271-274, 278, 280-282, 286, 288, 306, 307, 310, 312, 314, 316, 321.
 Strachan, *See* Strathachin.
 Stradling, Captain, II. 89.
 Strafford, *See* Ireland, Lieutenant of.
 Straloch, II. 205. *See* Gordon of.
 Strangnagie, II. 89.
 Strathardell, 202.
 Stratharick, 2.
 Strathachin, 130, 152, 223. II. 225.
 — of Glenkindie, 115, 140, 170. II. 147, 174, 207, 210, 216, 260.
 — of Kinaldie, II. 210, 216, 260.
 — Mr. Alexander, (minister of Chapel of Garioch,) 216, 224, 233, 234.
 — George, II. 268.
 — Gilbert, II. 268.
 — Mr. James, II. 308.
 — Mr. John, (skipper,) II. 67, 68.
 — John, II. 268.
 — Captain John, II. 191, 193.
 — Patrick, 224, 225.
 — (a student,) II. 154.
 d

- Strathachin, Mr. William, (minister in Daviot,) 220. II. 154.
 ——— Mr. William, (minister in Meithlick,) 232, 261, (in Aberdeen,) 263, 265, 207, 271, 274, 275, 305, 322, 326-328, 330. II. 15, 31, 57, 59, 95, 106, 116, 119, 159, 160, 164, 165, 168, 196, 209, 225, 242, 245, 254, 272, 273, 276, 308, 311, 314, 316.
 Strathaven, 10, 22, 23, 115. II. 212, 273, 284.
 Strathbogie, *See* Strabogie.
 Strathdow, II. 323.
 Stratherne, 140, 144.
 ——— Earldome of, 51, 286.
 Strathla, II. 273, 274.
 Strathnaver, 140, 239. II. 231, 282, 288, 310.
 Strathspey, II. 275, 284.
 Strichen, *See* Fraser of.
 Stroud, (of the House of Commons,) II. 2, 8.
 Struan, Tutor of, II. 211, 213, 215, 261.
 Strudderis, II. 318, 319.
 Strylay, 59, 234.
 Suckling, Sir John, 253, 312.
 Suffolk, Earl of, 21.
 Sunderland, II. 200.
 Sutherland, Earl of, 7, 12, 13, 43, 54, 77, 250, 355. II. 168, 188, 275, 319, 320, 322.
 ——— Major, II. 318, 320.
 ——— Mr. George, II. 320.
 ——— shire of, 2, 54, 124, 140, 239, 290, 303. II. 231, 247, *et passim*.
 Swankie, *See* Gordon.
 Sweden, King of, 14, 88, 351.
 Syddra, *See* Gordon of.
 Sydserf, Mr. Thomas, (Bishop of Galloway,) 46, 52, 61, 78, 81, 82, 87, 116.
 Symmer, Mr. Alexander, (minister of Duffus,) II. 70, 177.
 Taartie, *See* Dun of.
 Tannachie, *See* Tulloch of.
 Tarbet, 196, *See* Mackenzie of.
 Tarlan, II. 318.
 Tarves, II. 172.
 Tempest, Richard, II. 183.
 Terpersie, II. 318, *See* Gordon of.
 Teuchfoord, II. 121.
 Thames, Marquis of, *See* Ruthven.
 Thanet, Earl of, II. 184.
 Thoires, Tho., (minister of Udney,) 81, 145, 290.
 Thomas, John, (printer,) II. 27.
 Thomson, Mr. Alexander, (minister of Edinburgh,) 83.
 ——— Alexander, II. 268.
 ——— Frances, (minister of Peterculter,) 145.
 ——— George, II. 82.
 ——— Sir Thomas, 53, 193.
 ——— Thomas, II. 82, 269.
 Thomson, Vide, II. 268.
 ——— William, II. 268.
 ——— one called, 26.
 Thornhill, II. 224.
 Tibber muir, battle of, II. 261, 269.
 Tibbertie, (Tippertie,) II. 194, 254. *See* Innes of.
 Tiends, II. 52.
 Tilliefour, (Tulliefour,) 271, 327. II. 45.
 Tindail, Thomas, II. 183.
 Timmouth, II. 61, 63.
 Tippertie, *See* Tibbertie.
 Tirlie, Auld, *See* Macintosh of.
 Tiviotdale, Sheriff of, 173, 180, 197.
 Toash, John, 8, 22, 24, 49, 50.
 Tolly (Towie) Barclay, 94, 131. II. 205, 216, 224, 280.
 Tolly, Laird of, 131, 133, 137, 249.
 Tolquhone, II. 207, *See* Forbes of.
 Tombeg, II. 321, 322.
 Torry, 105, 221. II. 202, 303, 313.
 ——— Andrew, II. 268.
 Toun, Island of, II. 288.
 Traquair, Earl of, 41, 45, 46, 52, 69, 78, (Commissioner to General Assembly,) 167-171, 174, 175, 180, 183, 187, 191, 197, 213, 225, 320, 325, 326, 331, 334, 337, 348, 353, 357, 358. II. 8, 40, 122, 127, 169, 171, 198, 217, 227, 246, 284.
 Trent, river of, II. 152.
 Trump, Martyne Harper, 175-177. II. 119, 120.
 Tulla or Tolla hill, 107, 137, 138, 153.
 Tullich, II. 321.
 Tullieangus, *See* Gordon of.
 Tulliebardin, Earl of, 69, 145, 148, 330, 331.
 Tulliefroskie, *See* Garden of.
 Tulliegarmouth, *See* Farquharson of.
 Tulligrig, II. 205.
 Tullisoull, 26, 31. II. 172.
 Tulloch of Tannachie, 5.
 ——— Robert, 5.
 ——— *See* Gordon of.
 Tullochbeg, II. 281.
 Tulquhyn, 9.
 Turing of Foveran, Sir John, 94, 105, 115, 123, 131, 133, 135, 142, 144, 145, 148, 187, 197, 210, 218. II. 73, 83, 200, 201, 216.
 Turrell, 90, 91, 93-96, 124-126, 133, 136, 250. II. 205, 226, 228-230, 233, 281, 283, 284, 302, 303, *et passim*.
 ——— minister of, *See* Mitchel.
 ——— Trott or Raid of, 134, 140, 146. II. 28.
 Twa myll cross, II. 263, 264, 305.
 Tweed, 249.
 Tyler, Evan, (printer,) II. 66, 104, 113, 134, 244.
 Tyne, river of, II. 200.
 Tyrie of Drunkilbo, Sir Thomas, I. 262, 265, 283.

- Ualleir, (Waller,) Sir William, II. 139.
 Udney, Laird of, John, 94, 131, 133, 135, 140, 142, 210, 266, 285. II. 147, 167, 179, 213, 260.
 ——— Lady of, 210.
 ——— of Auchterellon, 211, 212, 213, 266.
 ——— Chryst's Green of, II. 179, 222.
 ——— minister of, *See* Thoirs.
 ——— place of, 144, 145, 210.
 Undermill, Alexander, II. 183.
 Urban, (the Pope,) II. 26.
 Urie, II. 213, 308.
 Urquhart town, 2, 31.
 ——— of Craghouse, II. 214.
 ——— of Craigston, 12, 28.
 ——— of Cromoy, 131, 133. II. 76.
 ——— of Lathers, 12, 28.
 ——— minister of, *See* Guthrie.
 ——— Thomas, II. 82.
 Vane, *See* Lindsay of.
 Varvein, Sir Edward, II. 92.
 Veyne, (Vayne,) Sir Harry, (younger,) 300, 301. II. 138, 139.
 ——— (thesaurer,) 349.
 Vilmeit, (Commissair,) II. 139.
 Vitten Vittens, (Admiral,) 175, 176.
 Volum, Thomas, II. 268.
 Volunteers, II. 83.
 Wales, Prince of, 303. II. 28, 37, 296.
 Walker, (Skipper,) II. 209.
 ——— Samnel, (minister of Mountkeigie,) 220.
 Wallace, Captain, 318. II. 168.
 Waller, *See* Ualleir.
 Walter, Mr. John, II. 86.
 Walvaser, Colonel, II. 92.
 Wardhouse, (Wardes,) *See* Leslie of.
 ——— Lady, *See* Gordon, Lady Elizabeth.
 Warrack, John, II. 267.
 Warwick, Earl of, 189, 259. II. 2, 31, 61, 63, 68, 100, 152.
 ——— II. 92.
 Watson, John, (minister,) 81.
 ——— William, II. 82.
 Wattertoun, 207, *See* Forbes of.
 Wauchope of Nidry, 11, 49, 295.
 Waughton, *See* Hepburn of.
 Wedall, Sir William, II. 76.
 Wedderburn, Alex., (of Dundee,) 267, 291, 335.
 ——— James, (bishop of Dunblane,) 16, 17, 20, 61, 81, 82, 87, 116.
 ——— Mr. William, (minister of Bathelney,) II. 39, 95, 142.
 Wentworth, Lord, II. 185.
 ——— Anna, 311.
 ——— Annabella, 311.
 ——— Sir George, 310.
 Westminster, 266, *et passim*.
 Westmoreland, Earl of, II. 184.
 Westmuirland, 260. II. 98, 140.
 Weyms, Earl of, 332. II. 69.
 ——— Laird of, II. 287, *See* Menzies.
 ——— minister of, *See* Gillespie.
 Whitcombe, Trestram, II. 17.
 Whyte Cairns, 210.
 Whytefurd, Walter, (Bishop of Brechin,) 50, 52, 61, 78, 81, 82, 87, 116, 139. II. 39, 40.
 Whytehouse, II. 254.
 Wick, II. 241.
 Widdrington, Lord, II. 185.
 Wigton, Earl of, 69, 286, 320.
 ——— shire of, 171.
 Wilguis, Alexander, II. 153, 166, 196.
 Will, English, 6.
 Williamson, Angus, *See* Mackintosh.
 Willobie, Lord, II. 22, 92, 140, 152.
 Willox, Alexander, II. 268.
 ——— Mr. James, 266.
 Wilmot, Lord, II. 185.
 Wilson, Gilbert, II. 268.
 ——— Robert, II. 192.
 Winchester, Alexander, II. 210.
 Windgotis, II. 89.
 Windsore, (Wyndsoore,) II. 125.
 ——— bridge, II. 94.
 Wintoun, Earl of, 52, 291.
 ——— 178.
 Witches, II. 151.
 Wobster, Thomas, II. 267.
 Wood, (Wod,) George, II. 268.
 ——— (daughter of the laird of Colpnay,) 8.
 Woodstock, II. 175.
 Worcester, Marquis of, II. 94, 185.
 ——— II. 88, 90, 124.
 Wright, Edward, (minister of Clackmannan,) 291.
 ——— Mr. Ald., II. 86.
 Yester, Lord, 90.
 York, 96, 257, 258, 260, 261, 266, 284, 338. II. 20, 22, 30, 37, 43, 53, 75, 121, 233, 243, 245, 280, *et passim*.
 ——— Duke of, 303. II. 28, 37.
 ——— shire, 311. II. 53, 73, 101.
 Youl (Yule) day, 285. II. 107.
 Young, Robert, (printer,) 68, 69, 129.

EDINBURGH :

PRINTED BY BALLANTYNE AND CO., PAUL'S WORK, CANONGATE.

